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INSTITUTTET FOR SAMMENLIGNENDE KULTURFORSKNING

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XXXV

GEORG MORGENSTIERNE:
INDO-IRANIAN FRONTIER LANGUAGES

OSLO 1938
H ASCHEHOUG & CO (W. NYGAARD)

LONDON
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO LTD.

LEIPZIG
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

PARIS
SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉDITION «LES BELLES LETTRES»

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

INSTITUTTET
FOR SAMMENLIGNENDE KULTURFORSKNING

INDO-IRANIAN FRONTIER LANGUAGES

BY

GEORG MORGENSTIERNE

VOL. II

IRANIAN PAMIR LANGUAGES

(YIDGHA-MUNJI, SANGLECHI-ISHKASHMI AND WAKHI)

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GEORGE ABRAHAM GRIERSON

IN VENERATION AND GRATITUDE

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PREFACE

The following description of some Iranian languages of the Pamir and Hindukush regions is based mainly upon the material collected by the author in Chitral in 1929 and specified in the Introductions to the various sections of this book To this has been added a few Shughni sentences taken down in Kabul in 1924 With the permission of the Institute and of the Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund the late Dr Skold's Ishkashmi and Wakhi material has also been incorporated [1] And, finally, Colonel Lorimer has kindly allowed me to make use of his manuscript Wakhi Vocabulary.[2] Material from other, printed, sources has been utilized as far as it helps to throw light on the historical development and etymology of the languages in question

It has not been possible to give an exhaustive survey of the Pamir dialects And, as none of my informants were good story-tellers, the texts are restricted in quantity and not very satisfactory in quality But it is hoped that this publication will add something to our knowledge of some highly interesting, but rapidly decaying relics of Iranian, that most important but imperfectly known branch of Indo-European. I have preferred the term 'languages' to 'dialects'

[1] V H Skold, Materialien zu den iranischen Pamirsprachen, Skrifter utg av Kungl Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, XXI, p VI, sq —The editor of this work, Professor H Smith, has included Wakhi in the Vergleichende Wortliste given pp 132 sqq , to which is referred for a systematic arrangement of part of Skold's Wakhi material

[2] V below, p 433

because, in spite of their numerical and cultural insignificance, these vernaculars can no more be reduced to a common standard than can for instance modern English, German and Norwegian

The Vocabularies of the Pamir languages are of a very composite nature The most interesting part consists of genuine Iranian words inherited within each separate language They are of special importance because of our limited knowledge of the ancient Ir vocabulary Fortunately the isolated Iranian vernaculars of the Pamirs, and notably Wakhi, have preserved a number of ancient I.E words, many of which are not known elsewhere in Iranian or Indo-Aryan On principle I feel no diffidence in comparing words from a single Pamir tongue with such found in other I E languages. But opinions may differ as to how far one ought to go in including uncertain etymologies In a work of this kind I have thought it useful to suggest even doubtful derivations for the critical examination of specialists

Also from the purely Ir point of view the vocabularies of the Pamir dialects are of great interest. I feel convinced that the only possible method of localizing the language of the Avesta is a minute study of its vocabulary in the light of the modern dialects, and its character appears to me to be preponderantly Eastern Ir We may also mention the curious fact that while in Yidgha-Munji the word for 'sun' (*mīra*) goes back to *Miθra-*, the neighbouring Sanglechi has preserved the name of Ahura-Mazdā in the same sense

The loan-words of the Pamir languages are of various kinds Some, not always easily recognizable, have come in from one of the neighbouring Ir dialects A few are borrowed from Turkish or I A But a very large and rapidly increasing number of words are of Persian origin It would be of great interest to investigate the different strata of such loans and the various roads of invasion

An interesting element are such Pamir-Hindukush words of unknown origin which appear to be common to several of the Ir. and I.A. languages of this region, in some cases also to Burushaski. And, finally, we find within each dialect, and especially in Wakhi, a number of apparently isolated words

A firm basis for our understanding of the phonetical and morphological development of the Pamir languages has been laid by Geiger, and Munji and Ishkashmi-Zebaki have been dealt with separately by Gauthiot, Grierson and Zarubin I am indebted to these my predecessors at every step in my investigation, but I have not thought it necessary or practical to quote them constantly With the help of the new material at my disposal I have tried to carry out an historical explanation as far as possible, being well aware that much remains uncertain and hypothetical.

If the phonological and systemological view point has not been followed up as much as might be desirable, this is to a great extent due to the character of the material, which is often incongruous and insufficient for such purposes [1] Especially the vocalic systems of the languages in question are not easily definable, and the swamping with loan-words makes it difficult to decide exactly what phonemes belong to the genuine systems of the dialects Still greater are the obstacles which meet us if we try to reconstruct the phonetical system of a Pamir language at some earlier stage, in order to be able to consider the sound-changes which have taken place from a phonological point of view Yet an attempt may be made to offer a few remarks of a more general nature

If we look at the changes through which the Yidgha-Munji consonant system has developed from Old Iranian, we find that the most striking feature is the dissolution—as in most modern Ir. languages—of the harmony in the system of fricatives. Among the unvoiced fricatives *x* and *f* are retained, but their position in the system has been changed through the introduction of epenthetic vowels in the groups *fr-*, etc., through the metathesis of *-fr-*, etc , and through the change of *ft* > *vd*, etc. How long *ϑ* has been retained is impossible to tell. We can only prove that the change into *x̌* is later than the dropping of unstressed *ə*,[2] and point to the

[1] In the section-headings 'Historical Phonology' the word phonology has not been used in the modern, "phonological" sense

[2] Cf Yd —Mj. § 172, 9

fact that common Yd—Mj still retained ϑ,[1] just as Shgh does to the present day But while *$\vartheta ra\imath$, *$x̌ra\imath$ '3' and *$čə\vartheta\varphi ūr$, *$čəx̌\varphi ūr$ '4' have remained long, -$\vartheta\imath$- was reduced to -$\imath$- at an early date, e.g in $pūr$ 'son'

Phonetically δ may have become l very early,[2] but phonologically speaking the change was not completed till it coalesced with $l < \imath\delta$, and with l in loan-words, thus forming a new phoneme, and breaking up the series v (β), γ, δ

Through the change of $nd > d$, $ft > vd$, etc, and through the adoption of loan-words the voiced occlusives have again become part of the system, and new occlusives have been added by the introduction of g and the development of palatal k' and g' A new opposition has been created through the differentiation of $č$ and c, but a parallel pair $ǰ$ $ɟ$ has not come into existence

The system of sibilants was profoundly altered through the early change, common to many E Ir languages, of $ǰ > ž$, of -$s̀$- > '-$ž$- (from which Yd—Mj. -y-, etc), and of $s(t)r > š$, opposed to $s̀$.

It is not probable that the introduction of cerebrals in Yd—Mj should be due merely to the influence of Indo-Aryan loanwords, of which few, if any, appear to be of great antiquity In most East Ir languages ancient $\imath t$ is represented by a sound which probably has passed through a common stage $ḍ$ Thus Shgh $mūd$, Rosh. $mūg$, Yazgh $məg$, Yd, Par $muı$, Sgl $məl$, Psht $mər$, Orm $mull$-, Saka $muda$-, but Oss $mard$, Wkh $məıt$, Yaghn $murta < mṛta$-

The intermediary stage between $\imath t$ and $ḍ$ may either have been $'\imath d$ or t. The latter alternative seems the more probable one on account of the treatment of secondary -rt- < *-$rıt$- in Shgh, Rosh $zīrd$, Yazgh $zārd$, Yd $zīt$, Par $zīto$ 'yellow' (and $mât$ 'killed') A development of $rt > rd > d$, and of $rıt > rt > \imath d$ in Shgh would imply that rt had twice changed into rd, and the tentative chronology of Yd—Mj tabulated on p. 109, 7)[3] presupposes a sonorization of

[1] Cf also Sgl.—Ishk § 37.

[2] Cf, however, Yd—Mj § 127

[3] *$\imath t > *\imath d > *ḍ$

t after *r* earlier than that of intervocalic occlusives It is therefore, I think, more plausible to assume an early assimilation of *rt* > *t* in this group of E.Ir. dialects, and it is perhaps not excluded that Av. "*š*" represents an attempt to denote a cerebral sound of this type [1]

In pre-Yd —Mj other cerebrals appeared through the assimilation of *rn*, and *rzn* > *n*, of *rn* + *t* > *nt* (*nṭ*), and the absorption of the variety of *t* pronounced after an *š* into the cerebral series The subsequent fate of these early Yd —Mj cerebrals may be tabulated as follows:

**ārtaka-* flour	> **yātaγ*	> **yāday*	> { Y *yāre* M *yōrìy*
**arnati* grinds		> **yēnt*	> { Y *yeik*^{y} (= **yeig'*) M *yēn'g'*
**arn* + *ta-* ground		> **yant*	> Y *yag*^{y}
**arnami* I grind		> **yānam*	> { Y *yān/n-* M *yāŋ*^{gy}- (= **yān'g'*)
**barzna-* long		> **βan*	> { Y *vȧn* M *vȧn'g'*
**am(a)rnā* apple		> **amună*	> { Y *åmuno* M *amiŋg*^{y}*o*(=**amin'g'o*)
**parna-* leaf		> **pān* > **pūn*	> { Y *pūn-a* M *pūŋ*^{gy} (= **pūn'g'*)
**aštā* eight		> **aštă*	> { Y *oščo* M *oṡk*^{y}*o*
		**tangă* pear (lw)	> Y *kyogō*, *čogō*
		**mand-* to rub (lw)	> **maḍ-* > Y *mag*^{y}-

Also Sanglechi-Ishkashmi is characterized by the late loss of *ϑ* (> S *t*, I *s*), but early assimilation of *ϑr*, by the dissolution of the system of fricatives, the development of *ṣ* from *s(t)r*, the opposition between *č* and *c*, the introduction of cerebrals and *q*, and by the

[1] At any rate no E Ir dialect lends any support to Junker's assumption of a "unvoiced, fricative *r*" as the intermediate stage.

development of *l* (from *rt/d* and *-š-*), which appears at present to be about to coalesce with *l*. Characteristic of Sgl. is the phonological equivalence of *-d-* and *-δ-*, while in Ishk the two sounds have coalesced also phonetically

From Wkh may be mentioned the differentiation of *γ* and *γ̌*, and of *x* and *x̌* The unvoiced fricatives, which had to a great extent disappeared,[1] have been reintroduced in loanwords and in secondary formations Also cerebrals have been adopted into the system

It is not possible to reconstruct a common phonological system for all Pamir languages Only a few sound-changes are common to all of them, and these are also shared, e g , by Psht Examples are *sr* > *š* (but note the preservation of *str-* in Wkh.), *šm* > *žm*, etc , *ft* > *vd*, etc , *nt* > *nd*, and probably *b-*, *d-*, *g-* > *β-*, *δ-*, *γ-*.[2] Note also the tendency to avoid a vocalic initial through the prothesis of *y-* and *w-*. With the exception of Wkh. they have sonorized *sn* > *zn*, and intervocalic *-š-* > **ž*, and to a varying degree intervocalic surd stops. Regarding the development of *rt* see above The treatment of *θr* and of *št* varies from language to language

There is a common tendency towards a relaxation in the articulation of *i* and *u*, *ai* and *au* were monophthongized, as everywhere in Middle and Modern Iranian, and it is possible that the development of *ā* > *ū* is common to the southern group of Pamir languages (Yd —Mj , Sgl —Ishk., and Wkh).[3]

Ancient "*a*" appears in various forms in the modern dialects It is impossible to decide at which stage the variations of this sound became separate phonemes

Common Sgl.—Ishk. appears to have known four sounds developed from *a*, viz[4]: 1) *o*, e.g., in Sgl. *dos*, Ishk, *das* 'ten', 2) *a*, e g.,

[1] Cf. Wkh § 42.

[2] Sgl —Ishk. *d-* may be due to a secondary influence of Prs.

[3] But various instances of *a*-umlaut show that final *ā* had not become labialized before it was dropped in Shgh and Sgl.—Ishk , and also in Parachi Cf p 324, IIFL. I, p 23, and NTS. I, p. 84 Probably it was shortened to *-a* at an early date

[4] Cf Sgl.—Ishk. §§ 78 sqq

in Sgl —Ishk *kas-* 'to see'; 3) *ō*, e.g., in Sgl *vŏst*, Ishk *vūst* 'bound', 4) *ā*, e g, in Sgl. *vănd-*, Ishk. *vŏnd-* 'to bind' In the modern dialects the quantity is perhaps not relevant, but it certainly was so in common Sgl.—Ishk We therefore find early Prs lw s with *ō* in Class 3 (e.g *kōr* ~ *kūr* 'blind'); and such with Prs. *ā* in Class 4 (e.g. *nāf* ~ *nōf* 'navel').

Type 1 frequently goes back to words with *a* in originally open syllable Thus, Sgl. *dos* 'ten', *oyoδ* 'came', *vōr* 'door', *xōf* 'foam', *žoδ* 'killed', *moδ(ak)* 'here', *novōk* 'rain'

Type 2 may represent *a* in open syllable before an *ā* in the following syllable. Thus *kasen* 'I see' < **kasāmi*, *xwārən* 'I eat' < **hwarāmi*,[1] *fras-* 'to ask', *nav-* 'to rain', *tar* 'from' < **tarā*, etc

Type 3 contains chiefly words with *a* in ancient closed syllable. Sgl *vōst* 'bound', *yōndəm* 'wheat', *vōš* 'rope' (< **bastra-*), *kot* 'saw' (< **kaśta-*), *ōvδ* 'seven', *fəršōt* 'asked', etc.

Type 4 consists of words with *a* in a closed syllable before *ā* or *i*, both of which may have prevented labialization Examples are· Sgl. *vānd-* 'to bind', *xānd-* 'to laugh', and other verbal stems, *cām* 'eye', *pām* 'wool', *dānd* 'tooth', *mār* 'husband', from nominatives in *-ā* of ancient stems in *-n*,[2] *wār* 'trousers'; *zāl* 'yellow' < **zarita-*, *jānj* 'woman' < **janičī*, *āšīk* 'tear' < **asrīka-* < **asrūka-*; *mārcīk* 'ant' < *marwicī* + *ik*.

But there are numerous exceptions, which do not fit in with this scheme.

Thus *wāt* ~ *wat* 'fell' belongs to Type 2 and not, as expected, to 3, *warf* 'snow' (< **wafrā(h)*) to 2, and not to 4,[3] *ormōzd* 'sun' to 3 and not to 4,[4] *xuāl* ~ *xŏl* 'six' must, in order to fit in, be derived from **xwaššā*, but Sgl. *hŏt*, Zeb. *ût* 'eight', points to **ašta*.[5]

[1] But *xwōi ō-ī* < **hwarati* Cf Shgh. *xārum* ~ *xīrd*, Par *xarem* (not **xŏrem*, cf Par. Gramm. § 189).—But Mj (*xarəm*) *xūt* prob < **xārt* < **xᵂart*.

[2] But note Yd *čam, pad, lad*.

[3] Perhaps Ishk. got its *a* from Prs *barf*.

[4] *Ahuramazdā(h)* may have been transferred into the *a*-declension at an early date

[5] Ishk *aṭ* with *a* from Prs *ašt*

In the suffixes *-ŏk* (< **-akah*) and *-ăk* (< **-akā*) the vowel must have been lengthened Especially difficult to explain are *sor*. *sur* 'head', *xor*. *xur* 'ass', *tovōr*. *tuwur* 'axe', *yōz*· *yūz* 'firewood', which belong to Type 3,· although one would expect to find them together with *vōr*: *var* 'door' in Class 1.[1] It ought, however, to be noted that we also find Wkh. *xur* 'ass', *ỳūz* 'firewood', *purk* 'rat' in contradistinction to *bār* 'door', *pārg* 'ashes', but Wkh. also has *t²pār* 'axe'.

In spite of these irregularities, which may partly be due to mixing of dialects, the factors mentioned above appear to be the only ones which might explain at any rate the majority of cases. And, at all events, it seems certain that common Sgl —Ishk. must already have possessed four separate phonemes: *a*, *o*, *ā*, *ō*, all derived from ancient "*a*".

In the Vocabularies the words have been arranged in order of their consonants (cf. IIFL. I p. 230)

Words quoted from other sources have as far as possible been adapted to the transcription used in this work

Thus Shaw: *â* = *å*, *a* = ʌ, *è* = *ē*, *i*, *î* = *ī*, *ó*, *ô* = *ō*, *ū*, *ú* = *ū*, *th* = *ϑ*, *dh* = *ð*, *sh* = *š*, *sch* = *ş̌*, *z* = *ž*, *khh* = *x*, *kh* = *x̌*, *gh* = *γ*, italic *g* = *γ̌*, *ch* = *č*, *ts* = *c*, *j* = *ǰ* and *dz* = *ȝ*

I have also changed Skold's and Lentz's *ʒ*, *ʒ̣*, *ts*, *tṡ*, etc , into *y*, *w*, *c*, *č*, etc , and *x̌*, *γ̌* in Shgh , etc , into *š*, *ž*.[2] Thus, e g , *yōč* for Skold's *ʒo tš*.

I have retained Lorimer's *ɯ* for the high, mixed vowel. Skold himself has frequently altered the *ū* of his original notations into *ī*, but *ɯ* has sometimes remained unchanged.

In words taken from Bellew's and Biddulph's lists I have tran-

[1] Sgl. *pōrk* Ishk *purk* 'rat, mouse' < **pōrk* < **pork*, with early contraction < **paruka*·, but Zeb. *park* 'ashes' < **parakă*

[2] The Afghan author of the list of Shughni words in Annuaire de la revue de Kaboul, 1934—35, pp. 148 sqq , writes ژ ž, but غ ǯ

scribed *å* with *ā*, *gh* with *γ*, *sh* with *ṡ*, *ch* with *č*, and *th* with *ϑ*, wherever the correctness of the transcription seemed to be certain. But I have quoted, e g., Bellew's "*zaghit*", Biddulph's "*thurght*", and Capus' "*dghogit, dzogit*" 'daughter' within quotation-marks, without attempting to restore the true phonetical form (< **δäγᵗḏ*, **δəγḏ*, and **δoγᵉḏ*?).

In a few cases I am afraid that I have not been consistent in the use of final, postvocalic *-i*, *-u* and *-y*, *-w*

The Prs and Khowar translations added to words and phrases in the Vocabularies are given in the exact, not always very correct, form in which they were given by my informants

In the Yd.—Mj Vocabulary "Y" after a word denotes that identical forms were given by Yzh, Ysh and at least two other Yd informants Similarly "Sgl p." in the Sgl.—Ishk. Vocabulary means that the form is common to Sgl p 1, 2, and 3

The English-Iranian Index which I hope may be of some use to Iranian scholars, has to a large extent been compiled by my wife.

My sincere thanks are also due to Professor Konow for his advise during the proof-reading, to Mr G K Laycock, Lecturer at the University of Gothenburg, for correcting the English of the greater part of the volume, and to the printers and the diligent and patient compositors I desire also in this place to express my gratitute to the authorities of Chitral, who kindly helped me and received me with hospitality during my work in the country.

The printing of this volume began in June 1936, and later publications have only occasionally been referred to

Oslo, 7—1—1938 *G. M*

ABBREVIATIONS

Languages.

Bal	= Balochi	O Prs	= Old Persian	S(gl)	= Sanglechi
Bart	= Bartangi	Or	= Oroshori	Shgh	= Shughni.
Bur	= Burushaski	Orm	= Ormuri	Sogd	= Sogdian
IA.	= Indo-Aryan.	Oss	= Ossetic	Wan	= Wanetsi Pashto
IE	= Indo-European.	Par	= Parachi	W(kh)	= Wakhi
Ir	= Iranian.	Prs	= (New) Persian	Y(d)	= Yidgha.
I(shk)	= Ishkashmi	Psht.	= Pashto	Yaghn	= Yaghnobi
Khow.	= Khowar	Rosh	= Roshani	Yazgh	= Yazghulami.
M(j)	= Munji	Sar	= Sarikoli	Zb	= Zebaki

Books and Periodicals, etc.

AIM = Herzfeld, Archaologische Mitteilungen aus Iran

B = Biddulph, Yidghah Voc., in Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh

Barth. Miran Mund = Bartholomae, Mitteliranische Mundarten, I—VI, Sitzb · Heidelb. Ak d Wiss 1916—1925.

Be. = Bellew, Voc. of Sárigh Cúlí, Wákhi etc, in Forsyth, Report on a Mission to Yarkund 1873

Benv. Gr. Sogd = Benveniste, Grammaire Sogdienne, II

Bi. = Biddulph, Voc of Sirikol, Wakhan and Kunjoot dialects, in Forsyth, Report (v above)

Burhan ud Din Bu D = Burxan-ud-Din-xan-i-Kuškeki, Kattagan i Badaxšan, Taškent, 1926

Cap(us) = Voc Wakhi, in Bull de la Societe d' Anthropologie de Paris, 3e Série, Tom. 12, p 206 sq

Et Voc Psht = Morgenstierne, Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto

G = Gauthiot, Quelques observations sur le Mindjâni, MSL XX, pp. 133 sqq

Geiger, Pamirdialekte, or Gr Ir Ph = W Geiger, Die Pāmir-Dialekte, in Grundriss d iranischen Philologie, I, 2

Gramm = Grammophone record

Grierson = Sir George A Grierson, Ishkashmi, Zebaki, and Yazghulami As Soc Prize Publ. Fund, V

Herzfeld, v. AIM.

Hjuler = A Hjuler, The languages spoken in the Western Pamir, in The Second Danish Pamir-Expedition, conducted by O. Olufsen

Houtum-Schindler = H Sch, Beitrage zum kurdischen Wortschatze, ZDMG, 38, pp 43 sqq.

IIFL., I = Morgenstierne, Indo Iranian Frontier Languages, I.

Junker, Drei Erz. = H Junker, Drei Erzahlungen auf Yaγnābī, Sitz. d. Heidelb Ak d Wiss., phil hist. Kl 1914, 14

Kl = S I Klimčickiy, Vaxanskie teksti, in Trudy Tadžikistanskoy bazi, Tom III.

Lentz = W Lentz, Pamir-Dialekte, I. Ergänzungsheft z. Zeitschr. f vergl Sprachforschung, Nr 12

Lorimer, Bur Gramm. = D. L R Lorimer, Burushaski Grammar.

Mir Man = Andreas-Henning, Mitteliranische Manichaica (in SBAW)

Munshi Faiz Bakhsh. = Vocabularies collected by M F B, and publ by Shaw, in Ghalchah Languages, pp 134 sqq.

Or Stud Pavry = Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetji Erachji Pavry, London 1933.

Ol = Olufsēn, Through the unknown Pamirs

Rep (on a lingu. mission to) Afgh = Morgenstierne, Report on a linguistic mission to Afghanistan.

Rep. (on a lingu. mission to) N W. Ind = Morgenstierne, Report on a linguistic mission to North-Western India

Shgh. ABC and abc = Inqilōbi Madani Pōndand (Shughni primer for grown up people), and Xuγnōñi Alifbə (Shughni primer for children), Stalinabad 1932 and 1931.

Skold, Mater. = H. Skold, Materialien zu den iranischen Pamirsprachen Skr. utg. av kgl Hum Vetensk. samf. i Lund, XXI.

Stein = Material collected by Sir A Stein, and published by Grierson (v. above)

Studia Indo-Ir = Studia Indo Iranica, Ehrengabe fur W. Geiger

Tomaschek = W. Tomaschek, Centralasiatische Studien, II

Vavilov, Agricultural Afghanistan = N. I Vavilov and D D Bukinin, Agricultural Afghanistan, Leningrad, 1929 (in Russian)

W(alde) P(ok) = A. Walde, Vergl Worterbuch d indo germ Sprachen, herausgeg von J Pokorny

Zar = Zarubin, K xarakteristike mundžanskogo yazika, Iran. I.

Zar Očerk razg yaz. samark. = Zarubin Očerk razgovornogo yazika Samarkandskix Evreev. Iran, II

YIDGHA-MUNJI

INTRODUCTION

A bibliography of the scanty literature dealing with the two closely related Iranian dialects Munji and Yidgha has been given in LSI, X pp 509 and 518, and it has been brought up to date by Zarubin [1] and by Lentz [2] Cf also the present author's review of Zarubin's article,[3] and the short remarks about Yidgha and Munji, Report on a Linguistic Mission to N W India, pp. 69—72.

The material for the study of Yidgha was previously limited to the Vocabulary of some 500—600 words with introductory remarks given by Biddulph in his Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh,[4] and to the translation of the Parable and the Standard List of words contained in the LSI

Munji was made known to philologists four years earlier than its sister dialect through the vocabulary of some eighty words collected by Munshi Faiz Bakhsh and published by Shaw [5] This list is, however, disfigured by numerous errors and misprints [6]

Apart from the material published in LSI, the only contributions to our knowledge of Munji in recent times have been

[1] К характеристике мунджанского языка, Иран, I, 111 sqq , Leningrad, 1927.

[2] Pamir-Dialekte, I, p 29

[3] NTS, III, 296—98

[4] Calcutta 1880, pp CLIV—CLXIX

[5] On the Ghalchah Languages, JASB, 1876

[6] E g *kara* 'ass', with *k-* for *x-*, *tarávi* 'black', with *t* (ت) for *n* (ن), *pásti* 'bone', with *p* (پ) for *y* (ي), *ghaoda* 'cow', with *d* (د) for *w* (و), *yàrgh* 'rat', with *y* (ي) for *p* (پ), *vorah* 'goat', with *r* (ر) for *z* (ز), etc

Gauthiot's Quelques observations sur le mindjâni,[1] containing some 300 words, and Zarubin's above-mentioned article (about 850 words of vocabulary, with a valuable grammatical introduction)

Probably no part of this material has been collected in Yidgha or Munji-speaking territory Gauthiot took down his vocabulary in Samarkand from a Kulābī peasant who was born in Wakhan in a small colony of Munjis settled there Zarubin's material is derived from two Munji emigrants living in Ishkashim, and Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, the chief informant of the LSI, probably collected his data about the various Pamir dialects from visitors to the capital of Chitral Biddulph may, of course, have taken down his vocabulary of "Yidghah spoken in the upper part of the Lutkho valley and in Munjan" in Lutkuh itself, but it is perhaps more reasonable to assume that he made his diverse linguistic investigations in Chitral Headquarters

As a matter of fact, very few Europeans seem to have visited Munjan, and none of them gives any information about the language spoken there Wood[2] never proceeded beyond the lapis lazuli mines above Firgamu which are still in Persian-speaking territory The only other European visitors known to me are Robertson,[3] who in 1892 (?) paid a flying visit to a Munjan village bordering upon Kafiristan, and the Russian botanists Vavilov and Bukinich,[4] who passed through Sanglech and Munjan. But Vavilov did not even notice that the language spoken in Munjan differed from that of the rest of Badakhshan

Lutkuh, the home of the Yidgha-speaking *Idəγs*, is much better known, and has, owing to its belonging to the British Indian protected state of Chitral, been visited by numerous British officers But

[1] MSL, XIX, pp 133—157

[2] A personal narrative of a journey to the sources of the Oxus London 1841. V pp 262 sqq

[3] The Káfirs of the Hindu-Kush, pp. 315 sqq

[4] Agricultural Afghanistan Leningrad 1929, pp 112 sqq

none of them has, as for as I am aware, published anything about the local dialect

My material about Yidgha was collected in the summer of 1929 partly in Chitral Town and partly at Garm Chishma and other places in Lutkuh During a visit to the Dorah Pass I twice came through the Yidgha settlements in Lutkuh. The political unrest in Afghanistan rendered it impossible to obtain permission to visit Munjan, but I came into contact with several Munjis in Chitral They came there as traders, and some of them used the opportunity to bring with them for sale lapis lazuli from the famous mines which under normal conditions are exploited by the Afghan government

My Yidgha informants were·

1) *Mahmad* from *Zhitr*. My best informant, from whom I got an extensive vocabulary, besides sentences and paradigms About 30 years old (I worked with him at Garm Chishma) Yzh
2) *Hawala Khan* from *Parabek*, havildar in H. H.'s bodyguard, a comparatively young man —Two short songs, and a vocabulary taken down in the fields and houses of Burbunu (with some contributions from the villagers). (Garm Chishma). Yp
3) *Bik* from *Gufti*, havildar in His Highness' bodyguard A young, brown-haired and blue-eyed, brachycephalic Homo Alpinus. Quite intelligent and willing —Vocabulary and some sentences. (Chitral) Yg
4) *Kurban Ali*, born in Zhitr, but living in *Ughuti* since many years 50—60 years old, and not easy to work with —Two tales —(Garm Chishma) Yu
5) *Haidar Ali* from *Rubāt-i-Kərōn* in Munjan, but settled for the last 20 years in Garm Chishma About 40 years old —His language was in the main Y, but interspersed with some M forms.[1]—Vocabulary and sentences. (Chitral and Garm Chishma) Yr
6. *Ghulām Haidar*, who first asserted that he was a native of *Shahr-i-Munjan*, but later turned out to be from *Zhitr* He Ysh

[1] Thus e g *brūt* mustache, *bīwo* widow, *oǰuzyo* frog, *tōuistōn* summer, *zimistōn* winter (with M *ō*), v Voc s vv

probably thought that the dialect of a more distant place would fetch a higher price in the marked —Quite intelligent — Vocabulary, sentences, and a long tale. (Chitral)

5. My Munji informants were

7) *Ali Mahmad* from *Miāndeh* in Munjan. Ysh denied that A M was a native of Munjan, probably in order to appear to be my— at that time—only purveyor of Munji. There can be no doubt whatever that Mm spoke good and pure Munji, and he was my chief informant as regards that dialect —Vocabularies, sentences, and a short tale (Chitral) Mm

8) *Kurbān Mahmad* from *Gaz*, below Miāndeh —Middle-aged — Vocabulary, sentences (Chitral) Mg

9) *Nauroz* from *Gaz* —Short vocabulary (about 300 words) (Chitral). M(g)

10) *Jawār* from *Tagou* —Vocabulary (Chitral) Mt

Besides I made quite short enquiries from the following persons whom I came across in Chitral village, or on the road.

11) A man from *Tilī* (*Xulī*) —Vocabulary (125 words). (Chitral) Mti

12) *Nazar Shāh* from *Shahr-i-Munjan* —Voc (some 50 words) M(sh)

13) *Ali Nazar* from *Shahr-i-Munjan* —Numerals only Msh

14) *Kurban Mahmad* from *Tagou.*—A few words and grammatical forms M(t)

6. Unfortunately none of my informants were any good as story-tellers, and it was only with difficulty that I could get tales out of some of them Moreover, the Munjis were eager to return to the harvesting work as quickly as possible, and not even the persuasive powers of my Pathan servant Yasin Khan could induce them to stay in Chitral. In most cases I could only work with the Munjis for a day or even less.

7. The origin of the name Munjan has been discussed in an article in BSOS, VI, pp 29 sqq Prs *Munjān* is an arabized form of *Mungān*, cf Sgl. *Mandežān* While the Munjis themselves use the Prs. form, the Y name of the valley is *Bre'γeyo*, which together

with Kati *Mr'ũ-gul* and Khowar *Mirǰān* (in poetry) points to original **Mṛga-* or a similar form

The Kati name used in myths and legends is *Kəmōr*, v op cit p 442[2], and cf the name of the pass leading from Prasun to Munjan *Kamah* (Robertson), *Kamarbida* (= *Kamār bi dā* 'on the K Pass', Survey Map), *Komah* (Vavilov), *Kamar Bīda* (Voigt, Kafiristan)

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8 Munjan is mentioned for the first time in the 7th century AD by Huan Tsang, who says that the people depend on the Turks and that their "manners . . resemble to a great extent the Hwoh country" (Kunduz = Tokharistan) [1]

Very little is known about the subsequent history of the district Yule [2] has rendered it probable that the Munjan of the Arab travellers must have extended towards the north right up to the neighbourhood of Talikan and Khanabad. However this may be, the evidence of some place-names seems to indicate that Munji was once spoken further north than is the case at present [3]

Whether *Melengad* (p 131 *Melengan*) ne of Jurm on Burhan ud Din's map (Бадахшан и Каттаган, p 120) contains Mj *malane* 'middle', is of course quite uncertain, as other "*l*-dialects" exist, cf below §§ 27, 28.

. In more recent times Munjan came under the sway of the Mirs of Badakhshan, and, according to Burhan ud Din,[4] paid a yearly tribute of two Kafir slaves. It is not quite clear how they were able to procure these slaves, since Wood [5] tells us about frequent Kafir inroads into Badakhshan through Munjan, and adds that since

[1] Beal, Buddhist Records of the Western World, II, 288

[2] Cf Marqwardt, Eranshahr, 226, 231.

[3] Cf eg *Firqamu, Firghamiru* s of Jurm, *Firgam Tal*, n of *Faizabad*, etc (cf Voc s v *fɛr'γāmə*), and *Ghairmai*, s of Jurm.

[4] Op cit p 138

[5] Op cit p 266

the time of an especially violent attack some time before his visit, there had been no permanent settlers in the valley above Firgamu. This last information must be greatly exaggerated and is probably due to some kind of misunderstanding But the peaceful and dull Munjis, who according to Burhan ud Din himself, only possess some 30—40 matchlocks and 5—6 (!) knives and swords between them, are hardly likely to have been able to capture slaves from the Kafirs, even from the meek and peaceful Prasuns But possibly they bought Kafir slaves for the purpose

In 1859, on the conquest of Kataghan by the Afghans, Munjan together with the rest of Badakhshan became a tributary to Kabul and, according to Burhan ud Din, agreed to pay a yearly tribute of 300 rupies Vavilov and one of my informants state that there is a small Afghan military post in the valley

9. Munjan is an excessively poor district. Vavilov[1] writes that the inhabitants gain their bread with enormous difficulties. They have few children because as they say, there is not enough food for more The inhabitants of Tili have only sufficient bread for nine months, the rest of the year they subsist on grass and roots. Only on rare occasions do they eat meat They cannot keep large flocks[2] on account of the scarcity of pasture,[3] but rely on agriculture

Vavilov and Burhan ud Din agree that apricots and other kinds of fruit are of no importance. There are a few apricot-trees in the lower villages, but the fruit is bitter, and the blossoms are frequently destroyed by frost Mulberries are not grown. The snow remains in Tili for from three to six months. Barley, millet

[1] Cf for the following pp 112 sqq. and 526 sq.

[2] Acc to B ud D the 2500 inhabitants of Anjuman and Munjan possess 111 horses, 898 cows and asses, and 4149 sheep Vavilov found 25 horses, 40 cows, 25 sheep, 15 goats and 4 donkeys in Tili, a village of 20 houses with 50—60 inhabitants The position of Tili at the foot of the pass leading to Kafiristan probably accounts for the number of horses

[3] Robertson (l.c) mentions the good quality of the grazing grounds, but this may apply only to single localities Nowhere is the exploitation of summer-pastures in the hills mentioned, nor did I hear about it

mixed with rye, and peas form the staple crops, but "the fields are heaps of stones amongst which small patches of ground are sown with millet and barley."

The inhabitants eke out the meagre produce of agriculture by trading on a small scale. They carry on their backs salt from Faizabad to Nuristan and sell it in exchange for wool, butter, hides and felt (palas) [2]

But, as I had occasion to observe, Munjis also take part in the export of blocks of red Badakhshi rock-salt to Chitral, and employ horses or donkeys for its transport.

Munjan is not altogether cut off from the outer world. According to B. ud D a "big government road" leads through Munjan from Jurm and across the Hindukush to Prasun in Nuristan (= Kafiristan).[3] Another road, or track, leads from Maghnawul in Munjan across the Khelargai and Dorah Passes to Chitral, without touching the inhabited part of the Sanglech valley And finally there is a rough track from Maghnawul to the Bashgal Valley

The road across the Hindukush to Prasun and further into the Kunar valley is of quite recent date and the traffic which it carries has as yet had little influence upon the population of Munjan and their language The main route, at any rate in earlier times, branched off below Munjan proper, followed the Anjuman river, and crossed into Panjshir and the Kabul region.

Among the three regions which may have influenced Munjan linguistically and culturally there is no doubt that Persian-speaking Badakhshan has for geographical and political reasons played a more important part than Chitral[4] or Kafiristan. But there is one factor which has tended to isolate Munjan from the neighbouring districts on the same river-system The Munjis are Ismailis

[1] Vavilov, l c.

[2] B. ud D p 137

[3] In Woods time the road between Jurm and Munjan was very bad.

[4] The trade in the small bazar at Chitral village appears to have been insignificant prior to the British occupation in 1895

and pay their tribute to the agents of the Agha Khan, just as the Yidghs and most other Pamir tribes do, while Kuran and Anjuman, with the exception of two villages Rabat and Sekui, bordering upon Munjan and probably originally Munji speaking, are of the Sunni persuasion [1]

According to Vavilov, the inhabited part of the Munjan valley extends for 22—24 km from Shahr (-i- Munjan) to Tili In a side valley branching off towards the east at Shahr lies "Torau", 8—9 km. from Shahr, and close to it Maghnawul [2] From Tili to the top of the Prasun Pass the distance is 42 versts.[3]

Most of the existing maps of Munjan are far from being exact Thus, on the map accompanying Abdur Rahman's memoirs the whole valley has been turned upside down, and on the apparently very detailed map in B ud D 's book the villages have been thrown about in a most fanciful manner And even Vavilov, who passed through the district, on both of his maps places Maghnawul and "Torou" in the main valley *below* Shahr![4] The information I received about the position of the villages agrees in the main with the Survey of India maps

10 Our only material for determining the number of inhabitants in Munjan is to be found in the particulars given by Vavilov and Burhan ud Din. Burhan ud Din estimates the population at 1 500 persons, and the number of houses at 237 [5] He does not, however,

[1] Cf. B u D., l c —According to my informants *Robāt* now speaks Farsi, but place-names such as Tuγakaf are evidently of Mj. origin

[2] Acc to Vavilovs map, p 113, 10 versts, a little over 10 km from Shahr

[3] This agrees fairly well with the Survey of India map 17½ m (29 km) from Shahr to Tili, and 26 m (= 43 km) from Tili to the pass. Vavilov gives the height of Shahr as 2 900 metres, of Tili as 3 025 mètres, and of Maghnawul as 3 340 metres.

[4] Vavilov (p 115) violently attacks Sir G Robertson to whom, without any foundation in fact, he attributes the absurdity of including Munjan orographically in Kafiristan

[5] Exclusive of the summer kishlak of Nao with 6 houses

mention the villages of Wulf, Mianshahr and Wayo Vavilov counts 464 houses, and as he reckons 2—3 inhabitants to each house (in the case of Tili), this would give us a population of some 1 200 persons It ought, however, to be noted that he does not mention the villages left out by B ud D , and, besides, he gives no information about Ghaz and Shah Pari In details the calculations of the two authors as to the numbers of houses in each village vary, but Vavilov is no doubt the more reliable source But on the whole we shall not go very far wrong if we assume that the total Munji-speaking population amounts to something between 1 000 and 1 500 persons

While it is probable that Munji once extended over a wider area, there is nothing, either in written history, or in local tradition, which refers to the immigration of the Munjis into their present home Probably the growth of the population in the lower valleys, and may be also political disturbances, forced their ancestors to extend their settlements up to the highest possible limit. But we have no means of knowing when Munjan first became inhabited. The archaic character of some place-names (cf. *Tili*, *Wulf*, *Milγeg*, etc)[1] points to a comparatively early date.

[1] Cf List of Names s v v

11 *List of Villages in the Munjan*

Indian Survey (and other official sources)	Vavilov	Burhan ud Din
Skarzer (left bank)		Iskarzer, 40 houses
Yoim (right bank)		
Sekwao		Sekui, 16 h.
Razar		
But (r)		
Kalaomir (r)		
Toghakaf (l)		
Robāt		Rabat, 20 h
Shahr-i-Munjan	Šar, 2 900 mètres, 100 h	Šaran, 80 h
Doão (Survey)		
Deh Ambe (Mil. Rep.)	Diombe, 30 h.	Deh-i-Ebnai, 15 h
Wilu (r)	Villo, 30 h	Vilav, 10 h
Ghaz (l)		Gez (غز), 20 h
Shui Pari (r)		Šah Pari, 12 h
		Čauni (Post), 9 h
Sar Jangal (l)		Sar-i-Džengel', 10 h.
Waio (l)		
Mian Deh(a) (r)	Mionbe, 30 h.	Miyan Deh, 25 h
Yakhdak (l)	Yagdak, 12 h	Yagdek, 15 h
Panam (r)	Pano (Pako), 12 h	Penam (Pekam), 15 h.
Kala-i-Shah (r)	Kala-i-Šau, 200 h	Kal'a-i-Šah, 10 h
(=Gulbakaf, Kurbakaf)		
Thali, Tuli	Tli, 3025 m, 20h, 50—60 mh	Teli, 30 h
Nāo (r)	Nao, 2 huts	Tav (تاو), 6 h

Villages in the Eastern Side

(Šahr-i- Munjan)			
Mianshahr (= Kash Kāri)			
	Torau, 3 130 m	Tekab	10 h.
Peip, or Wulf			
Maghnawul	Magnaul, 3340 m, 30 h	Megnul	

Main Valley (from North to South)

Y r	Y sh	M t	M(g)	
Skōrzer	Skarzer (l)			
16) Iwīm '	Yu'wīm (r)			
17) Səkvō	4) 'Skəwo (r)			
15) Purwōs ?				
14) Rāzer	3) Rāzer (l)			
In Kə'rōn				
18) Ka'la				
19) Tuγokaf	2) Tuγakaf (r)			
20) Ru'bōt	1) Rubāt			
4) Šār	Šāhar	1) Šahr	Šō'rōn, Šāher	Šâr-i-Munǰân M (sh)
5) Dēambī		2) Dēambeh	Dīam'bē	
6) Wīlū	Wīlu	3) Wīlu	Wīlu	
7) Γāz (Šah-i-Parē)		4) Γaz	Γəz (Prs Aiγāz)	
		5) Šāı Pa'rē	Šō-i Pa'rī	
8) Sarǰaŋ'gāl (Wayo)		6) Wayo		Sarǰaŋ'gāl M m
9) Mīān'dēo		7) Mīān'dēa	Mīân'dīa	Mīāndeh M m
10) Iγ'dak (Panam)		8) Iγ dāk	Yuγ'dāk	Yuγ dāk M m
		9) Pa'naŭ	P^{h}a'nō	
11) Kale-i- Šō		10) Ka'lā	K^{h}ala-i- Šō	
12) Tə'lī	Te'li	11) Tə'lī	Thı'lī	Ti'lī=Ǩu'lī M tı
13) Nōu		12) Nau	Nōu	

Valley (from West to East)

4) Šār	= Miliγeg?			
3) Ta'gōu	Tagōu	Tagōu		
2) Wulf	Wulf		Wulf	
1) Maγna'vul	Maγnawul	Maγnawul		

12 The territory inhabited by the Yidgha-speaking tribe in Lutkuh[1] is more inviting than Munjan The altitude of the inhabited parts of the valley is considerably less, from 2 400—2 500 m (7 600—7 900 feet) as compared with 2 900—3 340 in Munjan Wheat and maize are grown,[2] apricots and possibly other fruits ripen, and walnuts are at any rate abundant at Izh, at the lower extremity of the Yidgha-speaking district The so-called Parabek plain especially is both fairly wide and well cultivated, and compares favourably with most parts of Chitral The houses and their inhabitants did not give the impression of extreme poverty, at least not when seen on a smiling summer day The houses are built of stone, as there is no forest in the inhabited part of the valley. Higher up there is some birch and willow jungle, and still higher there are apparently rich hill-pastures abounding in a variety of alpine flowers and surrounded by extensive shrubs of briar which cover the hill-sides below the Dorah Pass.

The rain-fall is scanty, but there seems to be quite sufficient water for irrigation coming from the numerous hill-nullahs that drain the snow-fields.

The continuous Yidgha settlements do not extend for more than about 10 km (6—7 miles) from Burbunu to Birzin, but there are a couple of hamlets, *Goīk* and *Imirdino*, a few miles higher up.[3] Below Burbunu the population speaks Khowar, and between Imirdino and the foot of the Dorah Pass there are a few small settlements, dating from the nineties, of Kati refugees from the upper Bashgal valley[4]

[1] Grierson in LSI gives Leotkuh as the correct pronunciation I heard Khowar *'Lutkuh*, *°kuφ*, meaning the large (*loṭh*, *luth*) valley or district (*kuh*) Lutkho is an incorrect form, due to the association of the word with Turi-kho and Muli-kho, the home-valleys of the Kho tribe

[2] Acc to Gurdon Lutkuh counts among the richest wheat-growing districts in Chitral

[3] V Map

[4] According to Bruce, Twenty Years in the Himalayas, p 264, there was before that time a small settlement of Prasun Kafirs at the foot of the pass.

13 The following particulars about the Yidgha speaking villages are taken from official reports (of 1904) by Captain B E. M. Gurdon, which I have got permission to use His two lists of the number of houses and families are probably derived from different sources

List of Villages of Northern (Left) Bank of the River (from below)

Gurdon	Survey Map	Yidgha
Burbunu 10 (9) houses	Burbunu	*Burbu'nū*
J(h)itur 15 houses, 21 families	Itr	*Žitr, Žut·r*
Rui 12 h, 12 f.	Rui	*Rūi*
Gistini, Ge° 6 h., 21 f	Gastinu	*'Gɪstini*
Gulugh 4 h, 6 f	Ghalok	*Gu'lyū*
Ughuti 7 h, 7 f.	Ughuti	*Av'γato* (Khow. *Uγuti*)
Gohik 9 f		*Go'īk*
Imirdin 3 (12) h, 7 f	Imirdit	*I'mirdino* (*'Imurǰin*)

Villages on the Right Bank.

Gurdon	Survey	Yidgha
W(h)arth 6 h, 5 f.	Warth	*Waṛt* (Khow. *Waxt*)
Parabek 3 h, 6 f	Parabek	*'Parəuko* (Khow. *'Parabek*)
Gufti 4 h, 8 f.	Gufti	*Guṛtio* (Khow *Guφti, Guxti*)
Birzin 10 h, 12 f	Birzin	*Bir'zin, Bṛ'zɪn* [1]
80 h, 110 f.		

According to Gurdon's calculations, the total population would at that time have amounted to not more than 6—700 persons, and Biddulph [2] can hardly be right in putting the number of families

[1] Besides Yu mentioned *Aržīiko* (above Imirdino?) and *Xūγiko* (below Parəuko?)
[2] P 64

at one thousand I was told that there were now 2—300 Yidgha-speaking houses (about 800—1 000 persons), and it is quite possible that the population has increased so much during the last thirty years of peace

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14. The name of a member of the tribe is *Idəγ*, pl *Idγe* (Mj. *Yɪdg*, pl. *Yɪdᵊgī*) This is also the name of the tribe itself and the valley it inhabits (Biddulph *Yɪdokh*, usually in the obl pl *Idγɛf*), while the language is called *Yedˈyā*, Mj *Yɪdˈyūn*, or also *Yɪdgånə rōɪ*. Phonetically *Idəγ*, *Yidg* points to an ancient form **Indug* < **(H)ɪnduka-*,[1] and it is possible that this name was first given by the Munjis to those of their fellow tribesmen who settled on the Indian side of the mountains

According to my informants, Yɪdghs live also below Burbunu, at Droshp, Chirwul (near Garm Chishma) and Murdān, but do not speak the language any longer.

The religious centre of the tribe lies just outside the area in which Yɪdgha is spoken, close to the bridge at Izh, and it is quite a picturesque Maulaɪ shrine with pretty woodcarving and surrounded by fine trees

According to Biddulph[2] the Yidghs "claim to have migrated from Munjan[3] seven generations ago, in consequence of an invasion of that district by the rulers of Badakhshan in which the Meer of Munjan was slain". This information has every appearance of being precise and trustworthy and fits in well with the linguistic facts. Gurdon believes that they came from Munjan, Kuran and Ishkashim, but I doubt whether there are any grounds for including the last mentioned district. I was not able to get this tradition about their origin confirmed Yu, my oldest informant, did not

[1] Cf §§ 118, 164 *Injɪgān* is probably the Badakhshɪ form < **Indɪgån*.

[2] Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh, p 64.

[3] Tomaschek (BB, 7, p 195) writes that they came from Yamgān, but I do not know his source for this statement.

know when the tribe had settled in Lutkuh, nor had he heard about any immigration from Munjan According to him, the Yidghs originally came partly from Badakhshan and partly from Turikho in Chitral. Yzh did not believe that his ancestors had come from Munjan or any other part of Badakhshan He said that there was no intermarriage or relationship between Lutkuh and Munjan. His own family (*Gažandore*) had come from Turikho, he did not know how long ago

The names of the Yidgha speaking villages are of foreign origin [1] They cannot be proved to be Khowar, but they show at any rate that the valley was inhabited before the arrival of the Yidghs at some unknown date.

It ought, however, to be noted that names such as *Šoγoyo* and *Munio* [2] seem to have entered Yidgha at an early date, and it can scarcely be assumed that the names of these insignificant villages had become current among the ancestors of the Yidghs while they were still inhabiting Munjan. The name of Chitral (*Čitrēyo*) is a different case

15 At present the Yidghs are included among the Faqer Maskin, the poorest class in Chitral They are divided into clans like the Khos, the principal ones being *Haidardore* in Gistini and Parabek, *Gažandore* in Žitr and Imirdino, *Daŋguladore* in Gurti, *Sumāldore* in Žitr (Bālā), *Šīxaidore* in Žitr, *Ɛəlamāndore* and *Šexāmandore* in Burbunū, *Mərātdore* in Birzin, and *Sumbaldore* in Wart [3] Thus there are nine clans to some 80 houses!

Apparently the Yidghs have to a great extent been assimilated into the Kho population, and they never seem to have enjoyed any political independence or to have produced any powerful chiefs Their position on the ancient trade-route between Chitral Headquarters and the Dorah Pass may have contributed to their complete submission to their masters

[1] With exception of *Xūγiko* 'the Well' mentioned only by Yu., and possibly of *Rūi*

[2] Cf List of Proper Names, s vv

[3] The suffix *-dor* is of Khowar origin.

16 As might be expected, there is practically no dialectic variation within the limited territory in which Y is spoken Ysh had a tendency to nasalize his final vowels, and he pronounced *kǭfila* 'caravan' and *pəzg-* 'to break' as against Yzh *kāfīla* and *pəcəg-*, and Yg had *war* 'oath', while Yzh, sh, and r all pronounced *ɯ̆ŏr* A pellet-bow was called *xəsmānek* in the lower villages, but *səxmān(ek)* higher up, and similar discrepancies occur in a few other words But on the whole the dialect of the few hundred Yidghs is homogeneous

17 Munji, on the other hand, is divided into several sub-dialects, which differ mainly in some phonetic details.[1]

They may be roughly divided into two groups. One includes the dialect of Miandeh (Mm) and the dialects of Zarubin's and Gauthiot's informants [2] It is characterized by having *-g-* for ancient *-k-* [3] and, in a number of words, *ū* for ancient *ā*, corresponding to *γ* and *ī* of other M dialects and of Y Examples are e g Mm *čfūr* 'four', *rūgo* 'vein', but Mt, etc *čfīr*, *rīγa*, Yd *čšīr*, *rīγo*

In this group the tendency towards the assimilation of *nd*, *mb*, *ŋg* [4] is stronger than in the rest of Munji, and G and Z goes still further than Mm Thus Mm, Z, G have *loḍ* 'tooth' corresponding to *lōnd* of other Mj dialects, and Z, G have assimilation also e g. in *γodum* 'wheat': Mm etc *γōndum* Y has assimilated forms in both cases [5] The dialect described in the LSI. has *d* in *lūd* and *ū* in *čfūr*, but *γ* < *k*, e g. in *yauγa* 'water' We may therefore assume that it belongs to a part of Munjan situated below Miandeh and the homes of Z and G, but above Ghaz, possibly to Wayo.

[1] Cf Rep N W Ind, pp. 70 sqq

[2] Gauthiot's informant was a native of Wakhan, but his dialect evidently originally belongs to some locality in upper Munjan, possibly to Kala-i-Shah

[3] G gives *-γ-* in a few words, but also in *aγuškγa* 'finger' where it can hardly be correct Cf § 117

[4] V §§ 115 sqq

[5] Cf § 118

The dialect on which Mullah Faiz Bakhsh's short vocabulary is based agrees with that of the villages of lower Munjan (Ghaz and Shahr) and of the Tagou valley, but has retained the nasal in *ankardia* (read **angaskia²*) 'finger' where all other varieties of Mj have the assimilated form

A curious fact, which I am at loss to explain, is that the dialect of my informant from Tili, the uppermost village of all, is in line with that of Lower Munjan, and not with Mm, Z and G Thus we find e g. Mti *rīγa* 'vein' (with *ī* and *γ*), *lōnḏ* 'tooth', and, besides, *oskīγ* 'roof' (Mt, etc *əskγ*, but Mm, G, Z *yeskīg*, etc), *yimayeka* 'moon' (Mg, etc *yumayika*, but Mm, G, Z *yumago*, etc) Mti also agrees with lower Munjan in having a long *ō* in *yōrža* 'beard' and in some other words It is, of course, possible that Mti was really a native of one of the lower villages

Apart from the divergences in the treatment of *nd*, etc. Mm differs from Z in some particulars Thus, e g

Mm, t *yūr* 'ground' · Z *yēn'g*.

Mm *v°zēd* 'knew' Z *vzē(n)d*, Mt *v°zēnd*.

Mm *l°vēd* 'winnowed' · Z *liv°y*, Mt, (g) *l°vēy*.

Mm *iwuǰuzgo* 'frog' · Z, G *iwuγzəga*, Mt, etc. *uǰzga*

18 Mm shares with Y, and to some extent with Z, the fem ending *·o*, *·å*, corresponding to *-a*, *·a* of other M dialects

The villages of upper and lower Munjan being isolated from each other, certain phonetic variations and some differences in the formation of past stems have arisen.

But as a whole M is quite distinct from Y in phonology, morphology and vocabulary, although, as we have seen above, some innovations in M dialects are shared also by Y. Thus the transition of *ūg* into *īγ* may have taken place in lower Munjan before the emigration of the Yidghs to Lutkuh.

19 Among the phonetic differences separating M as a whole from Y, the most important are·

Anc. *rt*	results in Y	*ṛ*	but M	*r* (v § 124)
» *št*	—	—	*šč*	—	*šk*^{y} (v § 109)
» *rn*	—	—	*n, n*	—	*ŋ'g*^{y}, etc. (v § 133)
rd (in sec contact)	—	—	*dr*	—	*ler* (v § 127)
w, v (in some cases)	—	—	*b*	—	*v* (v. §§ 88, 107)

Note also the Y tendency to drop *w* before *u* (v § 81), and Y *i-* corresponding to Mj *yu-* (§ 84) Regarding the different development of ancient *a* in Y and M v § 139

Owing to special factors or more sporadic changes we find Y *åyurγ* egg, *ıščīγ* roof, *avlăsto* sleeve, *c*^{ə}*kən* puppy, *čšīr* four, *dīr* other, *fšarm* shame, *laxsərə* ice, *rıspen* iron, *šīnjo* needle, *tīx̌-* to fall, *vrī-* to break, *xırd-* to shave, *yex̌ko* duck, *zevirγo* birch-tree, but M *arγūg*, *yẹskīg*, *alvosto*, *skən*, *čfūr*, *yudūr*, *šfor*^{ə}*m*, *yaxsəriy*, *yusp*^{ə}*n*, *šīžno*, *čīx̌-*, *vrīr-*, *xred-*, *yalko*, *vəzıurgo*, or similar forms

The morphological differences between Y and M are not numerous The most important concern the genus inflection of adjectives[1] and the preterite of intransitive verbs.[2] The difference between Y *v*^{ə}*to* and M *fto* 'thee', and between Y *wulo*, pl. *wulı* 'wife' and M *wula*, *wulı*, etc, is due to phonetic factors

20. It is in their vocabularies that Y and M diverge most widely from each other. We must, of course, bear in mind that our knowledge of the vocabularies of the two dialects is far from being complete, and that in many cases the absence of a word in one dialect may only be apparent. But, taken as a whole, the evidence of the vocabularies clearly shows how the separation of centuries and the difference of outside influences have drawn the two sister-dialects apart.

In a great number of cases M, as is only natural in consideration of its geographical and political position, has adopted a Prs. term where Y has retained the genuine dialect word, or has borrowed from Khowar

[1] Cf § 195. [2] Cf. § 234

21 Examples abound in the Vocabulary Here we shall mention only a few characteristic ones

M (from Prs.) *nâxun* nail, *anâr* pomegranate, *guzar* ford, *xōkovo* first watering, *laǰōm* bridle, *bârân* rain, *daro* valley, *naxš* song, *toko* alone, *bohōr* spring, *gušiwōr* earring, *gᵊro* knot, *duzd* thief, *qala* fort, *mō* month, *xargūš* hare, *kus* vulva, *qasam* oath, *naxčīr* male ibex, *sīl* flood, *ǰigar* liver, *xərs* bear, *araq* sweat, *barg* leaf, *rūšân* bright, *avtaxâna* stable, etc

But Y *anʌxno*, *alāno*, *pilf*, *avzino*, *awlān*, *nōvo*, *koša*, *fagyike*, *fkyiyiko*, *fsidro*, *yūarike*, *yureǎ*, *yal*, *lizo*, *mux*, *sīy*, *šino*, *wor*, *ǎumâne*, *yougo*, *yēyən*, *yarš*, *xūl*, *pūnuk*, *orunyo*, *aspəlan*, etc

Corresponding to M (from Prs) *amsāyaga* neighbour, *darūn* belly, *našpotiy* pear, *dasta* handle, *haud* lake, *tilâ* gold, *taqīo* pillow, *šamšēr* sword, *nuqra* silver, *xušō* ear of corn, *bīwaya* widow, *garm*, *suzōn* hot, we find Y (from Khowar) *gramběšu*, *ūžut*, *kyogō*, *hostaganu*, *žōi*, *suworum*, *vrazidine*, *xugor*, *droxum*, *sor*, *wâsərwo*, *prč*

In some cases Y and M have borrowed different forms of Prs words, Y usually through the medium of Khowar Examples of such words are M *âino* mirror, *âsân* easy, *bᵘrinǰ* rice, *kᵊtōb* book, *tīramâ* autumn Y *šišoyo*, *askān*, *grinǰ*, *ketīu*, *pāiz*

22 Very rarely M has retained a genuine word which has been lost in Y· M *yūi* husband's brother, *zoyno* chin, *zᵊyəriy* thirsty, *yuvazgo* plough-wedge Y *xᵘsur*, *zʌnax*, *trušne*, *acardīne*

Corresponding to M *ōš* 'porridge' and *ǰuâna* 'calf, one to two years old', which are of Prs origin, Y has the Ind loan-words *atile* and *bakinḍa*, but the exact source of these words is unknown *pāpəs*, etc 'lungs' is one of the very few words of Ind origin occurring in both dialects A curious case is M *souno* 'co-wife', which appears to be an IA. loanword,[1] although I am unable to explain how it has penetrated into M Y has the Prs. word *ambōy*.

Loan-words from Kafiri are Yd *plac* cheese, *kitaye* almond (prob. borr from the Lutkuh Kafirs), and possibly Y—M *cᵊra'ū* male markhor, v Voc s vv

[1] Cf Voc s v

23. Khowar loan-words are very rare in Munji I have only come across *bānǰ* 'holly-oak' and *droxum* 'silver' and do not feel at all sure that these words are really in common use in M

Y, on the other hand, contains, besides those mentioned above, a great number of Khow words, which denote plants, implements, etc. unknown in Munjan, or the correspondent forms of which have not been recorded in M. Some of the Khow loan-words in Y are in their turn of Ir. origin, and it is worthy of note that even Y, the dialect of a small and outlying district of Chitral has to some extent contributed to the vocabulary of Khowar [1]

24 Of special interest are those cases where the difference of vocabulary between Y and M is not due to one of the dialects having borrowed, from Prs. or M, but where each of them has chosen a different word of dialectal origin To some extent there may be, or have been, a slight difference in meaning, but we must also reckon with the possibility of real homonyms existing in original Y—M, due to ancient mixing of dialects.

The possibility of some of the words co-existing in both dialects should, of course, not be ruled out

Examples of such words are·

M *åguŋg*^{y} dough: Y *ləvaza*
» *yoba* dance· Y *drŭvda*
» *frayingo* she-goat, one y old· Y *prenǰīo.*
» *γūelo* yoke-rope Y *frāiγo.*
» *sam'lasiko* neckrope of the bullock· Y *sabə'ranǰ*
» *pa'tεžo* she-calf, one y old Y *miščoγo*
» *p*^{ə}*rīvur* cow-house. Y *γiγio.*
» *kosk* barley: Y *yεršio.*
» *šīno* anus· Y *γumino* (but *šɪno* vulva).
» *nāmyo, yistōn* felt Y *livzīn*
» *ṣkyui* neck Y *šile* (v Voc s vv)
» *sasto* hill-side Y *paifar*

[1] Cf my treatment of this subject in Iranian Elements in Khowar, BSOS. VIII, 657—671.

M *yurv* mouth Y *p²kore*
» *kupor* lip · Y *porširk.*
» *zōbo* gums Y *sotke*
» *puma* avalanche Y *rɛšk.*
» *ken-* to dig. Y *nɪkanā(w)-.*
» *ɪrīnd-* to be standing · Y *fsāy-*

But on the whole, in spite of the divergences mentioned above, Y—M forms a well-defined group clearly distinguished from all other Ir languages by a series of characteristics

The vocabulary contains a great number of words peculiar to this dialect group As regards the morphology we may mention the formation of masculines in Y *-e*, M *-ɪy*, the feminines in *-o*, *-a*, the obl. sg in *-ɛn*, the pronouns *za*, *zo* 'I' and *măf*, *mof* 'you', and the personal ending 3 pl in *-et*, *-at*

Among phonetic features peculiar to, or characteristic of Y—M may be mentioned the preservation of *xš* and *fš*,[1] the distinction between ancient *-š-* and **-šš-*,[2] the development of *ϑ* into *x̌*[3] and of *št* into *škʸ*, *šč*,[4] and the tendency towards the assimilation of *nd* and similar groups of consonants[5] Also the combination of features found separately in other dialects tend to give Y—M a phonetic structure entirely of its own, thus e g the development of *δ* and *ɪδ* > *l*, of *rt* > *r*, *r*, and of *-t-* and *-š-* > *y*

On the other hand, we find the usual E Ir. tendencies prevailing, e g the change of *č* > *c*, of *xt* > *γd*, *ft* > *vd*, of *sr* > *š*, of voiced stops into voiced fricatives, the loss of *h-*, the prothesis of *w-* and *y-*, and the frequent reduction of *ɪ* and *u* to a mixed vowel of the *ə*-type.

The morphology and the vocabulary are also of a decidedly E Ir

[1] V § 94 sq
[2] V § 75
[3] V § 65
[4] V. § 109.
[5] V §§ 115 sqq

type Note e g typical E Ir words such as *mix̌* day, *pišč̌an* thigh, *pīx̌* arrow, *šīyo* female, *yāde* blind, *wulo* wife, *wulēyo* span, *zəvīy* tongue, *yəršio* barley, *imoyo* moon [1]

26 Gauthiot [2] has asserted that Y—M ought to be separated from the Pamir languages and ranged among the north-western Ir dialects In a review [3] of Zarubin's essay on Munji I have tried to show that this theory cannot be upheld, and that the points of agreement between Y—M and Central Ir dialects are less significant than is assumed by Gauthiot [4]

There can in fact be no doubt that Y—M is on the whole closely related to the Pamir dialects, although on several points it stands apart from them

27. Within the range of the Pamir dialects Y—M shows little special affinity to the Shughni group [5] The connection between Y—M and Wakhi chiefly consists in the occurrence of a few words with $l < \delta$—probably loanwords—in Wkh About the relation between our group and Saraghlami nothing is known, except that one of the three words known from this dialect points to a transition of $\delta > l$ [6]

But between Y—M and Sgl.—Ishk there are several points of resemblance.

Thus we find a considerable number of words which are, as far as is known at present, peculiar to these two neighbouring groups of dialects, or which appear here in a form elsewhere unknown Cf, e g . Y *åbūya* moraine: Sgl *ambol*, Y *uščeno* · Sgl *uštīn*, Y *åwusp*

[1] Several of them are found in the Avesta. But this only shows that the Av language is based upon E Ir, as I hope to be able to prove from a detailed study of its vocabulary

[2] MSL, XX, 133 sqq.

[3] NTS III, 296

[4] Very few, if any, Y—M words are of a decidedly W Ir character *xšīra* 'milk' has its correspondent in Ossetic

[5] Note, however, Y *nix̌*-, Shgh *neð*- 'to sit down' < **nihδ*-

[6] Cf Zarubin, Comptes rendus de l'Acad des Sciences, Série B, 1924, p 79 *wolikė* 'water'.

ploughbeam Sgl *āwɪšp*, Y *ɩəso* wild oats. Sgl *dəsīn*, Y *ɩxō* sister Sgl *yəxōaɪ*, Y *mīryo* meadow. Sgl *mēry*, Y *nɪya* sour milk Sgl. *nīδuk*, Y *nov* rain: Sgl *nav*, Y, Sgl *pīx* span, Y *woro* trousers Sgl *uāl*, Y *lıb-* to card wool Sgl. *dəmb-*; Y *as- ayoɪ* to come Sgl *ɪs-*: *āyad*; Y *ɪs- yāɪ* to carry Ishk *uss- wud*, Y *tī-* to enter Sgl. *atɪy-*, Y—M *vrī(r)-* to break Sgl *vrēl-*

There are also some common morphological features, e g in the system of demonstrative pronouns,[1] in the existence of a particle *vo*, *va* denoting the definite object, and in the termination of the 2nd pl in *-əf* which from Sgl —Ishk has also entered Western Wkh

On the other hand, the two dialect groups present no special similarities as regards their phonetic development. But the correspondences of vocabulary and morphology can hardly have been developed under modern conditions when communication between Munjan and Sanglech appears to be insignificant, and is at any rate carried out by the medium of Persian We are therefore, perhaps, justified in assuming that Y—M and Sgl.—Ishk were once in much closer contact than in the case at present, probably at a time when the phonetic differences between both groups was not yet strongly accentuated

28 If we look outside the range of the Pamir dialects Pashto appears to be the nearest relative of Y—M. Not only do we find the change of $\delta > l$ in both languages, but the Wanetsi dialect of Pashto distinguishes between ancient *-δ-* and ancient *-t-* in exactly the same way as Y—M [2] On the other hand, we must not forget that the tendency to change δ into l was probably once widely spread in E Ir and that the treatment of ϑ and ϑw differs in Y—M and in Psht. A few words are characteristic of both languages, cf. e g Voc s.vv. *āyd-* to dress, *yal* thief, *la* with, *wāro* summer, *yēyən* liver

At any rate the special relationship or contact between Y—M

[1] V § 206

[2] Cf NTS IV, 160.

and Psht. must go back to an early date, before the period when Saka tribes brought the Ir. dialect from which Psht is descended into Southern Afghanistan

The points of resemblance to Sogdian are limited to a few words, cf Voc s vv *drūv-* to dance, *poršik* lip, *yuxs-* to learn Also with Parachi, its Ir neighbour south of the Hindukush, Y—M shares a few words and forms (cf s vv. *lšč* saw, *amuno* apple, *yūr* fire) but on the whole this dialect is of a different type, and has developed along other lines

29 As far as we can see, Y—M has occupied its present position for a very long period. It has probably lost territory in the north,[1] but it has since immemorial times had Kafir dialects as its neighbours south of the Hindukush, and it is quite possible that the linguistic frontier between Ir. and IA has not always followed exactly the highest mountain ridge

Now we find a transition of $d > l$ in Prasun, the most isolated Kafir dialect, which has certainly occupied its present home close to Munjan for a very long time It is therefore very tempting to follow Gauthiot in his assumption of a connection between the developments in both languages, especially as it seems probable that intervocalic *-t-* disappeared in Prasun, while *d* remains in the shape of *l* This state of things reminds us strongly of Y—M, while it differs completely from the tendencies prevailing elsewhere in Kafiri and IA[2]

Of more doubtful value is Gauthiot's comparison between the M (but especially Y!) tendency to assimilate $nd > d$, etc, and the Kafiri development of $ant > āt > at$ The phonetic processes are not identical, and the change in Y—M is evidently of recent date But we may perhaps compare the Prasun transition of $nd > d$ and of $mb > b$ with the development in Y—M. We must

[1] Cf. § 8

[2] Cf e g Kalasha with $-d > 0$, but $-t- > -l-$ (V. Rep II, 67)—In Y—M and Prasun *d* was changed into *l* before any weakening of intervocalic stops took place.

remember that Munjan and Prasun are only separated by a not too difficult pass.

This circumstance also explains the existence of a few words common to Y—M and Kafiri Cf. M *frayomıy* and Kati *prˈomə*, Prasun *pāmə* kid, Y *ᵘstuγ·* Prasun *ˈštyak* lock of hair, Y—M *šū·* Prasun *učū* (< * *crū*) horn It is doubtful whether *mya* 'sour milk' is borrowed from, or influenced by Kafiri or IA Regarding loan-words from Kafiri cf. above § 22

30. On the whole Y—M, is, in spite of influences from various sides, and in spite of several special phonetic innovations, an Ir dialect of a highly archaic type, which in its relative isolation has preserved many ancient and interesting forms and words Its possible connection with the ancient Ir. language of the Tokharians remains, for the time being, a matter of speculation

PHONETIC SYSTEM

Consonants.

31

	Labial	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive . .	*p*, *b*	*t*, *d*	(*ṭ*, *ḍ*)[1]	*k′*, *g′*	*k*, *g*	*q*	
Affricate .		*c*	(*č*)[1]	*ċ*, *ǰ*			
Fricative . .	*f*, *v*			*x̌*	*x*, *γ*	‹*x*, *γ*›[3]	*h*
Sibilant . .		*s*, *z*	*š*, (*ž*)[1]	*ś*, *ź*			
Nasal .	*m*	*n*	(*ṇ*)[1]	[*ŋ′*][2]	‹*ŋ*›[3]		
Rolled & Lateral .		*r*, *l*	(*ḷ*)[1]				
Semivowels	*w*			*y*			

32. The consonant systems of Y and M are in the main the same Characteristic of both, as compared with those of other Pamir languages is the absence of *δ* (either as a phoneme—as in Wkh. and Shgh —, or as a variant of *d*—as in Sgl), and the existence of *x̌* and of *k′*, *g′* But M does not possess the retroflex series (with the exception of *š*), and the palatal *ŋ′* (which is hardly a separate phoneme in M) is unknown to Y In both dialects velar *ŋ* is a mere variant of *n* before *g* and *k*

The surd plosives are unaspirated in Y, but at any rate to some extent aspirated in M Some of my informants (e g Mtı) appeared

[1] Only in Y

[2] Only in M.

[3] Phoneme variant

to aspirate p[1] only, while M(g)—but not Mg—aspirated strongly all surd stops (and $\check{c}$) in accentuated syllables Thus, e g *phōns'* '5', *'khırya* 'hen', *'qhıo* 'bull', *thı'nek* 'shallow', *čhõ*^{m} 'eye' (and *čhōrda* '14' < Prs *čahărda*)[2]

This tendency towards aspiration is characteristic of several Pamir languages[3] and of Badakhshi Prs , and it occurs also in Turki[4] It is of course a theoretically possible, but not a very convincing hypothesis that the aspiration in E Ir. and Turki should be due to the influence of some common, unknown substratum.

The absence of aspiration in Y may be accounted for by the negative influence of Khowar This language possesses a separate series of aspirates—parallel to that of other IA languages—and Y, in adapting its sound system more or less to that of the dominating language—of Chitral, had to chose between the unaspirated or the strongly aspirated series of surd plosives.

32 a. Y t, $ḍ$ and $\check{c}$ are found only in loan-words, but appear to belong to the phonological system of the language Also q is a foreign sound, and with some speakers k is substituted for it

k', g' (k^{y}, g^{y}) must probably be considered as separate phonemes both in Y and in M[5] In M k' occurs also in the combination $šk'$, which is different from $šk$[6] Regarding $\check{c} < k'$ v § 41

j is to some extent interchangeable with $ž$,[7] but it is at any

[1] Cf the situation in Prs , and in Psht , where p is more strongly aspirated than k or t (v BSOS V, 54)

[2] In some words the aspiration has not been noted, but that may be due to inexact notation

[3] Thus, e g , in Sgl. About aspiration in Shgh v. NTS. I, 36 (and Voc), and Skold, Materialien, Voc. Reg Ossetic cf Munkácsi, Bluten der ossetischen Volksdichtung, 7

[4] I thought I heard aspiration in several Turki dialects of W. and E Turkistan which I had occasion to listen to in Chitral. In Kokand final -t even results in an affricate *uts* 'fire', *ɔts* 'horse'.

[5] Cf § 41

[6] Cf § 109

[7] Cf § 60, and v. Voc s vv.

rate by way of being a separate phoneme *ʒ* is a rare variant of *z*, v Voc. s vv. *urzuy*

In M I heard bilabial *φ* before vowels in several words (e g Mm *čφūr* '4', *φīya* 'spade') But in Y, and partly also in M, it is dento-labial. *v* is a dento-labial fricative, with lips and teeth in rather loose contact, and unrounded, except before *o*, where it was sometimes not easily distinguishable from *w*.

33 There can be no doubt that *š́* and *š̌* are separate phonemes, but it is not always easy to distinguish between them, and it is possible that some speakers of M use a neutral *š* for both through the influence of Prs. phonology. *ž́* is only found in Y and is of rare occurrence. *š́*, *ž́* and *č́* have usually a very palatal character, and I have sometimes written *čʸ*, *žʸ* in my notes In Y *šč́*, M *šḱʸ* and in Y *čšīr*, *'što*, etc the acoustic impression was still more palatal, but I do not believe that *š* (*s'*) in these positions constitutes a separate phoneme.

Y—M *x̌* is a lisping, palatal sound which could not easily be mistaken for *x*, and which sounded quite different from Wakhi or Shgh *x̌* (= *š́*). It was really a palatal *ϑ*, but I have kept Gauthiot's notation.

Uvular *x* and *ɣ* were only heard in Yd *xīo* 'n of a shrub' and in Y *qiāɣ*, M *kuwoɣ* 'bull' and they are probably variants of *x*, *ɣ* (conditioned by the influence of *i* and *q?*).

Y—M *h* is an unstable sound, cf Voc s.vv But still I believe that it ought to be considered as a phoneme, the forms without *h* being aberrations from the 'standard' pronunciation. But this is by no means certain Note the existence of final *h* (*loh*, *yura*^{h}).

Similarly there can be no doubt about the existence of a phoneme *w*, but nevertheless we find vacillation before *u*, e g. in *urw-*, *urzuy*, *wulo*, etc.[1] Regarding the phonological value of initial *y-* cf. § 83

[1] Cf. § 81.

The final sound in M *zɪlʸ*, *zɪlᵍʸ*, etc 'heart' is probably a combination of *l* + *y* and not a separate, simple phoneme

Cerebral *n* is a phoneme in Y, but *n* is substituted by some speakers, except where *n* is conditioned by a following *ḍ*.

Probably connected with the rounding of *v* before *o* mentioned above is the phenomenon expressed in the occasional notations, e g *aγʷoɪ* 'came'; *noγʷor* 'came out', *kʷos-* 'to search', *xʷoɪ* 'own', etc, especially in Y words

34 A final voiced consonant usually becomes unvoiced. Thus, e g *koḅ*, *kop* 'little', *ažəp* 'wonderful', *γălvʲ*, *γŏlv*, *γōlφ* 'dog', *gʸɪp* 'lost'; *rīv*, *rīf* 'rhubarb'; *oγurγˣ*, *əγurx* 'egg', *yīž*, *yīš* 'snake', *zīk*, *zīŋğ* 'knee', etc. On the other hand we may hear *-z* for *-s*, *-d* for *-t* in sandhi· *woz γurd* 'now he seized', *kʸed vīo* 'was doing'. And, in the pronunciation of Ysh, *xoɪ* 'own' frequently was sonorized into *γoi* after a proclitic *vo*, *wo*. Cf also Mg *nā-moγ* 'nobis' with *-γ* instead of *-x* before voiced sounds.

Characteristic of Ysh is also the frequent 'cerebralization' of final *r*, chiefly after *ū*. Thus *pūr* 'son' (also Yg), *axūr* 'manger', *ᵘstŭr/r* 'big', *avār* 'bring', but *pūrán*, *avrɛ*, etc

Ysh, and to a lesser degree Yzh, have a tendency to nasalize final vowels Thus, e g · *ux śō̃*, *avʲdō̃*, *aščō̃*, *nōū*, *wɪsʲtō̃* '6, 7, 8, 9, 20'; *poʲγō* 'hair', *šəʲlɛ̄ⁿ* 'neck', *rū ī̃* 'bowels', *vīzγā* 'arm', *pɪśkəʲdrī̃* 'dung', etc, etc This nasalization has been omitted in the following description of Y

In M(g), on the other hand, final *-m* was reduced to a sometimes scarcely audible sound in the 1st pers of verbs, e g in *γīwuᵐ* *γivduᵐ* 'I spin', 'span'; *lɔ̄raᵐ* 'I have', *xɛšaᵐ* 'I pull', etc Cf. also *čhɔ̃ᵐ* 'eye' (but *γɔ̄ndəm* 'wheat', etc.)

The 'morphonological' changes of consonants are mainly restricted to the variations between present and past stems of the verbs, for which v. §§ 225 sqq

Vowels

35 As far as I was able to detect, the vowel-system of Y appears to be quite simple and to consist of the following six phonemes

i *u*
ə
e *o*
a

But, as in most other E Ir dialects, especially in Psht[1] and Wkh,[2] the amplitudes of variation are exceptionally great First of all there are variations of quantity I am inclined to believe that these are conditioned by stress, or by the influence of following consonants or groups of consonants, and that vowel-quantity is phonologically irrelevant in Y And the Vocabulary contains a large number of variations between *o*, *a* and *ō*, *ā* in the same words

But it is really impossible to settle the question without a profound knowledge of, and a proficiency in speaking the language which I was very far from attaining, and it is quite possible that at any rate *ī* and *ū* are true phonemes.

Also the quality of the vowels is strongly influenced by neighbouring consonants, and it varies further according to length and stress

a is usually palatal [*a*] and easily becomes *a* through the influence of an *i*, e g in Yzh *wáriyo* (Ysh *wa*^{o}) 'rain', *palástiko* 'armlet', etc In unstressed position [ʌ] is heard, but has not been consistently noted

o is wide [ɔ] In final position it is sometimes slightly diphtongized in Yd [ɔ^{u}]. Besides *ō* [ɔ], *â*, *å* has been noted, but chiefly in lw s from Prs[3] I am not quite certain whether this *â* is a separate phoneme, or if I may have been influenced in my notation by associations from Badakhshi Prs. in using this symbol

[1] BSOS, V, 58 sqq.

[2] Cf Wkh Phon

[3] *â* occurs in 43 lw s and 9 genuine dialect words, *ɔ̄* in 9 lw s and 38 genuine ones

u has an unstressed variant *ʊ*, and *ɪ* in unstressed position (but also in other cases) is articulated as *ɪ* A mid-palate *ɪ* is heard in some words (in contact with *x*?)

I am not certain whether *ī* and *ū* are true phonemes, separate from *ɪ* and *u*. After *y* we find *ɪ̄* or *ʊ̄* Eg. Yu *yɪ̄*, Ysh *yʊ̄* 'one', Ysh *dārʊ̄(ī)* 'medecine' A diphthongization of *-ī* was noted once in Ysh *rəˈsēɪ* = *rəˈsī* 'arrived'

e and *ɛ* are probably variants of one phoneme, and I even heard *xayo* = *xɛyo* 'bridge'

In many cases *ə* is simply a reduced form of *a*, *e*, *u*, etc But it is nevertheless probably a separate phoneme, characteristic of a number of words Of the two variants *pərs* and *pr̥s* 'ask', the first one is probably the phonologically correct one

In final position Yzh *-e*, with retracted *e̝* approaching *ə*, corresponds to *-ə* of some other speakers.

36 Diphthongs are rare (cf. *naɪlā-*, *saɪl*, *daʊlɛt*, *maɪlɪs*) and possibly form no part of the system In the Vocabulary I have written *-ōɪ*, *-āɪ* where Zarubin, possibly phonologically more correct, has *-ŏy*, *-āy*.

The overshort vowels, *ᵊ*, *ᵘ*, *ᶦ*, *ᵃ*, are difficult to classify phonologically Their quality is completely dominated by that of the surrounding full vowels, and they may possibly be considered as variants of *ə* But it is a question whether they are really always perceived as real vowels, or whether the prothetic and svarabhakti vowels[1] are not as phonologically irrelevant as are the vowels in the Indian pronunciation of *st-*, etc.

37. The influence of surrounding sounds on short vowels may be exemplified by: *yʊrsɪlɪgo*, *yʊrsʊlɪgo* 'shoe-string'; *nəγūγəm* 'I hear', *nʊɪāšəm* 'I comb', *nɪx̆im* 'I sit down', *noγo-* : *nəγavd-* 'to bite' Cf also the variations between *-əm*, *-ʊm*, etc, conditioned by the nature of the preceding vowel.

[1] Cf e g. *sᵊpī*, *ᵊstūγ* (v. § 103), *surᵘw*, *tuγᵘm*, etc.

Cf also Ysh *maf čī žāf* 'ye shall not say', but *tu ču žuī* 'thou shalt not say' Note also Y *maı* 'these', but *yäı, woı* 'those' (cf §§ 206, sqq)

38. The vowel systems of the various dialects of M appear to vary a great deal, and none of them is sufficiently well known to permit any analysis of them being made.

In Mm we find a long *å* and a final *-ıy* unknown to Y, and also in other cases *ı* appears to be a separate phoneme The relevance of quantitative differences appears to be better established than in Y, and it is possible, with all due reservations, to construct the following chart of Mm vowels

Short Vowels	Long Vowels
ı ᵘ *u, ʊ*	*ī* *ū*
ə	
e, ɛ *o*	*ɛ̄* *ɔ̄*
(ä?)	
a	*ā* *â, å*

Stress.

39. Word stress is weak, and to some extent dominated by sentence stress

Thus, e g . Y sh *ˈwulo* 'wife', but *ˈyū wwˈlŏ* 'one wife', *ˈpısto wo zınīˈef* 'she asked the daughters-in-law', but *zıˈnīef piˈstō* 'the daughters in-law asked', *muzˈdurə ken* 'serve', but *ˈmʊzduˌrɛ yū rum* 'I take service'

Although they describe very closely related variants of M, Gauthiot and Zarubin differ considerably from each other as to the place of the accent—the Frenchman inclining to accentuate the last syllable— My own notations, rightly or wrongly, often disagree

with those of both of my predecessors, and are not always consistent Cf. §§ 162 sqq

Thus, e g : G *aγuš'kʸa* 'finger', *ɯuγzē'ga* 'frog', *γâ'ɯa* 'cow'; *kåʷū'ya* 'pigeon', *mayū'sa* 'fly', *namol'ya* 'salt', *xšī'ra* 'milk', etc. But in some cases Y agrees, completely or partially, with G as against other forms of M. Cf Voc s vv. *agᵘ'mīn* 'honey', *ɪmo'γo* 'moon', *i'xō* 'sister', *ɪz'ma* 'fire-wood', *'kɪrɪ'o* 'hen', *'urzuγ, ur'zūγ* 'straight' Also in words not recorded by G we often find that Y stresses a later syllable than M Thus *o'γuzo* 'walnut', *ɪ'līr* 'belly'; *a'larsɪne* 'threshold'

In a few words Z and G are alone in stressing the final syllable· G, Z *amɪn''g'a*, etc. apple'. Y *å'muno*, Mm *'amɪŋgʸo*, etc , G, Z *stō'rəy* 'star'. Y, M *'stāre*, etc.

Groups of Consonants

40 Through the loss of unstressed vowels of the first syllable and through borrowing, numerous groups of initial consonants have arisen in Y—M.

Thus we find, e g.· *pč-*, *pk-*, *pr-*, *ptr-*, *ps-*, *pš-*, *fkʸ-*, *fx-*, *ft-*, *fs-*, *fš-*, *tf-*, *kr-*, *kp-*, *kt-*, *xr-*, *xš-* (or *xʸš-*), *čk-*, *čš-*, *čf-*, *čp-*, *tr-*, *sp-*, *sk-*, (ᵗ)*st-*, *šp-*, (ᵗ)*št-*, *br-*, *br-*, *vr-*, *gr-*, *dr-*, *dw-*, etc

But after voiced sibilants, and usually also after voiced fricatives, svarabhakti vowels are developed Thus, e g : *zᵊγ-*, *zᵊn-*, *zᵊv-*, *γᵊn-*, etc

In internal and final position yet other combinations (with decreasing aperture) have become possible through recent adjustments, e.g. groups beginning with *r*, *l*, nasals, *z* and *ž*, groups consisting of velar fricatives and a nasal, etc

Through these developments the aspect of Y—M has departed considerably from that of general Ir and of most other Pamir dialects. And it may perhaps be said that it has in some respects approached the phonetic aspect of the Kafir dialects

HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY

Consonants

Initial Surd Stops and Affricates.

41 Initial *k-* remains in *kōi* 'who', *ken-* 'to dig', *ken-* 'to do', *kap* *k-* 'fish', *ˈkɛro* 'knife', *kɪrio* 'hen', etc V Voc s vv.

In a number of words we find, especially in Y, a palatalized k^y This development of initial *k-* is in accordance with the general tendency of Y—M towards palatalization, but it seems impossible to determine the exact conditions of the change A similar change appears in Yazgh, e g. in *k'an-* 'to dig', *k'axabac* 'magpie', and also in Shgh [1]

A certain number of the words in k^y- are or may be, lw s from *k^y- Prs. Thus, e g *kyof-* 'to groan', *ˈkyahre* 'anger', $k^yɛˈlēu$ 'key', etc. (v. Voc), cf also $K^yɪˈl^yam$ Kulum (in Nuristan) From M I have noted *k-* and k^y- (but also Mti *čāliye* 'key') Other Prs lw s have *k* in Y too, cf. *kaˈbūt* 'blue', etc K^y might perhaps be assumed to belong to an earlier stratum of Prs lw s, but this is quite uncertain.

Nor is the origin of k^y clear in all genuine Y—M words In Yd *kyoˈgō* (*čo°*) 'pear' *ky-* is developed regularly from *t-*,[2] and $k^yɛm$ 'who' and $k^yɛɪ$ 'house' may be derived from **kayam*, **kayay* [3] But why k^y*emalyo* 'skull', $k^yɪfo$ 'hump', k^y*unyo* 'magpie', while we find *k-* before *i* in *kɪrio* 'hen', *kɪnčɪka* 'girl', *kɪšča* 'plough', etc ? [4]

[1] Cf Notes on Shughni, Voc s *K*

[2] Cf § 62

[3] Cf § 46

[4] Cf reg g^y § 53

42 I heard *q* in *qasam* 'oath', *qıssa* 'tale', *qačio*, *kačıo* 'scissors', etc. But in several words of foreign origin I heard *k-* instead of the expected *q-* Cf. Voc. s vv *kāk* 'dry', *kəlf* 'lock', *kīmat* 'price', *kurūt* 'thick milk' To some extent this may be due to mis-hearing on my part, but there is probably a certain vacillation in the use of *q* according to the degree of education of the speaker, and in some words *k-* may actually have ousted the foreign sound. The same is the case in other Ir dialects *q*

In *qı'āγ* 'bull' *q-* appears in a genuine Y word

Regarding the prothetic *a-* in *a'kade* 'thorn' cf § 167.

43. Initial *t-* remains. V Voc s vv. *tu* 'thou', *'tuγ"m* 'grain', *tīro* 'darkness', etc Cf also the encl. pron 2 sg *-t*, in secondary intervocalic position. *t-*

Z gives *day*, obl *daf* as facultative pl. forms of *yå* this In this word *d-* is a weakened form of *t-* (prob after early loss of *aı-*),[1] cf Prs. *dā*, *daya* 'this'.

Initial *p-* remains V Voc. s vv *po* 'on', *pīo* 'rotten', *pādo* 'road', *palo* 'foot', *pılf* 'ford', etc. *p-*

44. Initial *č* remains unchanged in a number of words V Voc s vv. *čam* 'eye', *čεšo* 'pin of a spindle', *čur'mō* 'three days ago', Y *čšīr*,[2] M *čfūr* 'four', *ča'mīn* 'how much', *čarxo* 'falling stones' (lw?), *čape* 'door-frame', *čū(v)-* 'to pick, choose', M *čkyūgo* 'urine', *čīy-* 'to freeze' < **čāh-*, etc. *č-*

There is no certain instance of a genuine Y—M word retaining *č* before ancient *ĭ*. *čīre* 'apricot', *Čitreyo* 'Chitral', *čırūγ* 'lamp', and *če* 'what' are lw.s (or *če* < *čahya?*), while Yd. *čınuryo* (M *cənuryo*, etc.) 'starling' is of unknown origin

But we find *c-* before ancient *ı* in *ce*, *ces*, *cə'mın* 'what', etc, and in *ceb-* 'to pinch' Wkh *čıp-* It is therefore possible that *čı-* was differentiated into *ci-*, but the evidence is not strong. In Saka

[1] Cf § 208

[2] With dissimilation *cšīr*

the development took a different turn, *č-* becoming *c-* except before *i* [1]

The origin of *cigyerc* 'mushroom' and *cipō-* 'to wink' is unknown, but these words may go back to forms with ancient *či-* *cə'rox* 'spark' is common to most neighbouring dialects, *calan'dure* 'window' is borr from Khow, and *c'raū* 'markhor' probably from Kafiri. In Y *c'ke'na* (= M *skən*) *c-* is of secondary origin The only word with *c-* before ancient *a* is *caṛoyo* 'bustard', but also this word *may* be a loan-word

At any rate there is no regular change of *č-* into *c-* in Y—M, as in most other Pamir dialects, Psht etc.

If *'štu* 'something' goes back to **ču* < *čut* + ?, the contraction may be earlier than the change of *či* > *ci*

Intervocalic Surd Stops and Affricates

45. In the varieties of M described by Gauthiot, Zarubin, and the LSI, and also in Mm, postvocalic *-k-* results in *g* In the rest of M territory and in Y it has weakened further to *γ*, thus coalescing with ancient *-g-* [2] It will be noted that the preservation of *-k-* as a voiced occlusive shows the greater power of resistance of the velar as compared with the dental and the labial surd stops [3] *-k-*

Examples are:

Y *av'yuš* 'embrace, lap' M, Z *yivguš* < **upa-kaša-?*
» *ləyan-, nəyān-* 'to throw away': Mm *liyad* (pret.) < **ni kan-*
» *l'riuyus*, Mt *l'rīyus* 'sickle' Mm *l'rēgus* < **drātu-kusa-.*
» *moyuso*, Mt *mʌyəsa* 'fly' Mm *'mogusa* < **makasā-*
» *noyo-* 'to bite' Mm *nəgō-*, Z *nigōw-* < **ni-kap-* (?)
» *puyo* 'woman's hair' Mm *pugo* < **pŭkā-*
» *rīyo*, Mt *rīya* 'vein' Mm *rūgo* < **rūkā-.*
» *sey'o*, Mg *siyiya* 'sand' Mm *sigᵘo* < **sikatā-*

[1] V Konow, Saka Studies, 25 Cf also the parallel development in Marathi
[2] This change is later than that of *ŋg* > *g.*
[3] Cf. also the development in Sgl

Y *ˈsuɣiko*, M(g) *sīɣika* 'a tale'. Mm *sūɣo* < **saukā-*.

» *ɯɻˈɣōr*, Mg *wurˈɣār* 'shoulder-blade' Mm *wurˈgʌr*

Note Mm *Yɪdg* 'a man from *Yɪdˈyūn* = Lutkuh'. Y *Idəɣ* Cf. also Y *ˀstūɣ* 'long hair', *ɣɪɣɪo* 'cow-house', *sūɣ* 'street', *vedāɣ-* 'to mix' and *čīr-ɣɪšče* 'dried apricot' which probably all have ancient *-k-*[1] Y *muɣo*, Mm (*stur*)*mugo* 'vetch' is probably borrowed from IA **muyga-*, and not derived from **mŭka-*. The origin of *sʊɣ* 'leather-strap' is unknown —Mm *šaɣur* 'hedgehog' is probably a lw (cf Sgl. *šaˈɣor*)

Gauthiot, who generally has *g* for *-k-*, writes *ɣ* in *pəɣa* 'hair', *maɣūsa* 'fly', *namålˈɣa* 'salt' This is probably due to mixture of dialects Mm *poɾɣ* 'mouse' Z *porg*, G *pork* may be misheard

Y—M *-ɣ/-g* has been absorbed into a preceding *ŭ* (*o*) in some words, but the exact conditions causing this loss are not apparent.

Examples are: M *zəˈvū:* Y *zəvīɣ* 'tongue' (< **zəvūg* < *-āka-*), M *qɪo*, *quwo(ɣ)*: Y *qīˈo* 'bull',[2] Y *cəraˈū:* M *cəroug/ɣ* 'markhor', Y *žū(ɯ)*. M *žūg* 'hide' (**)auka-*?), Yd *Gulyū* 'Gulugh'. But cf. also Y *hūɣ* 'money'.

In M *šīiko* (Y *šɪɣiko*) *g* (or *ɣ*?) has probably been lost through palatalization

In a large number of words with ancient suffix *-kă* we find Y—M *g/ɣ* Thus, e.g :

ɪmoɣo, *yumago* 'moon', *vrīɣo*, *vrīgo* 'eyebrow', *wulya*, *wulˀga* 'kidney', *sīɣ* 'hare', *urzuɣ*, *urzug* 'straight', *Idəɣ*, *Yɪdg*, etc Cf. §§ 181, 188, 190

Regarding the development of *-aka-* into Y *-e*, M *-ɪɣ-*, cf. § 182. With *-e/-ɪɣ* (e g in Y *ˈyāde*, *-ə*, Mm *ˈyōdɪɣ*, g *ˈyāndɪɣ*, ti *-i*, (t) *-ɪɣ*, t *-vᵍʸ*, Z *yåˈdəɣ*, G *yåˈdēɣ* 'blind') cf. the parallel development into *-aɪ* in Psht[3]

Postvocalic *k* appears in Y—M in the suffix *-(ɪ)ko*;[4] in lw's (e.g.

[1] V Voc s vv.

[2] Poss also M *wâlu* 'feast' Y *wălɣ*?

[3] Cf Zar p 121

[4] Cf § 189

ˈkāka 'top of the head', *kaˈkūk* 'cuckoo', M(g) *čikᵊrī* 'rhubarb'),[1] through secondary contact with a voiceless sound (e.g. Yd *γuskən*, M *γūsᵊkvn* 'cow dung'),[2] and in comparatively recent compounds (*nıkanā-* 'to dig')

46 Intervocalic *-t-* results in Y—M *-y-*, or is lost. This development is common to many Ir dialects, but only in Y—M and Wanetsi Psht is it combined with the conservation of *-d-* in the shape of *-l-*. The two series may be illustrated thus

-t- > *-d-* > *-δ-* > *-y-*
-d- (*-δ-*) > *-l-* > *-l-*.

The intermediate stage *-δ-* (< *-t-*) is perhaps only a theoretical one, **-d-* having been weakened direct to *-y-*, because no voiced dental fricative existed in the phonetic system of the language at the time when **-b-* (< *-p-*) became **-β-* (*-v-*)

Examples of the treatment of intervocalic *-t-* are very numerous. Thus, e g .

Y *lıī*, M *līy* 'gave'; *vī* 'was', *ăγŏı*, *aγəy* 'came', and other preterites in postvocalic *-ta*[3] V Voc s vv. Y *astīo* 'abuse' (?); *abrıo* 'pear', *γıγıo* 'cowhouse', *kovıo* 'pigeon', *kʸɛı* 'house', *kʸɛm* 'which'; *lūi* 'smoke', *lᵊruγus* 'sickle', *mayoγo* 'mare'; M *nāmyo* 'felt', Y *ˈnıya* 'sour milk'; *pīo* 'rotten'; *rūˈī* 'guts'; *sūˈī* 'slate'; *seγˈo* 'sand', *spī* 'white', *səzīyo* 'jujube-tree', M *tūı* 'mulberry' (early lw ?), Y *vraı* 'brother', *wūı* 'wind', *wuˈlēyo* 'span', *wīya* 'willow', *xīrγo* 'watermill', *yɛya* 'bridge', *zamaı* 'son-in-law', *ža-*, M *žāy-* 'to say'.

More doubtful cases are M *kaləy* 'soot' (**kata-dūta-?*), *wıˈɛn-* 'to untie' (**wı-tan-?*), *ˈxɛyo* 'wall' (**xatā-?*), *yūγo* 'one (of several)' (**yŭtaka-?*), M *yūı* 'husband's brother' (**yāta-?*).

Cf also the 3 sg Pres. in *-e*, *-ı* < *-ayatı*,[4] *Breγeyo* 'Munjan' < **Mr̥gatā* (?)[5]

[1] Cf also *kəkyaro* 'dagger', etc with *kʸ* < *ṭ* V § 62
[2] And in Y *pəkore* 'mouth' < **pat(i)kaıaka-?*
[3] Cf § 235
[4] § 231
[5] Cf. BSOS VI, 442

The Khowar place-names *Cetrār* 'Chitral', *Šoyor* 'Shogot' and *Manūr* appear in Y as *Čitrēyo*, *Šoyoyo* and *Munio*, and have probably been borrowed at a time when Khow had intervocalic *-δ-* < *-t-*, not at a still earlier stage. Also Y *gʸer-*, Mj. *giyar-* 'to pass, to forgive' has probably been borrowed from Middle Prs **gʷiδar*,[1] and M *kaliyo*, Y *kʸɛˈlēu* 'key' probably goes back to Prs *kilīδ*

yo 'this' is derived through **eyo* < **aita-*, **aiša-* Reg *day*, *daf* cf above[2] In *tī(y)-* 'to enter' < *ati-i* the *t* became initial at a very early age[3]

The unstressed prefix *pati-* has lost its dental completely in *po*, *pusur*, *pčūrma*, etc[4] In secondary contact with another *t* we find *t* < **tt*. *pətišč-* 'broke' < **pati-tṛsta-*, *žŭt* 'speaks' < **ǰatati* Cf also *pəcəg-* 'to break', if from **pati-sṛnda-*

47. Through early syncope *-t-* was saved in *wĭsto*[5] 'twenty' and *mištor* 'mehtar' < **masyatara-*[6]

Similarly *t* remains in secondary contact with *r*, which became unvoiced and was lost[7] Thus *zīt* 'yellow' < **zaˈṛt* < Av *zaiiita-*,[8] *xŭt* 'eats' < **xwaṛt* < *xᵛaraiti*, and other 3 sg pres forms of roots in *r*[9] Accordingly the syncope took place after the change of ancient *rt* > **rd*, but before the sonorization of intervocalic *t*

But secondary *nt* developed along with original *nt* Thus. *vəd* 'brought' < **ᵘβant* < *upanĭta-*, *vedō-* 'to warm' < **abi-han-tap-* (?), *wīd* 'sees' (with occasional unvoicing of the final consonant *wīt*) < *vaēnaiti*, etc.[10]

[1] But note Madaglashti *gyāšt*, pret. of *guzār-* 'to leave behind', which shows the possibility of a local Prs loss of *-δ-*

[2] § 43

[3] Cf reg *č* § 50

[4] Reg *paifar*, *paixō* cf § 152

[5] As in all Ir languages except Oss, Psht and Wanetsi

[6] Scarcely *Boγušt* < **Baγašita*, cf Index of Names, s v

[7] Cf Khow *ṛt* < *rt*

[8] Cf Par *zītō*.

[9] V § 124 Cf also Konow, Saka Studies, 23.

[10] Cf. § 115.

If *kədī* 'which' is derived from **kənd* < **kəmd* < **kadm°* < **katamaka*, *rīmd* 'pleased' and *ptrəmdo* 'seized' must be analogical forms

48 Intervocalic *-p-* results in *-v-*, just as ancient *-b-* *-p-*

Thus Y *avˈyuš*, M *yivguš* 'embrace' < **upa-kaša-* (?), *ăˈvăz-* 'to bring' < *upa-az-*, *ˈkovio*, etc 'pigeon' < **kapauta-*, M *ṇəliv- nuvōst* 'to lie down' < *ni pad-*, M *niviˈlo* 'bedding' < **nipadyā-*, *nuvāš-* 'to comb' < **ni-pašš-*, *nuviš-* 'to write' < **ni-pisya-* (or ancient lw.); *pᵘra-*, *prāv-* 'to find, obtain' < **pari-ap-*, *parvaxˇin* 'round, knee-cap' < **pari-paθanya-*, *rov-* 'to bark' < **rap-*, *šuv-* 'to suck' Wkh *šap-*, *tuvor* 'axe' < **tapara-*, *va* particle denoting the acc < *upa*, *vᵊro* 'after' < *aparəm*, *vəˈdō-* 'to warm' < **upa-* (?) *han-tap-*, *vəzɛxˇo* 'pregnant' < **upa-zaθyā-*, *xᵊšovo* 'night' < *xšapā-*, *ˈyovuno* 'juniper' < *hapərəsi-*, M *yūvərsən* 'upper door-sill' < **upari-sayana-*

This *v* has a tendency to lose its friction and be merged into *w*. Thus, e g., in M *yīw-* (Y *yī-*) 'to spin', *ziˈyīv-*, *zəyīw-* (Y *ziˈyē-*) 'to twist' < **(uz-)gaip-* And in the causatives we find *-āv-*, *-āw-* (*-ōv-*, *-ōw-*), but also *-ā-* (*-ō*).[1] Cf also Y *īdou* 'fever', if < **hantāpa-*, *yåuyo*, etc 'water' < **āpakā-*, Y *rūso*, M *raūso*, etc 'fox' < **raupasā-*, *woru* 'upper' < **u(v)ar* < *upara-*, etc

nowīsa 'nephew', *rikau* 'stirrup', Y *ketiu* 'book' are loan-words from Prs forms in *v/w*.

In Y *fsidro* 'spring', *ftō* = *vᵊtō* 'thee', and probably in *fxa(iv)-* 'to shear', *v-* < *upa* has become unvoiced before a voiceless consonant *agˈmīn* etc 'honey' has been assimilated from **aŋgwīn*, etc.

Y *rufo* 'broom' (cf. Sgl *rēf*), *šifōn* 'clay used for plastering'; *tᵊrif-* 'to steal'; and prob Zar *tᵊfōw-* 'to put fire to' have got their *f*'s from early forms of the preterial stems **ruft*, *šift* and **taft*[2]

49. Y—M *-p-* is mainly found in lw.s· *pap* 'grandfather', *pāpəs* 'lung', *rūpäyo* 'rupie', *čop* 'left', etc Also *kap* 'fish' is possibly a lw

[1] Cf. § 227

[2] Cf. Av *huxšvafa-*

from Wkh. or a similar dialect In *apīr*, *skapīr* 'before' the *p* may be due to recent composition Possibly the prefix *p(ə)* in some cases goes back to *paiti*

50 Intervocalic *-č-* results in *-ž-* Thus -*č*-

lūž- 'to milk' < **dauča-* (Par *dūč-*, etc), *laˈžīno* 'pile of firewood' < **ni-čayanā-*, *nəmiž-* 'winking' < **ni-miča-* (v. s v); Y *nišāž-* (M *niǰāš*) 'to show' < **ni-čaša-*; *paržīn* 'enclosure for sheep' < **pari-čayana-*; *pərwīž-* 'to sieve' < **parɪ-waiča-*; *rūžɛn* 'smoke-hole' < *raočana-*; Y *šinǰo*, M *šižno*, 'needle' < **sučanī-*; *tīž-* 'to cut' < **tāčaya-* Probably also *yožī-* 'to stumble', cf Wkh *gač-* 'to totter', *kužkɛ* etc 'hair' < **kaučɪ-*, *patɛžo* 'she-calf, one year old' < **patɪ-tačī* + *ā* (?), *Stužun* 'the Ustich Pass' < **stuč(a)na-* (?). *čužiya* 'chicken' is prob an early lw from Badakhshi *čuča*

After *n* we find *ǰ* in *prenǰīo* 'young she-goat' and in *sabᵊranǰ* 'neckrope of the bullock', possibly derived from the fem suffix *-čī*

Words of uncertain derivation, in which *-ž-* may go back to either *č* or *ǰ* are e.g. [1] *kɪžˈyo* 'dirty', *mūž-* 'to move in the wind', *noγuže* 'snipe', Y *pāžɪ* (Zar *pōwɪ*) 'all', M, G *râžən* 'language', *šīž*, *šūž* 'vulture' (Sgl *šūž*), *šižo* 'cotton-', *tažīa* 'heron', *Gažan-dore* 'n. of a Y clan'

Y *mažoγo* 'female markhor' is a Khow. lw, and *kužo* 'crooked' and *sarfᵊrāže* 'ornaments' are probably borrowed from Prs *kaž*, *kuž* and *sarfarāzī*

In *ža* 'from' (cf. *žᵘkū* 'whence') < **haˈča* the *č* was sonorized before the loss of initial *(h)a-* [2] But in *tɪž-*, *čiž-* 'to fall' (< **čaᵊhδ-* < **haˈčahɪδa-*), *čpāč* 'behind', and possibly in *čəγū-* 'to return' the loss of *ha-* occurred earlier, owing to the more complete absence of stress in polysyllabic words [3]

51 *-č-*, *-ç-* appear in a number of lw s from Khow., e g in *bučaγ* 'bud', *hoč* 'boiled fat', *pɪçˇ* 'hot', *mᵊrɛč* 'mulberry', *pičilɪ* 'n of a plant'; *tačɪŋge* 'Kafir boots'. With M *mačɪo*, Y *maˈcīo* 'she-dog'

[1] Cf Voc. s vv

[2] Cf. *və*, *pə* < *upa*

[3] *špāč* prob < *čpāč* (cf *štāhan* 'below'), and not < **žpᵒ*

cf. Badakhshi *mōča*. Y *vroč-* 'to fry' is perhaps derived from an imperative *vroč* < **vroǰ* < **vro/əňǰ*, cf. Khow *vreňǰē-*.[1]

Altogether uncertain is the derivation of Yd *ârič̣o* 'strawberry', and also of *mṛkič̣* 'carded wool', Zar *nič̣ōd-* 'to moisten thoroughly'; *yərič̣ōy-* 'to creak', Y *yuṛič̣ā-* 'to swallow'

-č- occurs in Y in the lw s *plac* 'cheese' (fr Katı), *blacā-* 'to collect' (fr. Khow), cf. also Y *macīo* 'she-dog',[2] and *pelicio* 'fire-tree, torch' which may perhaps have borrowed from an early form of Khow. *pūič̣* In Y *pəcəg-*, etc. 'to cut, cleave' *c* is probably derived from *t* + *s*.[3]

Voiced Stops and Affricates

52 The general E.Ir. tendency to change voiced stops into fricatives has prevailed completely in Y—M where we find, at least in initial and intervocalic position, *γ*, *l* (< *δ*), *v* (< *β*) and *ž*.

It is possible that this change first affected intervocalic voiced stops,[4] it being in fact the first stage of the Ir weakening of intervocalic consonants. And it might perhaps be assumed that the initial *d-* in *dal-* 'to give' is due to a preventive dissimilation dating from a time when *daδā-* should regularly have become **δaδā-*. But the preservation of *d-* in a single, or at the utmost a small number of words, is not very likely. The dissimilation has probably taken place at a later period, **δaδā* becoming again **daδā-* In *līvdən* 'fire-place' < **δēγδān* the dissimilation went the other way, just as in Psht. *līd* 'saw' < **δīd* < **δīδ* < **δīd* < **δīta-*, and in Sogd *δ^{u}wăδas* 'twelve'.[5]

[1] From Yd.? Cf BSOS, VIII, 664

[2] V above § 14

[3] Cf § 46.

[4] And initial ones in sandhi after a word ending in a vowel

[5] I do not understand Benveniste's remark, Gramm Sogd II, 146 Oss *duwadas, diwa-* (not *duua-*!) can without difficulty be traced back to **duwāδasa* and correspond to Psht *dwālas, dwōlas.*

53 Initial *g-* appears as *γ-* in *γū* 'ear', *γal* 'thief', *γādəm* 'wheat', etc.[1] Also *Gharmaı* 'n. of a village ın Yamgān' is probably of Munji origin Most words in *γ-* are of genuine Y—M origin. But there are also some lw.s (e.g *γūlak* 'pelletbow', *γar* 'adulterer', etc) and a few words of unknown derivation (e.g *γənīgo*, etc 'sneezıng', *γaza* 'a room', *γuzγap* 'dirty'; *γus-* 'to feel troubled') *g-*

gʸer- 'to walk, pass' and *gʸıb* 'lost' are early lw s from Prs

54. Ancient *-g-* results in *-γ-* in *aγoı* 'came',[2] *āγ(u)d-* 'to dress' < *-g-* **ā-gunda-*, *oˈγuzo* 'walnut' < **āgauzū-*; Y *aˈzuzγo*, M *wuγzəga*, etc 'frog' < **wazaga-kā-*, *brâγıko* 'sparrow' < **mr̥gī* + *kā*, *frāıγo* 'yoke-rope' < **fra-γıgā-*; Y *fɛrγāmə*, etc 'he-goat' < **fragāmaka-*, *mēγ* 'cloud' < *maēγa*, *nəγuγ-* 'to hear' < *ni-gauš-*, *nuγōz-* 'to swallow' < **ni-gāz-*, *poruγ* 'bolt of a door' < **patı-ruga-*, *yūγ* 'yoke' Probably also *Pəˈrâγo* 'Nuristan', and *Pōruγ* 'n of a village in Sanglech' go back to forms in *-g-*, cf. Sgl *Paˈrōγ*, *ˈPōroγ*

Words of uncertaın origin are. *loγn-* 'to lie down', *čəγū(w)-* 'to return' (< **hača-gaub-*??), *loγoı* 'entered' (v s v. *tī-*), *vəlγo* 'above', and *zuγ-* 'to pour out'.

The development of *-g-/-γ-* in *ˈlīvdɛn* 'fireplace' < *δēγδān* is quite irregular

55. Y—M shares with Psht. and some dialects of Sogd the change of *d* through *δ* into *l* ın most positıons It is perhaps also characterıstic of Saraghlāmī[3] Sporadıcally we find *l* < *δ*, *d* also in Wkh, and in Prs, probably in words of E Ir origin. But cf also Kurd. *Xulā* 'God' and Bakht *leva* 'mad'. In the maın the tendency appears to be centred in north-eastern Iran, perhaps especially in *Badaxšān*, *Balaxšān* It is impossible to decide whether the *l* was developed separately in Y—M and in Psht—Wanetsi, or if it belongs to a common ancestor of both dıalect groups Regarding the parallel change of *d* < *l* in Prasun cf. 29

[1] V Voc s vv

[2] And ın other preterites ın postvocalıc *-ta-*, v § 235

[3] Cf. § 27

56. Initial *l-* < *d-* occurs in a large number of words Thus, e g.. *lūı* 'smoke', *lad* 'tooth', *luydo* 'daughter', *līo* 'gave'; *los* 'ten'; *lūž-* 'to milk', etc.[1] *d-*

Y Bidd *lānawo* 'wise' must, if correct, be an early lw , but *last* 'hand' may be a genuine dialect form.[2]

lyoxe 'itching' is of unknown origin, and the *l* of Y *laxsərə* 'ice' (M *yaxsərıy*) is unexplained

Regarding *dal-* 'to give' and *lūr-* 'to flee' v §§ 136, 137.

57. Y—M *l* from intervoc *-d-* (and *-dy-*) occurs in· *olo* 'there' < *avaδa*, *ılīr* 'belly' < **udarya-*, *alarsıne* 'threshold' < **aδara-sayanaka-*, *alāno* 'pomegranate' < *haδanaē(patā-)*, *aspəlan* 'stable' < **aspadāna* ; *avɛlı* 'both' < **ubā-duwaı* (?), *avlasto* 'sleeve' < **abı-dastā-*, *aıvlān* 'bridle' < *°aıwı-δāna-*, *dal-* 'to give' < *daδā-*, *γal* 'thief' < *gaδa-*; *kəla* 'when' < *kaδa*, *la* 'with' < *haδa-*; *lūr-* 'to flee' < *raod* (?), *molo* 'here' < **ımadā*; *malen* 'half-full' < *maδəma-*, *Mılıγeg* < **Madya°*, *məlān* 'waist' < *maıδyāna-*, *malax* 'locust' < *maδaxa-* (or lw ?), *nəl* 'reed' < **nada-*, *nàılō-* 'to circumcise' < **nıž-dab-*(?), *nəlıv-*, etc. 'to lie down' < *nı-paıδya-*, *nəmālγo* 'salt' < **namaδ(a)kā-*, *palo* 'foot' < *pād-*, *pol* 'footprint' < *paδa-*, *plār-* 'to sell' < **parā-dā-*, *pəlarz-* 'to wrap' < **patı-darza-*, *palästiko* 'armlet' < **patı-dasta*, *poruγlan* 'hole for the door-bolt' < *°dāna-*, *šile* 'neck' < **ušadaka-*(?); *šəlo* 'near'· Soyd *šδ* (?), *wul-* 'to throw' < **wıd-*, *wolo* 'irrigation channel' < *ıaıδi-*; *wulo* 'wife' < *vaδū-*, *wılēyo* 'span' < **wıdātı-*; *xul* 'perspiration' < *x*aēδa-*, *xūlo* 'embroidered cap' < *xaoδa-*, *z²yal-* 'to run away' < *zgad-* *-d-*

Of uncertain or unknown etymology are *fyēlı* 'a lie', *γūelo* 'yoke-rope', *kulyá* 'a wild growing vegetable', *pelicıo* 'fir-tree',[3] *selxıko* 'sorrel', *velıwo* 'lightning', *vul'γōr*, *wur'gʌr* 'shoulder-blade', *wulıd* 'foot-print', *wulaı* 'open', *waly* 'feast' (< **wadu-ka-* [2]), *wılyeγo*

[1] Cf Voc. s vv

[2] Cf Et Voc. Psht, s v *lās*

[3] Cf § 51

'a small shrub', *yelu* 'stack of grain', *ˈyīla* 'a little'; M *yalko* (Y *yeǎko*) 'duck'

paˈlan 'saddle' and *xāl* 'taste' are probably lw s Regarding *peˈlek* and *ˈpoləm* v. Voc s vv.

In *nɪ̌-* 'to sit down', *tɪ̌-*, *čɪ̌-* 'to fall', and possibly in *yēǎɪo* 'nest', an early contraction has resulted in $*hð > *ϑ > ǎ$ [1] Note also *uščeno* 'hay-stack' < **wāštānā* < **wǎstra-dānā-*

Ancient *ð* (*d*) in secondary contact with *d* < *t* resulted in $^{r}ð > l$ Cf., e g , *dɪl* 'he gives' < *dadati* [2] Regarding *t* + *t* cf § 47

58 *b-* > *β-*, *v-* occurs e g in *vīo* 'was' < *būta-*, *vad-* 'to tie' < *band-*; *b-*
vən 'root, bottom' < *buna-*, *van* 'long' < *barəšna-*, etc , cf Voc s.vv.

Words of uncertain origin are M, Z *vayneɪv* 'yield of grain', *vščo* 'steep hillside' It is possible that *vȧr*, *vēr* 'time' was borrowed from Prs at a time when this language has still *β-* from *w-*. In that case *pūze* 'falcon' may be a later lw., borrowed from Prs. *bāz*, while Y—M had as yet no initial *b-*.

At present *b-* is quite common, chiefly in lw s, but also in native words with original **ham-b-*

59. Examples of *-v-* < *-b-* are *„āvər-* 'to bring' < *ā-bar-*, *avlānd* 'hem *-b*
of a cloak' < **abi-dāmantā-*, *avlasto* 'sleeve' < *abɪdastā-*, *awlān* 'bridle' (note *w*ˈ) < *°aɪwɪδāna-*, *γurv-* 'to seize' < **gṛb-*, *drūv-* 'to dance' Sogd *δrˈɪvβ-*, *lō-* 'to graze' < **law-* < **dab-*, *nov-* 'to rain', *nīv* 'rain' < *nab-*; *nəvyo* 'beak' < **nabakā*, *nəvor* 'to take out' < *nɪš-bar-*; *rīv* 'rhubarb' < **rāba-*

In secondary contact with a voiceless sound we find *f*. *afsɛno* 'whet-stone', *afsɪnyo* 'ladder', *afsɪrne* 'summer-wheat' < **abɪ-* Cf also the unvoicing of *-v* < **-bɪš* in the obl pl. in *-əf* and in *maf* 'you'.[3]

Note Yzh *avɛlɪ*, M, Z *avelˀyɪ* 'both', but Y sh *abɛlī*.[4]

[1] Cf Shgh *neϑ-*
[2] Cf. § 231.
[3] Cf §§ 199, 203
[4] Cf § 88

In loan-words we often find *v* (or *w*) for Standard Prs *-b-*, but in most cases the fricative probably belongs already to Bad Prs Examples are, e g : Y *ketɪu* 'book'; (M *kᵘtōb*); *dīwčūw* 'torch'; *dūōva* 'second watering'; Y *rɪkau* (M *rɪkīb*) 'stirrup', etc Note also *Parəuko* = Khow. *Parabek*, n. of a village in Lutkuh

60 Initial *ž-* < *ǰ-* occurs in *žˌ-* 'to speak' < **ǰat-*, Y *žīo* (M *ǰɪuko*) 'bowstring' < *ǰyā-*, *žīlo* 'hail' < **ǰārdā-* (or lw ?), *žíŋko*, *žín(k)a* 'woman' < *ǰaɪnɪ-* Y *žaro* 'poison' is probably a lw. from Khow. *žū(u)*, *žūg* 'leather' seems to go back to **ǰauka-*, but, in spite of Skr *gav-* (Kalasha *gao*) 'leather', it is perhaps doubtful whether it is permissible to assume a form with *e*-vowel of this root. *ǰ-*

žɪb- 'to rise'; *žaf-* 'to chew', *žɪŋgo* 'n of a bird' and *žunaye*, etc 'boy' are of uncertain origin.

In Y—M, and also in Psht and Sgl, we find *ž-* < *ǰ-*, but *c-* < *č-*[1] Evidently the dentalization of palatals in these dialects is later than the loss of occlusion in voiced stops (and *ǰ*) In Saka, on the other hand, *ǰ-* results in *j-* (written *js* and *dz*),[2] in Wakhi probably in *j-*,[3] and in Shgh. etc in *z-* < *j-*[4] Also Ossetic probably has *j-*, but the examples are few

The indigenous sound *žˌ-* and Prs *ǰ-* appear to be more or less interchangeable, and ought probably to be regarded as being variants of one and the same phoneme Cf., e g , s vv *ǰnˈgar*, *žɪgaˈren*, *žaˈhānd*, *ǰuˈâna*, *žŭˈwān*, *žɪnabe*

61 Examples of *-žˌ-* are· *īž* 'snake' < *ažɪ-*, *mɪžayɪko* 'mist' < **mɪǰā-*, *mūž-* 'to move' < **ham-auž-* (?), *wˈžer-* 'to look' < **awa-ǰaraya-* *pɪžām-* 'to entrust' is possibly borrowed from Khow. *pežɛm-*, in its turn of Ir origin.[5] The derivation of *raža* 'platform' is uncertain *-ǰ-*

[1] In many, if not in all cases. Cf above § 44

[2] Cf Konow, Saka Studies, 25, Ein neuer Saka-Dialekt, 11

[3] In *jəɪ* 'bow-string'.

[4] E g in *zīn-* 'to beat'

[5] Cf BSOS, VIII, 663 But notice Yr *pəčām-* < **patɪ-ǰam-*?

Cerebrals

62 In words of Ir. origin cerebral sounds have been developed from *rt* > Y *ṛ* (M *r*), *rn* > Y *n* (M *ŋgʸ*), *s(t)r*, *rś* > *ṡ*.

In lw.s from IA, especially from Khow., all types of cerebrals occur in Y. Thus, with *t·* *ṭok* 'wild pear' < Khow *tōŋg*, *tfo* 'n. of a bird' < *tɪf*, *parəpatɪ* 'boil, sore' < Khow. *parpat*, *ċōṭe* 'knuckle' < Khow *čot*, *koṭīne* 'hammer' < Khow *kotɪnī*; *kɪtoˈrī* 'dried mulberries' < Khow *kɪtōrī*; *būto* 'boot', *kūt* 'coat' < IA. < Eng. Cf. also *škat* 'tasteless', *takye* 'n. of a part of the plough', *pât* 'bent, crooked', *pɪtɪo* 'necklace', *atvˈlè* 'porridge', *gat* 'roof-beam', *yot* 'dumb'.[1] In *latrək* 'chive' < Khow *latruk* the *t* has been dissimilated by the following *r*.—*ḍ* occurs in *dɪḍanwo* 'cotton thread' < Khow *ḍɪḍōnu*, *baḍīr* 'sledge hammer' < Khow. *bɛḍīr*, and *n* in *čuna* 'lime' < IA., *nd* in *bakɪnḍa*, *bakənda* 'male calf', *banḍʊx* 'a kind of handmill', *kundūk* 'wooden bowl' < Khow., *landɪk*, *lʌndʊk* 'fat', *sɪnḍ* 'two-storied house' < Khow., *milkonḍɪ* 'n. of a flower' < Khow. *mɪlkōn*.

We find *ž* in *žaẓīro* 'chain' < Khow *janˈjēr*, *Iẓ* 'n. of a village' < Khow., but also in *žoržo*, *ẓorẓo* 'partridge', and *žɪmmež-*, *žɪmež-* 'to pull up weeds' Reg. *č*, *r* and *l* v. §§ 79.

In a few, probably relatively old, lw.s from IA *kʸ* has been substituted for *t* in Y.: *kyoˈgō*, *čoˈgōo* 'wild pear' < Khow *tōŋg* (cf. *tok* above), *kəˈkyaro* 'Kafir dagger' < IA. *kaṭāro*, etc.; Y *pokʸ* 'husks' < Khow *phōt*, Y *kūkʸa*, M *kutyo* 'short'. Wkh. *kət*, etc. < IA., *kākʸ*, etc. 'to boil' < **kat-* (?), *rešk* 'avalanche' < Khow *rest*. *nḍ* probably became **(ŋ)gʸ* in *magʸ-* 'to rub'.[2] Cf. the change of *ṛt* through **ḍ* to Sar. *g*, and the transition of a cerebral into a velar in the childish pronunciation of E. Norw. *oṇtlɪ* (written *ordentlig*) as *oŋkli*.

[1] With Ir. *γ* and IA. *t* in the same word.

[2] Cf. § 121.

Surd Fricatives

63. Ancient *x-* remains in *xo^{u}d-* 'to laugh', *xūyo* 'a spring', *xoro* 'donkey', etc[1] *xǫf* 'scum, foam' and *xoṡ-* 'to pull' have *x-* < *k-* in other Pamir dialects, too[2] Reg *x-* < *xw-* v. § 98 *x-*

64 Intervocalic *-x-* remains unchanged Thus *max* 'we', *max* 'peg' < **maıxa-*, *anaxno* 'nail' < **ā-nāxanā-*; *pīx* 'span'. Sgl *pēx*; *woxo* 'root-fibre' < **waıxā-*, etc. Reg other words with suffix *-xă* v. § 98 *-x-*

Words of uncertain origin are. *pərxāw-* 'to eat with a spoon', *fxaw-* 'to shear', *fxot-* 'to seize', *l^{u}ox-* 'to itch', *poxayak* 'temples', *fərx-* 'to stool' < **fra-rıx-* (?); *x̌urox-* 'to shy'

šāxo 'branch' and *rōx^{2}* 'cheek' are borr from Prs, and *gox* 'hole', *muxan* 'veranda'; *tux* 'steam'; *braxā-* 'to knock', *krox* 'scab', *nax* 'floor', *c^{2}rox* 'spark' are borrowed from Khow, or resemble Khow forms

In sandhi we find a sonorization of *x-* in Y *vo ɣoı* < *vo xoı* 'own'.

65. Characteristic of Y—M is the palalalization of *ϑ* into *x̌*, a sound which is probably also designed by Saka *thth* in *haththa-* 'true' < **haϑya-*.[3] In initial, antevocalic position the only example of *x̌-* are *x̌umâne* 'male ibex', a word of uncertain etymology, and the place-name *X̌ulī* 'T(h)li'. *ϑ-*

66. Postvocalic *ϑ* occurs in *yu'rex̌* 'knot' < **graϑa-*, *mix̌* 'day' < **māϑya-*, *mōx̌e* 'stick' < **măϑaka-*, *pīx̌* 'arrow' < **pāϑa-*, M *pax̌əy* 'wide' < **paϑaka-*, *parvax̌ın* 'knee-cap' < **pari-paϑanya-*, *pex̌ıko* 'snare' < **pāϑyā* + *ıko* (?) It is uncertain whether *pəzex̌ı* 'young male sheep', *vəzax̌o* 'womb', and *zax̌ko* 'child-bearing' contain ancient *-zaϑa-* or **zaϑya-*.[4] *-ϑ-*

Reg *nix̌-* 'to sit down', *t/čix̌-* 'to fall', and *yēx̌ıo* 'nest' < **nı-hid-*, *hača-hıd-*, *ā-hadya-*, with *hδ* > *ϑ*, v. § 57

[1] V Voc s vv Reg *xu'qor* 'sword' v BSOS, VIII, 668

[2] Cf Voc s vv

[3] Cf Anc Prs *hašıya-*

[4] Cf § 155.

The derivation of *yeǎɪo* 'handmill' and of *pčíǎ-* 'to break' is uncertain. *pɪǎoγo*, *pɪžγo* 'saliva' (< **pϑu-*?) shows the affinity between *ǎ* and *š*.

γoh 'excrements'[1] is probably borrowed from some other dialect *ləmī-*, pret of *lᵊmōn-* 'to rub' is scarcely the regular phonetic outcome of **nɪmaϑɪta-*, from which we should expect **lᵊməǎī-*, but an analogical formation

67. Also initial *f-* is of rare occurrence Examples are. *fīa* 'wooden spade'; *fār-* 'to catch'· Prs. *fārīdan* 'to want', *fᵊsko* 'nose'. Sgl. *fusɛk*, *fiz* 'breast' Wkh *pūz* *f-*

fāru 'mill broom' is dissimilated from **frāruv*. *fusfesīya* 'small locust' looks like an onomatopoetical formation, and *fagyɪke* 'song' is of uncertain derivation.

68 Intervocalic *-f-* remains in. *kᵛɪfo* 'hump' < **kaufā-*, *nɪf* 'navel', *xof* 'scum', *wāf-* 'to weave', *kᵛof-* 'to groan' Prs. *kafīdan* 'to crack', *puf-* 'to blow', *xof-* 'to cough', *təfōv-* 'to put fire to' < **tafya-* (?), etc. *-f-*

Cf also *vrōf-* 'to fly', *žof-* 'to chew'; *ǰōf-* 'to send, command'. In *šɪft-* 'to plaster', etc the *f* is of secondary origin, cf § 228

Other words with *-f-* are· *paifar* 'steep hillside', *soǫo* 'earthen jar', *zɪfkyan* 'rolling pin' (*v* + *k*?), *šafšɪγán* 'armpit', *Fᵊrastufi* 'n. of a lake', *šefloč* 'hoof'.

Sibilants.

69 Ir. *s-* remains in *sayo* 'shade', *sīγ* 'hare', *sāl* 'year' (lw ?); *seyɪlo* 'sand', *surv* 'hole', etc[2] *s-*

A number of words in *s-* are of uncertain etymology Thus, e g : *səbrīm* 'boiled fat', *sofo* 'earthen jar', *svγ* 'strap', *selxɪko* 'sorrel', *sunɪko* 'wooden shovel', *sīnɪya* 'sole', *sāro* 'below', *sose* 'heap of sheaves', *sasto* 'hillside', *sɪzalγo* 'tarantula'.

Reg *s-* < *š-* in *šɪnǰo* cf § 135

[1] Cf. *γumɪno* 'anus'

[2] V Voc. s.vv

70 Also *-s-* remains unchanged Eg *as-* 'to come' < **ā-isa-*, *is-*, *yīs-* 'to carry' < *yās-*, *yīs* 'thread made of goat's hair' < *gaēsa-*, *yuskən* 'cow-dung' < **gau-sakana-*, *kōs-* 'to search for' < *kas-* (?); *los* '10' < *dasa*, *lɛso* 'oats'. Sgl *dəsīn*, *nusiy* 'the shady side of a valley' < **nisāya-*, *pusur* 'head' < **pātisārah-* (?), *ros-* 'to arrive' (lw.?), *rūso* 'fox' < **raupasā-*, *wos* 'now, then' Psht *(w)ōs*, etc. *-s-*

Of uncertain origin are *loso* 'rope' (Prs *dasa* 'fringe'?), *ces* 'what', *yus-* 'to worry', *kuso* 'maize-stalk', *sose*, *sors* 'heap of sheaves', *wosa* 'wide', etc

In *nezyo*, *nyzo* 'mucus of the nose' *s* has been sonorized before *y* Y *karyəz* (M *kargas*) 'a kind of eagle' corresponds to Prs *kargas*, but *z* appears in other dialects, too (v. Voc) Cf also *yuwīz* 'double bridle' Khow *iwīs* (with *-s* < *-z* [2]), *bayaz* 'bellowing' Sgl. *bayas*, *ramūz* M. LSI. 'deer' Psht *rāmūsai* It is impossible to determine the special causes of the sonorization of *s* in these words

71 Initial *z-* remains Thus e g., *zīk* 'knee' < *zānuka-*, *zɪl* 'heart' < **zṛdya-*, *zamai* 'son-in-law' < *zāmātar-*, *zōmbå* 'jaw' < **zambā*; *zoyno* 'chin' < **zanaxā-*, *zəmargire* 'lizard' < *zamarə-guz-* (or lw ?), *zīt* 'yellow' < *zairita-*, *zaxmo* 'field' < **zamaxā-*; *zăăko* 'child-bearing' < **zaθā* + *ko*; *zīy-* 'to bear' < *zaya-* *z-*

zāyo 'crow' is probably a lw from Prs, and *zōm-* 'to yawn' from Khow [1] Reg *last* 'hand' < **δasta-* < *zasta-*, cf. Et Voc. Psht s v *lās*

72 Words with intervocalic *-z-* are too numerous to be given in full here Examples are *a'văz-* 'to bring' < *upa-az-*, *izɪko* 'yester-eve'; *azīto* 'barberry' < **ā-zaritā-*; *azuzyo*, *wuyzəga* 'frog' < *vazayă-* + *kā*, *dīz-* 'to bury' < **han-daiz-*, *lizo* 'fort' Prs *diz*; *nuyōz-* 'to swallow': Wanetsi *yōz-* 'to drink', *mīz-* 'to urinate' < *maēz-*, *ne'rīz-* 'to lick' < *ni-raiz-*; *pəzɛăɪ* 'male sheep, 1—2 y. old' < **pati-zaθyaka-*, *vuza* 'he-goat' < *buza-*, *vezb-* 'to tighten' < **abi-zamb-*, *vīzya* 'arm above elbow' < *bāzu-* + *ka-*; *vəzān-* 'to know' < **upa-*(?)*zan-*, *vəzăăo* 'pregnant' < **upa-zaθā-*, *wuzā-* 'to be tired' < **wi-zāya-*, *wuzɪā(w)-* *-z-*

[1] BSOS VIII, 662

'to extinguish' < **uz-aya-* (caus), *wuzīr* 'yesterday' < *uzayara-*, *x̌irizen* 'the day before yesterday' < **θrita-azana*, *zo* 'I' < *azəm*

Of uncertain origin are *yaza* 'room', *niaske*, *niāzyila* 'yawn', *sizalyo* 'tarantula'; *wizinga* M Z cotton thread Reg *pŭze* 'falcon' cf. § 58 Reg the suffix *-yuz* v. § 193

73 In the following words Y—M *š-* corresponds to Av *š-* (< **qy-*, **ks-*), or to *š-* of other Ir dialects: *šūi* 'went, became' < *-šuta-*, *šam-* 'to drink' < *šam-*, *šifč(ik)o* 'waterfall'· Prs. *šiftan* 'to trickle', *šifōn* 'clay for plastering', *šift-* 'to plaster'. Bal. *šēfay* 'rod for applying collyrium', etc (but v s v), *šām* 'ripe'· Bal *šam* 'moist'(?), *šuv-* 'to suck' Wkh *šap-*; *šīž* 'vulture' Sgl *šūž*. Cf also *šile* 'neck'· Av *ušaδā-*(?) *š-*

A number of words with *š-* are lw s, or of unknown origin [1]

74 In E Ir, and among W Ir languages in Kurdish, there is a tendency to sonorize intervocalic *š*, and the resulting **-ž̌-*, is subject to further changes. There is evidently some connection between this development and the sonorization of intervocalic surd stops We find that Sogd, Yaghn and Wkh, which preserve intervocalic tenues, do also retain *-š-* as an unvoiced sound [2] But the problem remains why Ir *š* was more exposed to assimilation than *-s-*, while in European languages the opposite seems to be the case.[3] Probably the back articulation of Ir *-š-* weakened its resistance against the influence of the surrounding vowels The resulting *-ž-* has been preserved in earlier Saka, in S Psht and in Shgh (*ž̌*) But it was an unstable sound, which in N Psht changed into *g* (Ghilzai also *γ*), in Roshani into *ɣ*, and in Sgl and Sar. into *l*, *l* In later Saka and in Par it tends to disappear completely, while in Orm and Y—M it developed probably through a sound resembling the *-š-*

[1] V Voc s.vv.

[2] Oss retains unvoiced *-s-* < *-š-*, but sonorizes *-t-* > *-d-*, etc, thus developing on parallel lines with most W.Ir dialects in this respect

[3] Cf Chuwash (Turkish) *-š-* > *-l-*, v Grammont, Traité de Phonétique, 206[1]

'cerebral *y*' of Burushaski,[1] into *y*, which has in many cases disappeared in Y—M It may be noted that **y* < *ś* has no palatalizing effect on the preceding vowel, cf *åbruo* 'pear' < **hamrautā-*, but *špūo* 'louse' < *spiś-*. The intermediate stage *ž* has been preserved through early metathesis in *yaržo* 'beard' < **raižā* (< **raišā*), from which also Psht **žairā* > *žīra*.

Examples of *y*, *0* < *-š-* are *åˈbūya* 'moraine'. Ishk *ambol* < **hampiša(ka-)* (?), *frīyo* 'flea' < **frušikā-*; *fərmo-* 'to forget' < **framuš-* (v Voc. s v.), *γū(ī)*, etc (Mm *γūlˀ*[2])[2] 'ear' < *gaoša-*, *mūo*, *mīyo*, etc 'sheep' < Av. *maēšī-*; *ni-* 'to go out' < **niš-i-*; *nəγuy-* 'to hear' (G *nuγūš-*[2]) < **ni-gauš-*; *nāst* (*nix*) 'sat down' < **nisasta-* (or **ni-hasta-*?), *näilā-*, *nīɣalōv-* 'to make to sit down' < *nišāδaya-*, *nəroˈu*, *nəˈrowiy* 'black' < **an-arušaka-* (?), *spūo*, *spuyå*[3] 'louse' < *spiš-*, *vrī-* 'to break' < **braiš-*, *yo* 'that' < *aēša-*, *yuvg* 'arrow' < *išu-* + *ka-*, *yūga* 'ear of wheat' < **aušaka-*, *zinio* 'daughter-in-law' < **snušā-*.

Words of more uncertain or unknown origin are *gūy-* 'to knead' (v Voc), *γənīgo*, *xnīga* 'sneezing' < **x(š)nīša-*, *šūiko* 'collar-bone' Bal. *srôš* 'elbow' (?), *kiō* 'labour, ploughing', *qˈāy*, etc 'bull'

uxˈšo, etc. '6' is probably derived from *xšvaš*, not from **xšuaša*,[4] note the different accent in *ˈavdo*, *ˈaščo* in some forms of Y

Reg *šile* (< *ušadā*), cf §§ 164, 109.

75 In a great number of words we find Y—M *-š-* Most of these words are borrowed from Prs or Khow, others contain an original group *sr* (> *š*, *š*)

But in some cases *-š-* appears to go back to Ir **-šš-* (< *k̃s*, *qy*), which in Av. is written *š*, thus coalescing with *š* < *s* (after *i*, *u*, *r*).

Thus *diš-* 'to think' could be derived from **han-dišša-* (< **dik̃-s(k̃)e-*), but **han-disya-* is also possible, *nuvāš-* 'to comb' points to **ni-paššа-*

[1] Cf Lorimer, Bur Grammar, 6.

[2] G 's *γūš* can scarcely be a correct dialect form.

[3] Y sh, r *špūo* with early assimilation of *spiš* > **špiš*?

[4] Gauthiot, JA 1916, 244

< **ni-pe͡kse-*, and *nišāž-*, *niǰāš-* 'to show' to **ni-čaššа-*, Av *čašnuviš-* 'to write' is probably a lw , but *koša* 'valley' can scarcely be borrowed from Prs *kaš*, and ought to be derived from **kaššaka-* (v. Voc. s v.) Also *avγuš*, *yivguš* 'lap' possibly contains **kaššа-*. Cf also *firšōn-* 'to shake' < **fra-ššan-*

Words which possibly contain ancient *šš* < *qy* are· *fruše* 'muzzle'·[1] Av *fraša-*, *pšaī* 'ripe' < **paššaka-* < **pačya-* Also *xašəy* 'friend', *kaš* 'piebald' (Shgh *čūž*, etc), *yaše* 'good' (Prs *gaš*) may have original *-šš-*, but the origin of these words is unknown Nor is it possible to determine the original form of *γūš* 'meat' Regarding *češ* 'not', which Gauthiot would connect with Av. *aēša*, v. Voc s v

Other words of unknown origin containing *-š-* are. *nišōk* 'jaw', *kurušo* 'Angelica', *ašasto* 'a kind of small berries'; *ušun-* 'to neigh' In some of these words *š* may be incorrect for *š*

Nasals.

76 Initial and intervocalic nasals remain, except in the cases when *n* is dissimilated into *l* (v § 136)[2]

Examples of *n-* are *no* 'not', *nōu* '9', *nəb* 'dew', *nif* 'navel', etc. *anaxno* 'nail' has a 'prothetic' *a-*. The nature of the relation between *dūr* 'to-day' and Sgl *nēr*, etc. is unknown *n-*

Intervocalic *-n-* remains in *ken-* 'to do', 'to dig', *mən* 'my', *γunia* 'hair', *aspəlan* 'stable', *nānoγo* 'grain' < **dānakā-*, *stīnγo* 'supine' < **ustānakā-*, *wīn-* 'to see', etc Note M *stun(ek)* 'throat' Psht *stūnai*, but Y **stŭγa* with apparent loss of *n* *-n-*

Initial *m-* in *mā-* 'to measure', *moγuso* 'fly', *məlān* 'waist', *mər-* 'to die', etc *m-*

Intervocalic *-m-* occurs in *frayāmə*, etc 'he-goat'; *lūmo* 'village'; *lamdo* 'hem', *lōmago* 'snare', *nəmālyo* 'salt', *rīm-* 'to please', *sām* 'yoke-peg', *šam-* 'to drink', *zamai* 'son-in-law', and also in *mo* 'this' < *ima* , *max* 'we' < *a(h)māxam.* *-m-*

[1] From which Khow. *frōš*

[2] Reg *mr-* > *br-* v § 120

In *ınd* 'so much' (**ımanta-*), *avlānd* 'hem of a cloak' (**abıdāmantā-?*), *fraγıŋgo* 'she-goat' (cf. *fraγāmə*) *m* has been subject to assimilation

The etymology of *sᵊmtɛ* 'blunt' is unknown.

Lıquıds

77. Initial *r* remains. E.g. *rūˈī* 'bowels', *rīγo* 'vein', *rūγᵊn* 'clarified butter'; *rok* 'colour', etc *r-*

If *rın'ˈg'a* 'slippery' ıs derived from **rıxšnaka-* or a similar form, *r-* corresponds to *l-* in Prs *lašn*. Note also *ne-rīz-* 'to lick' *lŭr-* 'to flee' is transposed from **rūl-*[1]

The *r-* in Y *rɪspen* 'iron' (M *yuspən*) is unexplained.

Intervocalic *-r-* occurs ın *ımār-* 'to count', *γar* 'stone', *γarγ* 'heavy' < *gouru-*, *lāı-* 'to have', *āvər-* 'to bring', *čšīr*, *čfūr* '4', *pargušče* 'finger-ring', etc *-r-*

Reg *t* < *rt* in secondary contact cf § 125. In *fro-* 'to melt', and possıbly in *fərx-* 'to stool', *-r-* has been lost through dıssimilation (< **fra-rı*, **fra-rıx-*)

da 'in, into' may be a lw from Bad Prs, but Y—M loss of *-r* in an unstressed word is equally possible.

zūl 'difficult' may have got its *l* from *zulâwar* < *zōrāwar*.

78. Y—M *l-* is found chiefly in words beginnıng with ancient *d-*[2] and in lw s There are a few words of unknown origin, such as. *lıŋgōn* 'handmill', *laŋgau* 'bucket', and we find an unexplained prothetic *l-* in Y *laxsərə* 'ice' (M *yaxsərıy*), and, according to Gauthiot, in *līšˈkʸūn* 'female breast' (M *yıškʸuna*, Y *ıščīn*, etc) But there is no instance of IE *l* > Y—M *l*. *l-*

79. Y *l* renders Kati *r'* in the lw *plac* 'cheese' But we usually find Y *r* (or the variant *l*) for Khow *l* (*δ*) Thus, e g · *blacā-* 'to collect', *bamboli* 'beard of a maize cob'; *brok*, *blok* 'knuckle', *kɛṛe* 'shield', *kāriak* 'yoke-peg', *krīnsar* 'walking stick', *kalakəṛı* 'wrinkles', *ṛ*

[1] Cf § 137

[2] V § 56

krabəre 'lamb's wool' Cf. also *loh-ṛīnǰ* 'double' Khow *ǰurınǰ*, *pa'koro* (*pa'kōl*) 'woollen cap', *kṛox* 'scab, incrustation', *luū*, *lū* 'pine-marten' < Khow ??

Glottal.

80 Initial *h-* has been dropped, as in most E Ir dialects *h-*

Thus, e g in *avdo* '7', *uṡk* 'dry', *yovurso* 'juniper' < *hapərəsı-*, probably also in *īdoṷ* 'fever' < **han-tāpa-*(?), *å'brūo* 'pear' < **hamrautā-*, *åbūya* 'moraine' < **hampıšaka-*, *īda* 'slave' < **hantaka-* (?), *yūrzvn* 'millet' < **(h)ārzana* (?), Y *Idəγ*, M *Yıdg* < **Hınduka-*

With loss of the initial vowel we find *ža* 'from' < *hača*; *čıx̌-* 'to fall' < **hača-hıda-*, *baxš-* 'to divide' < **ham-baxš-* (or lw.), *dīz-* 'to bury' < **han-daız-* (and some other verbs in *d-*), *gūy-* 'to knead' < **han-gauš-* (?), cf *åguŋg^y* 'dough'

h- has been dropped also in some lw s. Thus· *avda*, *abda* '17', *amsāyo* 'neighbour', *ālq* 'throat'. But note also *(h)oč* 'melted fat' (from Khow), *hasa'īne*, *osa'īne* 'handkerchief' (from Khow.), *hazār*, *azōr* '1000', etc

The result of this recent introduction of *h-* has been that, just as in some Psht dialects, a 'Cockney' *h-* has been introduced in some words where it is devoid of any etymological signification In fact Yd *h* is probably phonologically insignificant Cf e g. *hūγ* 'money', *(h)adamə* 'limb', *hade* 'slave'; *hənadıy* 'out of breath', *(h)orγ* 'work', *harko* 'back', *huro*, *wuro* 'there'

Intervocalic *-h-* likewise is lost *sīγ* 'hare' < **sahaka-*, *mux* 'month' *-h-* < **māhaxa-*; *wāro* 'summer' < **wāhr̥tā-*, *xā-* 'to thresh' < *x^vah-*, *īno* 'blood' < *vohuni-*; *hūγ* 'price' < **wahāka-* (or lw ?).

Reg $h + \delta > \vartheta > \check{x}$, v § 57

Semivowels.

81 Antevocalic *w-* is preserved as a semivowel in a great number of words Thus, e g , *wūi* 'wind', *wāf-* 'to weave', *wofšīo* 'wasp', *wulya* 'kidney', *wīn-* 'to see', etc *w*

Before *u* there is a sporadic loss of *w-*, frequently in Y —especially in Yg, r and B—more seldom in M We find, however, that forms with and without *w-* may be used by the same person, and it looks as if *w-* had no phonological significance before *u* [1] V Voc s.vv *wulai, wulo, wurw-, wurż, wuš, (w)ušīyo, wuzā-, uščeno.* In *wūi, wulya, wulēyo* and *wury* I always heard *w-* Reg. *hūy* < *(w)ūy*, cf Voc s v

wisto '20', *wul-* 'to throw', *wulēyo* 'span', etc , prove that *w-* was preserved before original *i* *yiston* 'felt' can therefore, even apart from other reasons, scarcely be derived from **wi-star(a)na-* *(y)īno* 'blood' presents special problems in Y—M, just as in most other Ir dialects

v'zān-, v/wzōn- 'to know' < **wi-zan-* (? v Voc) possibly has *vz-* < *wz-*.

82. Initial *y-* remains in *yōu* 'grain', *yūy* 'yoke', *yēyən* 'liver', *yuxs-* 'to learn'. Cf also *yūi* 'husband's brother' < **yāta-* (?); *yeżro* 'handmill' < **yaθra-* (?), *yūy(-yāmo)* 'three days hence' < **yuta-* (?) But the function of *y-* has changed its character through the development of prothetic *y-* *y*

yāmo 'the day after to-morrow' and *yōba* 'dance', etc are of unknown origin Note *axlən* besides *yaxlən* 'cold' [2]

Prothetic w- and y-

83 Common to the Pamir dialects is the tendency, to some extent also shared by Psht, towards the development of *w-* or *y-* before initial vowels This tendency, which betrays a weakness of phono- Proth *w-*

[1] Cf below § 83.

[2] Reg. *laxsəŋə* 'ice' v. § 78

logical, if not of a phonetic nature of original *w-* and *y-*,[1] had not been fully developed before the period of complete separation between the various dialects. Therefore the results of the common tendency vary from dialect to dialect, and also within Y—M itself.

Thus we find, e g . Y *yasto* 'bone', *yūrzən* 'millet', *yāre* 'flour'; *yašk* 'tear', Wkh *yašč*, *yīrzn*, (*yūmȳ*), *yaṣk*, but Sgl *wastuk*, *wuždan*, *wulōk*, *āṣɪk*.

Prothetic *w-* is rare in Y—M. It occurs before *u*, and in a few words only, chiefly in M

wurzey Mm, Z, G 'straight'· (*h*)*urzuy*, Mm, g, Y.
wušk Mm, g, Z, G, Ysh, r 'dry' *ušk* Yzh, g, B
wušk'- M(g) Z 'to rise'
wuzīr Mm, etc Z, Yzh, etc 'yestereve'· *uzīr* B
wušōu- Mg, (g), Z 'to call' *uṣā(w)-* Mm, G, Y

But the unstressed initials in *ustušč-* 'to jump', *usxūbun* 'sleepless', etc are always without *w-*

84. Prothetic *y-* plays a more important part in Y—M than *w-*, probably owing to the general palatalizing drift of this dialect-group[2] It is universal before accentuated *ă-*. Thus, e g *yāde* 'blind' < *anda-(ka-)*, *yasto* 'bone' < *ast-*, *yārme* 'arm above elbow' < *arəmō°*, *yāšk* 'tear' < **asruka-*, *yovurso* 'juniper' < *hapərəsi-*; *yān-* 'to grind' < **arna-*, *yåuyo* 'water' < **āpakā-*, *yūr* 'fire' < **ārta-*; *yūrzun* 'millet' < **(h)ārzana-*; M *yūspən* 'iron' < **āspana-*, etc Before ancient *ai*, *au* and *i* *yɛya* 'bridge' < *haētu-*; *yūya* 'ear of corn' < **aušaka-*, *yarš* 'bear' < *arəša-* Proth *y-*

In *yū-* < *ū-*, *au-* the prothesis must have taken place before the vowel had reached the stage *ū*. *yūvərsən* 'upper door-sill' is perhaps derived from **āuparɪ-* not from *uparɪ-*

yurv 'mouth' and *yūmenə* 'n of a plant' are of unknown derivation.

[1] Cf the somewhat similar phenomena in the Slavonic languages. V. e g Meillet, Le Slave commun[2], § 40.

[2] Cf. Gauthiot MSL, XIX, 140

The prothesis does not occur in an unaccented syllable Thus we find *'yerʒio* 'barley', but *arʒə'mɪn* 'barley bread', and similarly *'yūrzvn* 'millet', but *arzə'mɪn*, *yasp* 'horse', but *'aspəlan*[1] Other examples are *å'būya* 'moraine', *å'brūo* 'pear', *a'gɪdro* 'grape', *agɪ'mīn* 'honey', *o'gušču* 'finger', *o'γuzo* 'walnut', *o'γoɪ* 'came', etc. Cf also *av'dō* '7', *aš'čō* '8' (Skr *saptá*, *astáu?*)

Y *'afsɛno*, M *'yufse^{u}no*, *fsēunɛ* 'whetstone' is a special and difficult case

While Y on the whole has an aversion to initial *yi-*, this combination is quite frequent in M, especially in Mm and G, and in some words M *yu-*, with differentiation, corresponds to Y *i-*, irrespective of the original nature of the initial.

Thus, with ancient *(h)i-*: Y *imar-*. M *yumar-* 'to count' (but also B *yūmra*) < *hišmar-*, Y, Mg, Z *ize* Mm, ti *yiyya* 'goat skin bag' < **izyaka-*, Y, Mtu *Idəγ*, etc. Mm *Yidg* 'member of the Yd speaking tribe'. A differentiation may have taken place in M *yi-*. In *Yed'yă*—with *e* through umlaut?—*y-* has been retained in Y

With ancient *u-*: Y, Mt, g *ilir* Mm *yilar*, etc. 'belly' < **udarya-*, Y, Mt *imoyo*: Mm *yumago* < **uxšmah* + *kā*

With ancient *a-*: *īž*: *yīž* 'snake' < *ažī-*, *dīr*, *idūr*. *yudūr* 'other' < **antāra-*, *ida yuda* 'slave' < **han-taka-* Note *Yuwīm*. *Iwīm* 'n. of a village in Munjan'; *yuwīz* 'double bridle' (Y!) Khow *iwīs*.

Cf also s vv. *imoyō*, *īno*, *iryoyo*, *is-*, *īščiy*, *išču̇n*, *ixo*, *ixiko*, *ixčogo*, *izma*, *Iydek*, and *ken-* (*iken- yiken-*)

85 Intervocalic *-iw-* has been retained in *γawo* (and *γavo*) 'cow'; *-iw-* *nawoyo* 'new', *nāwoyo* 'mill-race', *pərwīž-* 'to sieve'; *tēw-* 'to stir' < **tāwaya-* (?), *uṣā(w)-* 'to call' < **us-srāwaya-*, with loss of initial vowel in *wo* 'that' < *ava-*, *wāst-* 'to place' < **awa-stā-*, cf. also *huro*, *wūro* 'there' < *avaθra* (in unstressed position)

Final *-w-* becomes vocalized, or forms part of a diphthong in *līu* 'bad'; *yŏu* 'grain', *nōu* '9'.

[1] With recent change of accent. Cf *āyd-* 'to dress' < **ā'γund-*

In *lərovə* 'illness', *lurᵛve* 'ill' < **a-druwaka-*, *lᵊroᵛvo*, *lərawa* 'reaping': Prs. *dırau*, *yırvo*, *yərwa* 'throat'; *yavo*, *yawo* 'cow' the semivowel shows a tendency to change into a fricative This explains the *-f* of the enclitic pron. 2 pl,[1] and of *fkyıyıko* 'alone' < **ēfk-* < **ēwk* The development of **awa-* > *yū* 'one' has parallels in other Ir dialects. Cf § 152

Intervocalic *-y-* occurs in *pōya* 'sour milk', *oyım* 'I go' (3 sg. *yī*) *-y-* < **ayayamı*, *x̌ʷroı*, etc, '3' < *θrāyō*, *fıāvyo*, *fᵊrāyo* 'yoke-rope' < **fra yugā*. But *sāyo* 'shade' < **sāyakā*. In unstressed position, or in compounds, *aya* coalesced with *ai*: *pīstan* 'udder' < **payah-stāna-*, *lažīno* 'pile of wood' and *paržīn* 'hedge' (< °*čayană*), *aᵛlarsıno*, *yūᵛvärsın* 'threshold', 'upper door-sill' (< °*sayană*)

Groups of Consonants

86 Groups of consonants have been subject to changes and modifications through the usual factors assimilation, differentiation, metathesis, epenthesis, etc In most cases it will be quite clear which principle has been at work, and it will be more convenient for the purpose of presenting a general survey of the phonetic development in Y—M to arrange the material according to the nature of the ancient Ir groups of consonants I have chosen the first consonant of the group as a basis for the classification.

No groups of consonants beginning with a surd occlusive existed in Anc Ir, and the only example of a group beginning with the surd palatal affricate is Av *čvant-*, represented by the possibly genuine M *čad* 'how many' (Y *čand* is borrowed from Prs).

Reg recent combinations of surd occlusives with other consonants cf § 40.

[1] Cf 231

First Component a Voiced (Stop or) Fricative

87. We have no means of deciding whether *luydo* 'daughter' is derived direct from a *dugədā*, *duyda*, or from **duxtā*, with regular change of *xt* > *γd*[1] The same remark applies to some of the preterites in *γd*[2] — *gd*

There is no certain instance of ancient *gz* *mayz* 'marrow' is prob a lw. *roγz* 'woman's cloak' is of unknown origin — *gz*

Original *gn* (*γn*) is retained, but with development of a svarabhakti vowel, in *rūyən* 'clarified butter', *naˈγɛn*, *°ən* 'bread' < **nayna-*; *xuˈyēγəno* 'sister-in-law' < **xwahā-gnā* The placename *Maynawul* may possibly contain Av *mayna-* 'naked', but ancient *xn* is also possible in this word and in *γəmɪl-* 'to bleat'. Reg. *γˀnīgo* 'sneezing', v. § 96. — *gn*

In *gr-*, too, a svarabhakti vowel is developed. *γuˈrɛx̌*, *γˀˈrōx̌* 'knot' < **graϑa*, M *γˀruvd-*, *γˀrɪvd* 'seized' prob < **gɪɪfta-*,[3] *γurvo*, *γɪrɪwa* 'throat' < **γˀrɪɪcā* < *grīvā*; *γuˈroi*, *γˀrāi* 'earth'· Yaghn *γˀrik*, etc Reg *γəričōy-* 'to creak' v Zar. p 145 f. — *gr-*

Just as is the case in many other Ir dialects, internal groups with *r* as the second component are transposed. In this manner it is possible to avoid a hard group without adding a vowel, as is necessary in initial position The only example of *-gr-* is *tɪrγ* 'sharp' — *-gr-*

Ancient *gw* is possibly contained in *lˀrovə* 'illness', *lurˈve* 'ill', if < *drɪgu-* But v Voc s vv — *-gw-*

88. Ancient *-dn-* possibly in *kᵘal-γereno* 'bald-headed eagle' if < **-gr̥dnā-* (??) Reg *afsɪrne* 'summer-wheat', v s v — *dn*

The epenthesis in **δˀr-* must be older than the change of *δ* into *l*, since we find *lər-* < **dr-*, and we can scarcely assume a development **δr* > **lr-* — *dr-*

Examples are *lərī-* 'to reap' < **drūy-* (?), *lˀrovo* 'reaping' < **drawā-*, *lɛˈrəfšo* 'awl' Prs *dɪrafš*, *lˀruγus* 'sickle' < **drāta°*, M *lˀrīva* 'shrub, bush' < **drū°?*

[1] Cf § 90

[2] Cf § 232.

[3] Y *γurd* is a back-formation from the present *γur-*

-Words with Y—M *dr* are either lw.s (e g *drıl* 'ınflated skin', *droxum* 'silver' from Khow , *drušč*, etc. 'rough', *d(ᵊ)raxt* 'tree' from Prs), or contain ancient *-ndr-*. Thus *drūv-* 'to dance' (if not a lw), *dᵊro-* 'to fear', *drī-* 'to pour out' < **han-d-*, *dram* 'inside' < **antarahmi*

In *lᵊroyo* 'clear sky' < **idrakā-*, and *lᵊrovə* 'illness' < **a-druwaka-*[1] the ınıtıal vowel has been dropped at an early date On the analogy of *-gr-* > *-ry-* and *-br-* > *-rv-*, we might expect Y—M **-rl-* < *-dr-*, but this supposition is not supported by any evidence. On the contrary, we find Y *mə(n)draye*, M *mulrägı* 'silver neck-ring' < **mudraka(ka)-* (v Voc. s v), which, ıf not borrowed, points to a different development of *-dr-* It ıs, of course, not surprising that *-δr-* should be treated ın a special manner Cf also Y *pᵊškedrĭ* (*pəšgırdıo*) 'dung of goats and sheep', which may contain a form *-*dry* < **dr̥tı*, cf. Wkh *δart*, etc *-dr-*

Initial *dw-* (*δw-*) in the first instance became *δv-*, with assımilation of *w* to a preceding fricative,[2] and was then changed into *l(ə)v-* Examples are *lᵊvor* 'door' (cf *lᵊvoro* 'rafter' < 'doorplank'?), M *lᵊvōn-* 'to winnow' < *dvan-* Y *ləvaza* 'dough' and *ləvaxče*, *layafčı* 'torch' are of unknown origin *loʰ*, etc. '2' is probably derived from **duwă*. *dw-*

In Y *lᵊbān-* 'to winnow' the fricative has been changed into the occlusive in accordance with a tendency prevailing in this dialect under certain favorable conditions. Cf Voc s vv *xūbun* 'sleep', *zevnryo* 'birch'

Intervocalic *-dw-* occurs in *yalv* 'dog' < *gaδva-*, where there is no phonetic necessity for the development of a svarabhaktı-vowel *dw-*

89. Initial *br-* becomes *v(ə)r-*[3] Thus *vraı*, *vᵊrâī* 'brother', *vrī-* 'to break' < **braıš-*, *vrīyo* 'eyebrow', *vroč-* 'to fry' (v Voc). M *vrīšum* 'silk' and Y *vᵊrut* 'mustache' are ancient lw s from Prs , *vrazıdıne* 'pillow' is probably borrowed from Khow *br-*

[1] Or, with Gauthiot, < **dryywā* (cf *lurᵊve* 'ıll')?

[2] V § 102, and cf Av *db-*, *b-* < *dv-*

[3] The svarabhaktı vowel ıs not constant ın this group

In intervocalic position we find metathesis (cf. *-ry-* < *-gr-*) *surv* 'hole' < **subra-*

An uncertain instance of *bd* is M *ōvd* 'ford', if < **ā-bda-*. *bd*

First Component a Surd Fricative

First Component *x* or *f*

90 Ir *xt* results in Y—M *yd* Thus· *bayd* 'divided' < **ham-baxta-*, *pərwōyd* 'sifted' < **pari-wixta-*, *təyd* 'cut' < **taxta-*,[1] *vədayd* 'mixed' < **abi-han-taxta-*, cf *wuyd* 'found place'· *wuǰ-* Regarding *luydo* 'daughter' cf § 87 It is quite possible that this word is derived from a form in *xt*, and the same remark applies to preterites of roots in *ž* < **gh* *awayd* 'hung up', *mūyd* 'moved', *lūyd* 'milked', and *trayd* 'bound' *xt*

Of unknown origin are *zuyd* 'poured out', *mələn-žəmuydəy* 'hunch-backed', and the place-name *Yuydāk* (< **yuxta-*[2])

Regarding the later formations *yuxt* 'learnt' (*yuxs-*) and *nu(v)ǎxt* 'wrote' (*nuvišš-*) cf. § 232 *čaxt* (v Voc) is probably borr. from Prs.

91 Ancient *ft* > *vd* Thus *avdo* '7', *suvdo* 'shoulder', *x*^{u}*šuvd* 'sweet' < *xšvipta-*; cf. also a number of preterites in *vd* < *ft*, § 231 In roots in *-f*, however, *ft* has been reintroduced in the preterite; thus e g *waft* 'wove', v § 231 *ft*

tavdoyo 'n of a tree' is of unknown origin; *živde-raus* 'bat' ('flying-fox'?) possibly contains the original past stem of *žib-* 'to rise'

In the ancient lw. *sāvde* 'basket', and in the Pres 3 sg forms of the type *aydūvd* 'he dresses (somebody else)' *vd* goes back to **-v(a)t-*, cf. § 47.

This tendency towards the sonorization of the ancient groups *xt*

[1] V Voc s v. *tūž-*

and *ft* is common to all E Ir dialects [1] We find *γd*, *vd* [2] in Y—M, Sgl -Ishk , Wkh , Yazgh , Yaghn [3] and Oss. The Shgh group has *vd* (*vð*), but *γd* has developed further into *ɪd*, *ud* (*ɪvd*) Also Sogd probably had *γd*, *vd* (*βd*),[4] although it is possible that the intermediate stage *γt*, *βt*, was still preserved [5]

Regarding the development of these groups in Saka cf. Konow, Saka Studies, pp 17, 27, etc , and Ein neuer Saka-Dialekt, 17. The further weakening of *vd*, *γd*, which is characteristic of Saka, takes place also in Psht with regard to *ft*,[6] and possibly with regard to *xt*.[7]

Also in Wanetsi [8] and Ormuri [9] we find further reduction of *xt* and *ft*.

Probably in E Ir. *x* and *f* were first sonorized before *t*, and at a later stage *t* was assimilated into *d* [10] It is remarkable that this sonorization has taken place even in such dialects as Sogd , Yaghn. and Wkh , where intervocalic *-t-* remains. The groups *xš*, *fš* are not affected by this tendency,[11] and Chr. Sogd. even preserves *x* before the voiced consonant *m*, while sonorizing it before *t* [12] Partial

[1] Including Orm , but not Par , which has *xt*, *ft* > *t*

[2] In some cases *γð*, *vð*

[3] Only *vd* occurs in the material available to me.

[4] Cf. Tedesco, BSL, 23, 113, Reichelt, Soghd Handschr. II, 2 Gauthiot, Gramm Sogd I, 127 sq , 147 sq *βt* but *xt*, Benveniste II, 17, 21 sq *βt* *xt* (but 144 **avd* '7')

[5] The forms *δwxth*, *βxtk* occur, together with *wγtw*, in Letter No I which does not clearly distinguish between *γ* and *x* (cf Reichelt, l c).

[6] Thus *ōwə* '7', *tō* 'heat', but *tōd*, f *tauda* 'hot', *ūdə*, *wōwd* 'asleep'

[7] Cf *sə* 'burnt' < **suxta-*, *tə* 'went' < **taxta-*, *tər-lə* 'female cousin' < **tγwya duxtā-*. But note *sātəl* 'to protect', *vrīt* 'fried' (cf Saka *brīγs-* 'to fry') with *t* < *xt* It is, however, possible that in this words the past stem was secondary and based upon the present

[8] Cf NTS, IV, 160 *tåu* 'hot', *wā* 'washed' < **wɪxtaka-*

[9] Cf IIFL, I, 333 *tōk* 'hot', *hō* 'seven', *dū(w)a* 'daughter'

[10] Cf Zaza *aut* < *aft* (but *at* < *axt*)

[11] But in Badakhshi, etc. *kauš* = *kafš*, etc

[12] Also Buddh Sogd. *γm* ought probably to be interpreted as *xm*

parallels may be adduced e g from French,[1] but the E Ir. phenomenon is difficult to explain.[2]

93 No certain examples of ancient *xč*, *fč* occur *naxčīr* 'male ibex' is a lw., *laxčīo* 'small goatskin bag' is possibly derived from **lačk-*, it is uncertain whether *ləvaxče* or *layafči* 'large conifer' has preserved the original sequence of consonants, and also in *naxče* 'it drips', *ɪxčogo* 'husband's brother's wife', and *vrexč-* (?) 'roasted' *xč* is probably of secondary origin *xč, fč*

In *šɪfč(ɪk)o*, *šīvčā* 'waterfall', etc *č* belongs to a suffix, *kafčɪo* 'spoon' is a lw, and the derivation of *kufč^{u}lɪy* 'stockings' is unknown

94. But *xš* and *fš* have been preserved better than in any other modern Ir dialect[3] *xš-*

Examples of *xš-* are *xšīra* 'milk', *x^{u}šuvd* 'sweet', *x^{ə}šovo* 'night', *xšēma* 'supper', *xšī-* 'to weep', and *xšɪleniyo* 'reed' (of unknown origin) Reg. *xusto* 'wet', v s v

Intervocalic *-xš-* occurs in *axšɪn* 'blue', *axšōw-* 'to chew', *baxš-* 'to divide' (lw ?), *maxše* 'mosquito', *parɪwaxše* 'broom' (< *vaxš-* 'to sprinkle'?), *ɪvaxš-* 'to grow'. *bɪləxša* 'a kind of vegetable' and *naxš* 'song' are of unknown origin (lw s ?). M *paxšk^{u}o* 'wooden tray' is probably an older form of Y *pošku* Note Y *Baxšīr* 'n of a village' ~ Khow *Bašker* *-xš-*

Ancient *xšw-* has resulted in *uxš-*, etc in *uxšo* '6' In the heavy groups *xšm*, *xšn* the *x* was dropped at an early date,[4] and *xšw- xšm, xšn*

[1] V Grammont, Traité de Phonétique, 203 sq regarding *ait* < *act*

[2] In Bakhtiari *xt, ft* become *d/δ*, e g *do^{u}dan* 'to milk', *sō^{u}δan* 'to burn', *rā^{ə}d/δan*, *rahdan* 'to go', *gud/δan* 'to tell', etc (Lorimer). The corresponding forms given by Zhukovsky are *duhd*, *sōhd*, *raft* (lw ?), *gu(h)d*, and Mann gives Mamassani *duhd/δar*, *dōδar* 'daughter', *sōht-*, *râ/aht*, *qōt* The development here probably went through *ht* > *(h)d/δ*

[3] With the possible exception of Yaghn, which preserves *xš-* (*x^{ɪ}š-*), and quite possibly also *fš-*

[4] Cf Benveniste, BSL 29, 104

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the resulting groups *šm*, *šn* were further reduced to *m*, *n*.[1] Thus *ımoγo* 'moon' < **uxš-māh-kā*, *årunγo* 'light' < **ā-rauxšnakā-*, possibly *rın'g'a* 'slippery' < **rıxšnaka-*

95. Ir *fš-* is preserved in Y *fšarm* 'shame', but M has *šfor²m*, etc[2] *fš-* In *š²fē* 'husband'; *šfīn* etc 'comb' all dialects have metathesis In *fšūv-* 'to suck' *f-* is an ancient prefix, which may also be contained in *fšaī* 'short-breathed', *fšıı* 'very soft' In Y *ıščīn*, M *yıšk²ına* 'female breast' the original ınıtial *fšt-* was reduced to *št-*.[3] *xəš(u)ıcān* 'shepherd' is probably a lw, cf. Voc. s v.

Intervocalic *-fš-* remains in *ıafšīo* 'wasp', *lɛrəfšo*, *ləraušo* 'awl' — *-fš-*
kofše 'shoe' is probably a lw from Prs., and the etymology of *šafšīγan*, etc, 'armpit' is unknown. If. *trɪšp* 'acid' is derived from **tṛfša-*, the metathesis into **tṛšpa-* must be common Ir.

yuxs- 'to learn' contains ancient *xs*. But *laxsərə*, *yaxsərıy* 'ice' *xs*
is an ancient compound, *maxs* 'brain' is a late varıant of *mayɛ*, and *raxs* 'dance', *ruxsat* 'leave', etc, are lw.s

In *xafs-* 'to descend' *fs* ıs ancient, but *γafs* 'fat' is borrowed, *fs*
and *fsāy-* 'to stand', *fsıdro* 'spring' contain a prefix *f-* < *upa-*[4]

96 Before nasals *x* and *f* become voiced as ın most other E Ir *xm*, *xn*
dialects Thus *tīγ²m* 'grain', *yēγən* 'liver', *γ²nīgo* 'sneezing' < **x(š)nīšakā-*. Reg *vaγnew* v Voc s v

M *zoγno* (M G *zâx'na l²*) 'jaw' < **zanaxā-* seems to indicate that also a secondary group *xn* was sonorized, but in *anaxno* 'naıl' < **-nāxanā-*, *zaxmo* 'earth' < **zamaxā-*; *amaxno* 'sloe' < **ămarnaxā-* (?) *x* has been preserved, owing, perhaps, to a more recent origin of the group in these words.

M, and some speakers of Y, have *xūvən*, *xōvun* 'sleep', but also *fn*
xūbun ıs heard in Y[5] In M *xšēma* 'supper' < *xšāfnya-* we find a

[1] Cf § 112
[2] Ysh *šfarm* ıs prob a M form
[3] Cf § 109.
[4] Cf. § 48
[5] Cf §§ 88, 107

different treatment after a long vowel, if the word is not an ancient lw [1]

97. Initial *xr-* occurs in *xred-* (with metathesis *xird-*) 'to scratch' < *xr* **xrind-*, *xurūso* 'Cyon alpinus'. Sgl *xrēsag*, and, possibly, in *xurom* 'threshing-ground', *xeršče* 'n of a small tree'.

Postvocalic *xr* is transposed, as in Prs, etc. Thus. *surx* 'red', *čarx* 'spinning wheel' (lw ?) The etymology of *awarxo* 'flame' is uncertain (< *urvāxra-?*).

Fr-, too, remains, with or without svarabhakti · V Voc s vv *fr* *frīyo* 'flea'; *frayomy* 'he-goat', etc. Intervocalic *fr* occurs in *warfo* 'snow' [2] The metathesis of *-xr-* and *-fr-* is probably previous to the sonorization of *x* and *f* before nasals.

98. Initial *xw* (*hw*) has lost its labial element, as in most Pamir *xw* (*hw*) dialects. But in some words the following vowel has been labialized· *xo^{a}r-*, *xur-* 'to eat', Y *xŭl*, M G *xala* 'perspiration'; *xurī* 'sister's son', *xūbən*, etc 'sleep', *xoy* 'self', etc. In several cases it is impossible to decide whether the ancient form of the word had *xw-*, or *x-* Cf. e g s.v *xafs-*.

The word for 'sister' is irregular as well in Y—M (*ɪ'xō*, *'yɪxa*, etc.), as in Sgl. (*yəxōaɪ*) and Shgh (*yax*) **hwahā* > **hahwā* > **(y)ahwā*, etc ?

Intervocalic *xw* occurs in *pxuf-* 'to get tired' < **patɪ-hwafta-* (v Voc. s v.), *paixō* 'unthreshed grain' < **patɪ-hwahā-* (?). Reg *yu-saxo*, *loh-saxo*, v Voc. s v.

First Component *ϑ*

99. There is no certain example of *ϑ* + nasal. The etymology of *ϑm* *ǔumâne* 'male ibex' is unknown, and the original initial may have been either **(a)ϑm-* or **(a)ϑɪ/um-* *poləm* 'soft' is probably a lw [3]

[1] Cf also Turki *axšām*

[2] In Prs, Par, etc *xr* and *fr* develop along parallel lines, as in Y—M But in Psht and Saka *xr* and *ϑr* go together

[3] V. Voc s.v.

in spite of the apparent possibility of connecting it direct with Sar *pâϑm*, *pâδm*

100. Initial *ϑr-* developed on the same lines as *xr-* and *fr-*, i.e a short vowel was inserted between *x̌* (< *ϑ*) and *r* The only certain examples available are *x̌ᵘroi* '3' and its derivatives (e.g *x̌ırızen* 'the day before yesterday'), but possibly also *x̌ırox-* 'to shy' (< **x̌ᵘroǰ-* < **ϑraϑ-* < *ϑrah-*[2]) belongs here *ϑr-*

Reg *t̥rif-* 'to steal', *trāž-* 'to bind' (**t̥rp-*, **t̥rnǰ-?*) and other words with *tr-* v Voc˙ s.vv

101. Ir *ϑ* was a less resistant sound than *x* and *f*—in fact it has survived unchanged mainly in the Shughni group—and *ϑr* was more exposed to assimilation than *xr* and *fr*. In some languages this applies to the initial as well as to postvocalic position, in another group, to which Y—M belongs, postvocalic *-ϑr-* has been subject to more profound changes than initial *ϑr-*[1] on account of the influence of the surrounding vowels *-ϑr-*

In Y—M, and also e g in Sgl , Psht. and Saka, *-ϑr-* was reduced to *-lr-* which resulted in *-r-* with lengthening of the preceding vowel.

Thus *mīra* 'sun' < *Miϑra-*, *pūr* 'son' < *puϑra-*; *vrēri* 'brother's son' < *brātruya* , *tīro* 'dark' < *taϑrya-*, *tūr* 'trap' < **taϑra-*, *huro*, *ūra* 'there' < *avaϑra*; *yūrıko* 'handmill' < **yaϑra-* (?), *pčūıma* 'four days ago' < **patı-čaϑruma-*. With secondary shortening of the vowel. *čoromī* 'fourth' (lw.?) and *žaro* 'poison'.

A derivation of *yexio* 'small hand-mill' from **yaϑryā-* is improbable (cf *tīro* above), and the connection between *yaxıo*, etc (Z *yēx/x̌ya*) 'ashes' and the words of other Pamir dialects derived from *ātrya-*, **āϑrya-* is difficult to explain —Y *yūr*, M *yūr* 'fire' goes back to **ārt-*, with early metathesis of an unusual group < < *ātr-* which had got its *t* from the strong stem.

[1] This group includes Saka and Psht (*dr-*, but *-r-*), Sangsarı (*ð-*, but *-ı-*), Yaghn (*t̥r-*, but *-l-*) and various NWIr dialects (*hᵃr*, etc, but *-r-*) In Shgh we find, unexpectedy, *ar-* < **hᵃr-* (but only in the numeral '3', which might be a lw) *-c-*

102. Av *čaθwāro*[1] developed into **č(ə)x̌fūr*, from which Y **čx̌ir* > *θw čšir*, M *čfūr* (*čqūr*), etc

pəlf, *pilf* 'ford' is probably derived through **pərδf-* < **pərθf-* < *pərəθwō* (acc. pl.)[2]

Reg *Wulf* 'n. of a village in Munjan' (< *vaθwa* ?), v List of Proper Names, s v

Original Y—M thus preserved *θw* as two separate phonemes,[3] while the Northern and Central dialects compared by Gauthiot, have *f*.

Ancient *-θy-* is possibly contained in *pəzex̌ɪ* 'young ram', *vəzax̌o* *-θy-* 'womb', *zāx̌ko* 'childbearing'.[5] Reg Y *yex̌ko* 'duck' v Voc. s.v.

First Component a Sibilant.

103 Ancient *sk-*, *st-*, *sp-* remain, with a tendency towards the development of a prothetic or epenthetic vowel *sk-*, *st-*, *sp-*

Thus, e.g. *skəd-* 'to cut' < *skand-*, *skâvrɪo* 'coal'. Psht *skōr*, M *s(ᵊ)kən* 'puppy'. Wkh *s(ᵊ)kɛn*, etc., but Y *ckən*, etc. Cf also the names of villages *(I)skutul*, *Skarzer*, *Skəwo* (*Səkvo*). With secondary *sk-*. *sko* 'on' < *uskāṭ* Ancient *st* is preserved in M *stōrɪy* 'star', *stuno* 'post', *stur* 'big', *stun(ek)* 'throat', cf Yr, g *stārə*, *stənu*, *stuɪ*, *stūyo*, etc. But in Yzh, sh I usually heard a very short, prothetic *ɪ* or *u* *ᵘstārə*, *ᵘstuno*, *ᵘstur*, *ᵘstuya*, *ᵘstŏr-* 'to sweep', etc Z writes *stŏrəy*, but *ˢtər*; *ˢtūr* 'horned cattle'

Ir *sp-* occurs in *spī* 'white', *sporo* 'plough', *spərzə* 'spleen', *spūo* 'louse' But Z has *ˢpī*, etc, cf. Ysh *ˢpī*, *šˢpūo*[6]

I am unable to explain the irregularities in the pronunciation of these groups. Probably the variation between *st/ᵊst/ˢt* is phonologi-

[1] With fricative "*w*"!

[2] Cf § 128.

[3] Cf also Yaghn *tᵊfār*, Afridi Psht *calwōr* '4'

[4] MSL, XIX, 137

[5] Cf § 155

[6] Reg *š* cf § 74.

cally irrelevant It is possible that *s°t*, etc is due to Prs. influence on M, just as we find e g *°spəl* in Sgh , but *s°pul* in Ishk

104 No certain example of ancient *-sk-* is available [1] Y *iščīγ*, M *yeskīg* *-sk-*
'roof' is evidently related to Wkh *iskakut*, Sgl *kiskūδ* < *[4]uska-kata-*, but the phonetic details are unclear —*kosk* 'barley' corresponds to Yazgh *kåsk*, but Prs *kašk*, Shgh *čūšč*. Cf also s vv *f°slo*, *yuskən* and *miaske*, all of which probably have secondary *sk*.

A more common group is *-st-* which occurs in a number of *-st-*
preterites,[2] e g *vāst* 'bound', and also in *last* 'hand', *wisto* '20', *yaste* 'bone', *stīnyo* 'supine', *pīstən* 'udder'.

Ancient *-sp-* is found in *yasp* 'horse', *rispen*, etc 'iron', *frāspiy* *-sp-*
'rafter', etc

Original *-sč-* results in *č* [3] Thus *špāč*, *[t]spač* 'behind', *čpāč* 'after, *sč*
back' < *°pasča-*. Possibly also M *(t)štu-va* 'something' < **č(i)sti* < *čisčit* [4]

The etymology of *s[u]xuy-*, *sxaw-* 'to slip, slide' is unknown (cf. *sx*
Prs *šaxīdan*) *usxūbun* 'awake' is an ancient compound.

105 Ancient *sr* was assimilated into *š* (*š*), as in several other Ir *sr*
dialects Thus *šū* 'horn' < *srū-*, *šina*, *širno*, etc 'podex' < *sraoni-*, *šuĭko* 'collar-bone' < *[x]srauša-* (?), *ušā(w)-* 'to call' < **us-srāv-*, *xušo* 'mother-in-law', *yāšk*, *yošk* 'tear', possibly also *ušān-* 'to churn' This change appears to have taken place before the syncopation of *u* in the suffix *-uka-*.[5] The reason why *sr* is assimilated while *rs* remains may be that *s* in *sr* is implosive

In the recent lw *s°trīšəm* 'glue' Prs *sr* is rendered by *s°tr-*.

As is the case in several other Ir dialects, *str* (*sθr²*) lost its *str*
dental and shared the fate of original *sr* Thus *češo* 'pin of a spindle' < **častrī-*, *šiyo* 'female' < *strī-*, *šinamia* 'girl' < *strī-nāman-*,

[1] Except *sko*
[2] Cf § 239.
[3] Cf Tedesco, Dialektologie, MO, 1921, 211 sqq.
[4] Cf Tedesco, l c
[5] Cf § 171, 5)

uš, *wuš* 'grass' < *wāstra-*. Reg Y *uščeno*, etc 'haystack' < **wāstradānā*, cf § 109.

106 Ancient *sm* remains in *pasmīno* 'above', *pasmīnaka* 'steep' < **pati-asmān-*. But *s* is assimilated in voice to the homorganic *n* Thus *zɪnɪ'o* 'daughter-in-law' < **snušā-*, *zənay-* 'to bathe' < *snaya-*. Postvocalic *zn* may change further into *zd* · *wuzn-*, *wuzd-* 'to wash' The sonorizing of *s* before *n* is common to most Pamir dialects, v. Voc. s v *zɪnɪo* *sm*

107. Ancient *sy* was assimilated into palatal *š* as in many other E.Ir. dialects Thus *dɪš-* 'to think' < **han-dɪsya-*, *mɪštor* 'king, mehtar' < **masyah-* + *tara-*, and possibly *yęršio* 'barley', if from **arpasyā-*. *sy*

The voiced, dental sibilant remains before voiced stops and fricatives in *zə'yal-* 'to run away' < *zgad-*, *z'yərɪy* 'thirsty' < **uzgaraka-* (?), *zəγŭ-* 'to walk about' (< ?), *wāzd* 'fat' (with differentiating preservation of *d* after *z*), *z'var-* 'to pour out' < **uz-bar-?* *zg*, *zd*, *zb*

The etymology of *yuzyap* 'dirty' is unknown; *mayz* 'marrow' is borrowed from Prs, and *xuzd-* 'to send', *məzdɪra* 'the day after tomorrow' may contain ancient *zn*, *sn* *čɪrgᵘīzen*, *ăɪrɪzen* 'three, two days ago' go back to **azana-* The only example of *zm* is *izma* 'fire-wood'. *zn*, *zm*

No certain examples are known of *zr* except *vārzeyo* 'wing' with *rž* < *zr* Reg *žōi* 'lake' v. s v —*raža* 'platform' is possibly derived from **razya-* and *žūy-* 'to sew' < **uz-(h)yū-* (??) Cf *š* < *sy* *zr*, *zy*

After *z* the semivowel *w* was changed into the fricative *v*, and by some speakers of Y further into *b*. *zw*

Thus Yzh, p, M *zə'vīy*, *zə'vū* etc 'tongue', but Ysh, g *zɪ'bēy* [1], Yzh, etc. *ze'vɪrγo*, M *vəzvɪrgo* 'birch (-bark)' · Ysh *z''bɪrγo* < **bṛza-wāɪakā-* (?). Cf. also M, Ysh, etc. *'xōvun*, etc 'sleep' Yzh, u *'xūbun*, M *ləɪōn-* 'to winnow' Yzh, sh, r *ləbān-*

[1] Yr *z'erīy* is probably mis-heard or mis-written Cf § 96

108. Ir *šk*—which as an initial is a sandhi form of *sk-*—remains *čk* Thus *škōb-* 'to raise' < *skamb-*; *škōr-* 'to send' Sogd *ᵊškɪ-*, *ušk* 'dry' < *huška-*, *rɪško* 'nɪt' Prs *rɪšk*, *pᵊške-drī*, *pʊško* 'dung' *maška* 'inflated skin', *pɪško* 'cat' are lw s Cf also *puškōw-* 'to string', *čɪrwašk* 'resin, gum', *wuškuǰ-* 'to seek' Reg M *škʸuɪ* 'neck' cf § 164.

109 One of the sound-changes most characterɪstɪc of Y—M is the *št* palatalization of *št* (i e *šṭ*)[1] ɪnto **štʸ*, from which M *škʸ* and Y *šč* Cf the parallel development of *t* > *kʸ* (and *č*) and *nḍ* > *ŋgʸ* (v §§ 62, 121).

Thus Y *oguščo*, M *āgus'kyo*, *âgušk'a* 'finger', *ašču*, *os'kʸo* '8', *ɪščīn*, *yɪškʸɪna* 'female breast' < *ṣtāna-*, *čīr-yɪšče* 'dried apricots' Prs *kɪšta*, M *yɪška* 'fur-coat' Ishk. *yušt*, Y *mɪščа* 'sheaf of corn' Prs. *mušti* 'handful', *mɪšč*, *mʊškʸ* 'fist', *parguščе*, *parguškʸɪy* 'finger-ring', *pɪščan*, *pīškʸen* 'thigh' < *paɪtɪštāna-*, *pušč*, *puškʸ* 'flour made of dried apples' Par. *pīšt*, *xerɪščе*, *xrɪškyɪy* 'n of a small tree' Bad. Prs. *xarɪšta*, *xuščɪ*, *xuškɪ*, *xušk'əy* 'greater, elder'· Sogd *γwyšt*, etc Besides there are a number of preterɪtes ɪn *šč*/*škʸ* < *št* (and *rst*), e g *nəγuščˇ*, *nəγuškʸ* 'heard', etc, cf. § 240 M *šk* from secondary *št* appears in *xɪšk* 'pulls' < **xaršati*, and in *wuškyeno*, Y *uščeno* 'hay-stack' < **wūštâna* < **wāstɪa-dāna-* (cf Or *wūxtōn*)

Words of unknown or uncertain origɪn are. *ustuščˇ-* 'to jump' (v Voc), *kuščo* 'contrivance for carrying hay', *nɪnamāšče* 'spleen', *vʲšču*, *vɪškʸo* 'steep hillside, ravine', *čkyūgo* 'urine' < **čaštākā-* (??).

Note M *wuškʸ* 'to rise, fly up', *wūšč*, *wīšk* 'morning' < **uštā-*, with early reduction < *ut-sthā-*, cf Par *ušt-* 'to rise', etc. Reg M *škʸuy* Y *šīle* 'neck' v. § 164

Also a number of ancient lw s have been affected by this sound-change. Thus, e. g *drušč*, *dᵘrɪšk* 'rough' < Prs. *durušt*,[3] *dašk'* 'steppe', *gošč*, *gašk'* 'turned round' (v s v *gord-*), *gʸēšč*, *gɪyaškʸ*

[1] Also when derɪved from *rst*, *ršt*, v §§ 131 sqq

[2] Cf Gauthɪot, MSL, 19, 139

[3] Yr *drɪšto* ɪs a recent lw

'passed, forgave' (*gʸēr-*) < *guδašt*, *naraŋgušč* 'thumb',[1] cf probably also Y *rɛšk* 'avalanche' < Khow *rest*, with *t* > *k*, not > *č*[2]

110. In recent lw s *št* is preserved Thus *uštu* 'brick', *muštī* 'silver necklace' < Khow., *lašt°kum* 'saddle-cover' of unknown origin, *šašte* 'hook' Prs. *šast* (with assimilation)

In genuine Y—M words *št* is also of recent origin Cf (ⁱ)*što* 'said' < **ž(a)sta-*; ⁱ*šti* 'what' < **čisti*,[3] *šⁱtāhan* 'below' < **čt-* < **hača-t-*. Regarding secondary preterites in *št* v. § 240

111. Ir. *rst*, *ršt* at an early date became *št*, and shared the fate of this group of consonants For details v. § 131 sq *rst*, *ršt*

One would expect Ir *štr* to become *š* just as *str* Y ⁱ*škɪ'rō*, *šɪkə'ro*, ᵘ*ščuro*, M *škyuro*, etc 'camel' do not go back to *uštra-* or **ušra-* (Psht. *ūš*), but to **ušturā*, or to Prs. *uštur*. Kati *štyur*, etc is not necessarily borrowed from early M,[4] as the palatalization of *t* before *u* may be due to Kati sound-laws.[5] *štr*

Regarding *šp* in *trɪšp* 'sour' v § 95 *šp*

112 While *s* probably remains unchanged before *m* and is sonorized before *n*, *š* is completely assimilated in both positions

An example of *šn* is preserved in *pənaxko* 'eyelashes' < **paš(m)naxa* + *ko*, cf Av. *pašna-* Y *trušne*, *tišno*, *tižno* 'thirsty' are lw.s from Khow. and Prs.—Reg *xšn* > *n* and *ršn* > *n* v §§ 94, 133 *šn*

Ir *šm* is contained in *čām* 'eye', *pǎm* 'wool', *imar-* 'to count' < *hišmar-*, *maf* 'you', and, possibly, in *puma* 'avalanche', if < **pišma-* — *sᵊtrīšəm* 'glue' is borrowed from Prs., and Y *kušm-*, M *kiǎmōy-* 'to vomit' is of unknown origin *šm*

[1] But Yr, M *naraŋgišt*, etc.

[2] Cf § 62

[3] But cf § 44

[4] Gauthiot, l c 189

[5] Cf e g *štyū*, *štū* 'pillar', *tyus* 'straw', etc.

113. It is just possible that *noyor* 'came out' (*ni-*) is derived through **niγart-* < **nirγata-* < **niž-gata-*, cf Par *naryō*.[1] On the other hand *nailō- nailevd* 'to circumcize' might go back to **niž-dab-*, *nəior-* 'to take out' to *niž-bar-* *žg, žd, žb*

First Component *h*

114. The only example of a group beginning with original *h* is *hm* in *max* 'we' In a recent lw. we find differentiation *maxmudiyo* 'dagger' < Khow *mahmūdī*. *hm*

First Component a Nasal.

115. As in most Ir languages[2] surd explosives were sonorized after a nasal at an early date, *ŋk* coalescing with *ŋg*, etc But the tendency to drop the nasal in such groups is characteristic of Y—M It is unknown elsewhere in Ir.[3] and rare in most IE languages

There is probably no connection between the Y—M development of e g *nt* > *d* (or *-ḍ*, *-t* in final position) in *lad*, *loḍ* 'tooth' and that of Kafiri *ant* > *āt* > *at*, e g in Ashkun *dont* > Waigeli *dõt* > Kati *dut*, Prasun *latəm*, as supposed by Gauthiot.[4]

In most Kafir dialects ancient *nd* does not become *d*, but *n*, e g in Kati *kən-*, Waig. *kan-* corresponding to Yd *xo(u)d-* 'to laugh' < **khand-* But the Prasun change of *nd*, *mb* > *d*, *b* in *yod-* 'to laugh', *uškòb* 'bridge' < *skambha-* (?) may possibly. be connected with the Y—M development[5]

The sound-change in question must be later than the Y and lower M development of *-g-* (from *-k-*) > *-γ-*, and it has not been carried through to the same extent all over the Y—M territory

[1] Cf also Prs *palmarda* = *pižmurda* 'withered'

[2] Including even Wkh, and possibly Yaghn (*yantum* 'wheat', but *dindak'* 'teeth'), but not Bal

[3] Reg Wkh *ǰidīm* 'wheat' v Wkh. Voc Kurd *didān*, *dgān*, *dran* 'tooth' may be due to dissimilation Psht, etc has initial *g*, etc < **(a)ŋg-*

[4] MSL, 19, 139

[5] Cf. § 29

In Y it has affected all words except recent lw s In M some words exhibit assimilation in all dialects, thus e g *'ag^{e}lera* 'grape'; *'āgus'kyo* 'finger',[1] *agmĭn* 'honey', *'parguškᵘiy* 'finger-ring', etc, probably in originally unstressed position.

116. In some words Mm, Z, G and LSIm have *b*, *d*, etc, while Mg, (g), t, ti preserve the nasal[2] Thus, e g . Mm *ā'kodiy* Mti, (g) *'akondi*, etc. 'thorn, bramble', Mm, G, Z, LSIm *lod*, etc . Mg, (g), t, ti *lōnd*, etc. 'tooth', Mm, Z, G, LSIm *trâǰ-*. Mt *ǰ^{e}rōnǰ* 'to tie', Mm, Z, G *yōdiy*, etc Mg, t, ti *yāndiy*, etc 'blind', Mm *zōbo* Mg, t, (ti) *zōmbo* 'gums', Mm, Z, G *zūk*. Mg, t, ti *zīŋg* 'knee' But even Mm (not, however, Z and G) has *nd* e g. in *pōndo* 'road', *yōndum* 'wheat', and it is not possible to find any phonetic reason for the variation A curious case is Mg, (sh) *bəbər*, etc , Y *bobure* 'wasp', but Mm *'bambur* In some cases Z has *nd* in the preterites of verbs in *n*, but these are probably recent, analogical formations

117. Examples of *ŋg* (besides those mentioned above) are Y *ċoguli* *ŋg* . 'hoof', Y *ċigāli*, M *ċaŋgōli* 'claw' < Prs. *čaŋgāl*, Y *kyogō*, *tōk* 'pear' < Khow *toŋg*, Y *rok*, M *raŋg* 'colour', M *təgo* (Z *taŋg*) 'narrow', Y *trok* 'narrow', 'saddle-girth' · Khow. *traŋg*, etc , Y *xugor* 'sword' Khow. *khoŋgor*, *xur-sago* 'mill-stone' · Prs *saŋg*, *guv-* 'to burn', *gūy-* 'to knead' (cf *â guŋ^{ŋg}* 'dough') < **haŋ-k/g-*, Y *yīk^{y}* 'penis' possibly < **yīnk*, cf Psht *yēn*; *zīk*, *zūŋk* 'knee' < **zānuka-*. Of unknown origin are *ċigyere* 'mushroom' and *pəcəg-* 'to cut'

In recent lw s we find *ŋg* Thus, e.g *aŋgāh* 'awake', *jaŋgal* 'forest'; *palaŋg* 'leopard', etc Likewise *ŋg/k* remains in secondary contact M *frayiŋgo* 'she-goat' < **fragāmikā-*, *ċiŋko*, *°go* 'woman' < **jamkā*. But note also Y *afsinyo* 'ladder'; *stinyo* 'supine' *tovūnyo* 'box'.

118. Examples are· *akade*, *'akondi* 'bramble', *āy(u)d-* 'to dress', *īdou* *nd* 'fever' Wkh. *andav*, *ida*, *hade* 'slave, boy'. Wkh. *anday*; *boda*

[1] But Mullah Faiz Bakhsh *"ankardia"*

[2] Cf. § 17 , Rep on a lingu mission to N W India, 71.

'dyke'· Prs *band*; *čad-* 'to fall' < **hača-hand-* (?), M *čad*, Y *čand* (lw) 'how many', *dā-* 'to smear' < **han-dāw-*, Y *dīr*, M *yiudūr* 'other' < **antāra-*; *dıš-* 'to think' < **han-dısya-*, *dīz-* 'to bury' < **han-daız-*, Y *γādəm*, M *γôndυm*, etc. 'wheat'; Y *hadamə* (M *andâm*) 'limb' < *handāman-*, *hənadıy* 'out of breath' < **an-antıka-*; *lad*, *lōnd*, etc 'tooth', *pādo*, *pōndo* 'road', *skəd-* 'to cut' < *skand-*, *vad-*, *vōnd-* 'to tie', *vədāy-* 'to mix' < **abi-han-tak-* (?), *xo*^{u}*d-* 'to laugh'; *xırd-*, *xred-* 'to shave' < **xrınd-*; *Idəγ*, *Yıdg* 'member of the Yidgha tribe' < **Hınduka-*, *-ēt*, *-at* pers. suff. 3 pl < *-antı*, *ušıγăd* 'hungry' < **wṛsayanta-*

Of uncertain origin are *kuryudə* 'bramble' (< *kunda*? V. Voc), *skut* 'wood, stick'; *nıčōd-* 'to moisten'.

In secondary contact we find *-t* from *n* + *t*, e g, in Pres 3 sg of roots in *n* Thus. *vət* 'carried' (< *upa-nĭta-*), *kĭt* 'he does', *wīt* (> *wīd*) 'he sees', *xīt* 'he laughs', etc Here the development has been *nt* > *n̥t* > *t*, cf. *zīk* < **zānuka-* and the *ı* + *t* > *t*.[1]

The preterite of verbs in *n* is in most cases derived from secondary formations in *nt*/*d*[2] which has either resulted in *d*, or has in some cases preserved the nasal through the influence of the present stem

Regarding the possible preservation of *nd* in the plurals of the demonstratives Yd. *mınd*, *ınd*, *wınd*, v § 209. *nd* is also found in recent lw.s, such as *andıša* 'thought', *bıländ* 'high', *sandυq* 'box', *zındo* 'alive', etc.—*kando* 'plough-share' may go back to a pres ptc **kanant*(*ā*)-

119 Verbs in *-m* have secondary preterites in *-md* or *-nd*. We also find Y *k*^{y}*ämder*, Mm *kamder*, but Z *kandir* 'smaller' from Prs *kamtar* *lamdo*, *lōmadä* 'hem, skirt' is probably derived from **dāmantā-*, but cf. also *avländ* 'hem of a cloak' < **abi-dāmanta-* (?) with earlier contraction *md*

It is tempting to derive M *tūga* 'button' through **tumga* from Y *tukmo* (< Turki), and Y *kədī* 'which' < **kamday* < **katama'kahya* (v s v *k*^{y}*ɛm*).

[1] Cf. §§ 117, 125

[2] Cf. 243.

120 Between two *n*'s *ϑ* disappears in *ləmōn-* 'to rub' < **nı-manϑnā-*, cf Av. *manā-* There ıs no example of *nϑ* *pado* 'road' goes back to **pantāh* We have no reason to assume that *nϑ* has become *nt* ın Av. *pantå* The different treatment of *nt* and *nϑ* ıs testified by Par *panån* 'road'· *menth-* 'to smear', Saka *pande mamth-*; Oss *fándag zmántı̥n*, Sogd *pnt* 'near' (?) *mnδ-* *nϑn*

Examples are *å'būya* 'moraine' Ishk *ambol*, *bobure*, *bambur* 'bumble-bee', *bār-* 'to be satisfied' < **ham-parta-*, *baxš-* 'to divide' < **ham-baxš-* (or lw.?), *čape* 'door-frame' Prs *čamba* 'large bar', *debāl* 'behind' < Prs *dumbāl*, *gʸıb* 'lost' < Prs **gumb*, *kob/p* 'little' < **kamb*, *lıb-* 'to card wool' Sgl *dəmb-*, *nəb/p* 'dew' < **namb*, *ṡkōb-* 'to raise' < *skamb-*, *tubūr*, *tambūr* 'guitar' < Prs , *vezb-* 'to tighten' < **abı-zamb-* (?); *xap-* 'to fell' < **xamb-* (v. s v *xafs-*), *zıbıǰım* 'earth-quake' < **zambınǰum*, *zōbo*, *zōmbo* 'gums'. *mb*

Of unknown origin are *ceb-* 'to pinch' (cf Wkh. *čıp-* 'to pick'); *səbrīm* 'boiled fat'; *yōba* 'dance', *żıb-* 'to rise', *sabəranǰ* 'neck-rope of the yoke' (< *samı-baranačī-* ?)

In modern lw s *mb* ıs common *amburo* 'forceps', *sumb* 'hoof', *paıγumbar* 'prophet', *grambešu* 'neighbour', etc.

Y—M *ləm* 'tail' < *duma-* < **dumbma-*, not **dumba-*, from which Prs *dum(b)* *mbm*

Initial *mr-* develops a transitional *b* and results in *br-* Thus: *braγıko* 'sparrow' < **mrəγ-*, *Braγεyo* 'Munjan' (v s v) Similarly *åbrūo* 'pear' and the lw *ambrōz* < **amrōt* *mᵊrεč* 'mulberry' is borrowed from Khow , and also *pılamru* 'cloak' is probably a lw. Cf also Y *blāım*, *mə'lāım* 'soft' < Ar Prs. *mulā'ım*. *mr*

121 Examples are *awāż* 'to hang up' < **awa-hanǰ-*, *trāž-*, *tᵊrōnǰ-* 'to tie' Prs *taranǰīdan*, Y *səzīyo*, M *sıǰiá* 'jujube-tree' Prs *sınǰıd*, Y *vroč-* 'to roast' Khow *vrenǰē-*, *žažīro* 'chain': Khow. *ǰanǰēr*, *zıbıǰım* 'earthquake' < **zambīnǰum*, M *rəč* 'difficult' Prs. *ranǰ*, M *Aǰuməno*, Y *Anǰu'mān* 'Anjuman' But in all dialects we find *n* in *pānǰ*, *pānč*, *ponž* etc '5', probably through the influence of Prs —*ponzda* '15' is a lw *nǰ*

In Iw s *nǰ* is retained *anǰām* 'dress' < Khow , *banǰ* 'holly-oak' < Khow ; *bᵘrɪnǰ* 'rice', *kunǰ* 'corner', *Munǰân* 'Munjan', etc.— *sabəranǰ* 'neckrope of yoke' < *samɪ-barana-čī-* (?), *šɪnǰo* < *šɪžno* 'needle', *prenǰīo* 'she-goat, one y old' < **parana-čī* all have secondary *nǰ* M *yančɪlγa* 'lizard' is of unknown origin.

In *măgᵞ-* 'to rub' *nd* has become * *ŋgᵞ* > *gᵞ* [1] Similarly Y *yɛɪkᵞ*, *nd* Z *yēn'g'* 'he grinds' < **yēnt* < **arnatɪ* (cf the secondary preterite Y *yəgᵞ* < **an* + *d*). In recent Iw s *nd* remains [2]

First Component a Rolled Consonant

122. On the whole surd occlusives in Ir dialects are treated in the same way after *r* as after a vowel Those dialects which sonorize e.g. *ata*, do the same with *arta*, and wherever *ata* is kept distinct from *ada*, the same is the case with regard to *arta* and *arda* [3]

123 Accordingly Ir. *-rk-* shares the fate of *-k-* It results in Mm, Z *rk* and G *rg*, but changes further to *rγ* in other M dialects and in Y

Thus Y *(h)orγ*, M ʌ*rγ*, *org*, etc 'work'· Phl *ark*, *wurγ*, *wurg/k* 'wolf', *karγəz*, *kargas* 'vulture' In Iw s and recent compounds *rk* remains E g. in *harko* 'upper part of the back', *narkɪre* 'cock'.

Ancient *rg* occurs in *mīryo* 'meadow', cf , with early metathesis, *rg* *brayiko* 'sparrow'; *Brayɛyo* 'Munjan' [4]

No example is available. *pərx*, *pərx̌* 'dew' is of uncertain origin. *rx* In *pərxāw-* 'to eat with a spoon' *rx* is of secondary origin

In view of this word, and of the maintenance of *rx* < *xr*,[5] the derivation of *xāxo* 'thistle' < **xārxo* [6] < **xāra-xā* is very doubtful

124 Ir *rt* resulted in Y *r*, probably through the stages **rd* > **ɽd* > **d* *rt* In M, which lies further removed from the IA sphere of influence,

[1] Cf Sgl *māṇḍ-*

[2] Cf § 62

[3] In Wanetsi, however, *arta* and *arda* coalesce, although *ata* and *ada* do not.

[4] Cf § 120

[5] Cf § 97

[6] Cf secondary *rt* > *ɽt* > *t*

ordinary *r* has been substituted for *r* The reason for the special treatment of *rt* as compared with *rk*, *rp* is not connected with the general weakness of *-t-*,[1] but is due to the similarity of articulation between *r* and the dentals, which in Ir., as well as in many other languages, favours assimilation

Examples of *rt* are· Y *bār-* 'to be satisfied' < **ham-parta-*, Y *caroγo* 'bustard' Bad. Prs. *čarda*, Y *kεṛo*, M *kēro* 'knife', *mεṛ*, *mēr* 'man', Y *nuwāṛe* 'excuse' < **ni-wartaka-* (?), *wāro*, *wōra* 'summer' Psht *wōṛai*, *wāṛ*, *wōr* 'roof-beam' < **warta-*, *wor-*, *wur-* 'to knit', etc. < *vart-*, *wŏro*, *wēro* 'trousers';[2] *woṛγo*, *wargå* 'quail' < **wartakā-*, *yāre*, *yōriy* 'flour' Prs *ārd*, etc.

Besides we find *ṛ/r* in many preterites of roots in *r*. Thus, e g, *mur*, *mur* 'died', *xur*, *xur* 'ate', etc[3] With secondary *d*. *kərd* 'cut down'

125 In Y *r* occurs also in a number of lw s, usually corresponding to Khow. *l* Thus, e.g, *boriko* 'small basket' < Khow. *bεlu* 'reed' (?), *brok* 'knuckle, bud' < *blōγ*, *γoribombur* 'large wasp' < *γōlibūmbur*; *hork* 'scar' < *hol/lk*; *kεṛė* 'shield' < *kheli*; *kāṛiak* 'yoke-peg' < *kāṛi*, *kṛīnsar* 'pickaxe' < *klīnsar*, *krox* 'scab' < *klok* (?), *(loh)ṛīnǰ* 'double' < *(ǰu)rinǰ*, *kirār* 'cheese' < IA (but not Khow). Note Y *pakoro* 'cap' Khow *phakōl*, M *pakūlo*.

Of unknown origin are *areyevde* 'wood-carving', *čū̃rwa* 'unripe apricot', *γuṛičā-* 'to swallow', *γuṛp* 'deep', *kurə* 'numb', *pokoṛ* 'rung of a ladder'; *Urak* 'n. of a vill in Lutkoh'.

In modern lw s from Prs and Khow. we find *rt*, *rd*. Thus· *gūgurt* 'sulphur', *gord-* 'to walk about'; *kortus* 'cartridge', *ārdi* 'part of the floor' < Khow, etc In native Y words *rd* reappears through recent sound-changes in *xɪrd-* < *xrid-* 'to shave' and *γurd* < **γurvd* 'seized'.

The voiceless Khow *r̥t* is heard in Y in the place-names *Waṛt*

[1] Cf above, § 46

[2] *warwaḍεn* 'trouser-string' < **waṛ-vadεn*

[3] Cf. § 238

and *Gurṭıo* (besides *Guφtı*). In secondary contact $r + t$ became at an early date $*ṛt$, from which subsequently $*ht > t$ Thus *zīt* 'yellow' < *ᵏzīṛt* < *zaırıta-* (cf Par *zītō*), *xŭt* 'he eats' < **xwaratı*, and other 3 sg forms of verbs in *-r*,[1] *lat* 'held' < **dārıta-*, etc[2] This development is parallel to that of $n + t > t$.[3]

126 Ancient *rd* (*rð*) must have moved towards the stage *l*, *l* before *rd* ancient *rt* resulted in *r*. It does not seem probable that the development passed through the stages $*rð > *rδ > *rl > l$

Examples are Y *alīxa* (only MFB!) 'rıbs' < *arəδa-*; *kᵛɛmalyo* 'skull' < *kamərəδa-*, *mılyo* 'clay' Skr *mṛd-*, *pıl-* 'to fart' < *parəd-*, *sāl*, *sōl* 'year', not necessarily lw., cf *asāl* 'this year', *prasāl* 'last year', *prasılane* 'belonging to last year', *tāl-* 'to whittle' · Skr. *tṛd-*, *zıl*, *zılᵍᵛ*, etc 'heart', *žīlo* 'haıl' < *ᵏǰārdā-*. The derivation of *wulyeyo* 'small shrub' from **wṛda-* ıs very doubtful *wulya* 'kidney' may go back to *vərəδka-*, or to **wṛϑkā* (*ıərəṭka-*) The etymology of *xəlaryo* 'wet clay' is unknown

127. In secondary contact, and in a few early lw s, *rd* (*rδ*) is changed into **δr* Y *fsıdro* 'spring' (season) cannot be separated from Psht *psarlaı*, etc and must go back, through **fsūδrå* < **βsōrδa*, to **upa-sāradā-* Similarly **aŋgurδā* 'grape' (early lw , cf Prs dial *angurda*, etc) became *ᵏaŋguδrå*, from which, with differentiatıon, Y *agıdro*, but M **agelro* > *aglero*. Cf. also Y *mə(n)draye*, M *mulrägı* 'necklace' < **muδraka(ka)-* (borr wıth *rδ* or *δr*[2] v Voc s v) Also Y *padreško* 'small wooden bowl' may possibly go back to a form in **parı-dᵒ* The relation between Y *čınur/ryo*, and M *cənurgo*, *cındərya* 'starlıng' is unknown. Y *afsirne* 'summer-wheat' < **abı sŭradnaka-*, or *ᵒsardanaka-*

128 Ir *rϑ* occurs in *pılf* 'ford' < *pərəϑw-*, and possibly in *wulya* *rϑ* 'kidney'[4] Cf also *Wılf* 'n. of a vıll. in Munjan'[5] It is also

[1] Cf § 227 sq

[2] Cf. § 238

[3] Cf § 118

[4] V above § 126.

[5] Wıth ancient *rϑw* or *aϑw*[2] Cf. §

possible to derive *xalıfān*, *°ōn* 'flour-bag' < **xwarϑfān* < **xwarϑaβān* < **hwarϑa-pāna-*,[1] but scarcely *woṛo*, etc. 'trousers' < **warϑa-* < **warϑra-*, **wr̥ϑra-*

129 There is no certain example of ancient *rp* M *karvaša*, *kawuŋ^qyıy* 'lizard' and Y *karvase* 'cotton' may be lw s, just as well as Y *karbasa* 'lizard' and M *karbōs* 'cotton'. *rp*

Ir. *rb* results in *rv* in *γurv-* 'to seize', frequently reduced to *γur-* (*w*)*urw-*, *wuı b-* 'to boıl' must go back to **warb-* (Par. *γarw-*) < **barw-* *rb*

Reg *skåvrıo*, *skarvıyo*, *skarbīya* 'coal' (< **skarbatā?*) and *yurv* 'mouth' v. s vv.

In *k^yırf-* 'to sneeze' it is impossible to tell whether *rf* goes back to *rf* or *fr*. The word may quite well be a recent, onomatopoetic formation. *rf*

Rč, *rǰ* occur only in lw s and in composition Thus, e g., *čarč* 'spindle'; *parčam* 'hairlock', *narčan* 'he-goat', etc *rč*

130 Ancient *rs* and *rz* remaın unassimilated[2] Thus *lırs*, *lurs* 'goat's hair' Wkh. *δırs*, etc , *pr̥s-*, *pvrs-* 'to ask', *pərsəγe* 'rib' < *pərəsu-*; *γavarso* 'mıllet'. Prs *gāvarsa*, *yovurso* 'juniper' < *hapərəsī-*. The derivation of *pārse* 'roof-beam' and of *fərs-*, *frıs-* 'to spit' is unknown *rs*

In *alarsıne*, *yūvərsən* 'lower, upper door-sill' the contact between *r* and *s* is secondary (v Voc s.vv) (*w*)*ušīyo* 'hungry' has got its *š* from the old, now lost, word for 'thirsty', cf Prs *gušna* with *š* from *tıšna*, and parallel phenomena in other Ir dialects Reg *xaš/skən* 'dung', v s.v.

Examples of *rz* are *urzuγ* 'straight' < *ərəzu-*, *laıze* 'sheaf' < *darəz-*, *pəlarz-* 'to wrap up' < **patı-darz-*, *spərzə* 'spleen' (lw ?), *rz*

[1] Reg. *-ā/ōn* > *-āna-* cf § 145.

[2] Sımılarly *-rs* ın Oss., Wkh and Shgh (?), but *sr* > Oss **š* > *s*, Wkh , Shgh. *š* (*š?*). In Par. and Sgl we find *š*, *š* < *rs* and *sr* Psht has *š* < *sr* also ın intervocalıc posıtıon, whıle *-rs-* apparently becomes *-ẓ̌-* (*wəžaı* 'hungry'), as the result of earlıer assımılatıon.

Y *virzane* 'pillow' < **br̥zanaka-*[1] Reg. Y *zevirγo*, M *vəzvurgo* 'birch (bark)' with dissimilation < **vərz-vūrgo*, v. s.v. The etymology of Y *yurzuγo* 'handmill' is unknown, and *Birzin* 'n of a village in Lutkuh' may be of foreign origin

131. Between *r* and *t* the articulation of *s* was weaker and less resistant, and at an early date *rst* was assimilated into *št*, from which Y *šč*, M *šk*^{y}.[2] Thus *pišč*, *pišk*^{y} 'farted', *pətišč* 'broke', *wušč*, *wušk* 'knitted', preterites of *pil-*, *wor-* *gošč*, *gašk'* 'turned', *g*^{y}*ēšč*, *gyašk'* 'passed' have probably been borrowed from Prs. forms in *št*, not from more ancient forms in **rst*[3] *rst*

Similarly *rzn* was assimilated into *ž̥n*, from which *n*, in Y *van*, M *vȧn'*^{gy} 'long' < **barzn-*, **baržn-*, cf Av *barəšna-*. *rzn*

132. Ir *rš* remains in *yarš* 'bear'. In this word the *š* may, however, have been long or geminated, and the same is possibly the case with regard to *yaršiyo* 'barley' (with *š* < *sy?*) and *poršik* 'lip' (if *š* < IE *k̂s*)[4]—In *fəršəme* 'silk' and *firšōn-* 'to shake' *r* and *š* are in secondary contact, while the etymology of *kəršav-* 'to stir soup' is unknown *rš*

It is tempting to derive *kiō* 'hard work, ploughing' from **kr̥šā-*, and to compare also *qi'āγ* (with secondary *q?*), *ki'āγ* 'bull'.[5]

In that case *fərmo-*, *fərmiy-* 'to forget' might also be derived from **fra-mr̥š-*, as is semantically probable,[6] and *gūy-* 'to knead' might go back to **ham-gr̥š-* It does not seem improbable that *r̥š* (< *r̥s*) became *-əš-*, *-uš-* early enough to develop further into *-əy-*,

[1] But M *viz/žnī* < **br̥zniya-?* Cf Oss *baz* 'pillow' < **bazn* < *br̥zna-*, but *ambarzan* 'coverlet'

[2] Cf § 109

[3] *pist* 'asked is a secondary formation, cf. § 229 sq.

[4] Cf the treatment of *-š-* § 75, and v. also Meyer Lübke, Roman Sprachwiss.[3], 169 O French *sus* < *sursum*, but *ours* < *urs(s)us* < **urcsus*

[5] V s v.

[6] In spite of Henning, ZII, 9, 185, who points out the phonetic difficulty in deriving Phl. *frāmōš-* < **frā-mr̥š-*.

etc.[1] *xoš-* 'to pull' appears to be a lw., since it appears in the same form in several Pamir dialects, but **arš* > *aš* (**ṛs* > *uš* > *uy*, and **aršš* > *arš*) is perhaps conceivable

Ir *ršt* was assimilated into **št*, just as was the case with *rst*. Examples are. *pɪščo, pɪšk^{y}o* 'back'. Y *lšč* 'saw' (*wīn-*), *pəlɪšč* 'wrapped' (*pəlarz-*), *kɪšč, kɪšk^{y}* 'ploughed' (*kār-*), *xɪšč-, xɪšk^{y}* (lw ?) *ršt*

Ir *rž* (< *rǧh* + *s*) occurs in *wɪrž, wurž* 'thread' In *yaɪžo* 'beard' the group is of secondary origin,[2] and *žaržo* 'partridge' is either a lw, or has *rž* < *r* + *č* *Aržīɪko* 'n of a vill. in Lutkoh' is borrowed from Khow. *rž*

133 Ir *rṅ* was assimilated into *n* (as in Sgl and Psht), which remained (or became *n*) in Y, while in M, which has an aversion to cerebral sounds, it became *ŋ'g'* (*ŋ^{gy}, n'g^{y}*, etc) through segmentation after the change of *ŋg* > *g* and of *nḍ* > *g^{y}* (through **ŋg^{y}*)[3] Also *ršn* resulted in **žn* > *n, ŋg^{y}* *rn,ršn*

Examples are.

Yg *aˈmuno,* Yzh, sh, r *åˈmuno*. M *amɪŋg^{y}o,* etc. 'apple'· Psht *mana,* etc

M *åguŋ^{gy}, əˈgunǰ* 'dough' < **haŋ-gṛš(a)na-*,

Yzh, g *kun-yaste,* sh, r *kun-*· M *kūn'g^{y}*, etc 'deaf' < *karəna-*

Yzh *k^{y}unyo,* sh, g, r *kyŭnyo*· M *kung^{y}uvgo* 'magpie' < **kṛšnakā-* (?)

Yzh, g *pūnə,* sh, r *pɪnə*: M *pūŋ^{gy},* etc 'feather' < *parəna-*

Yzh, etc *pəneɨ,* r, p *pənəɨ* 'leaf' < **pṛna* (?)

Yzh, g *panɪo,* sh *panɪo*. M *pāŋg^{y}o,* etc. 'heel' < *ˈpāršn-*.[4]

Yzh, sh *wūn,* g, r *wŭn*· M *wīŋg* 'marmot' Sgl *yūnɛk* < **ārna-*?

Yzh, g *yān-,* sh *yān-*· M *yâŋ^{gy}-,* etc 'to grind' < **arna-*

Yzh, r *žunaye,* sh *zuno* M *zɪŋgyɪgo,* etc. 'small boy' Psht. *z/žanaɪ*

[1] Cf § 74

[2] Cf § 74

[3] Cf. §§ 62, 121

[4] *šn* (Av. *pāšna*) would have resulted in *n*, v § 112.

In the words given above Yzh, g *n* in most cases corresponds to Ysh, r *n* There is probably a real difference of pronunciation, and the isolated instances of Yzh *n*, and vice versa, may be due to inexact notation

At a very early date. Ir *kṛn-* became *kun-*, from which Y—M *ken-* 'to do' Also *peno*, etc 'palm of the hand' goes back to a form with Ir *n*, not *rn* cf, e g, Wkh *pūn* (but *mur* 'apple') Note that Skt, too, has an irregular form, and v Voc. s.v.

In *xō^{a}n-*, etc 'to buy' we find Y and M *n*.[1] Here **rn* (**xərn-*) is of secondary origin, and the same is the case in *xun* 'raven' (< **xwărana-*), *ᵗzıāne* 'afternoon' < *uzayeırına-* + *ka*, and possibly in *yıston* 'felt' (if < **wi-starana-*) and *raz-ın* 'elbow' (< *-aranı-*[22]) Apparently *r* had no 'cerebralizing' power at a later date (cf. secondary *rt* > *t*, § 124), and the result was a complete, regressive assimilation At a still later date *rn* (< **radn*)[2] remained intact.

Regarding *n* < *rn* in secondary contact with *t* cf. § 121

pır 'full' is borrowed from Prs.

134 Ir. *rm* remains in *yārme*, etc 'foreleg, shoulder' < *arəma-*. Y *rm* *kurmo* 'scorpion', M *kurm(o)*, *kərm* 'insect, worm' may be genuine, but Yzh *kırəm* 'bug' is probably borrowed from Prs

Ancient *ry* occurs only in *pargušče*, etc 'finger-ring' < **pary-* *ry* *aŋguštaka-*

Assimilation.

135 A great number of cases of assimilation in contact have been mentioned above in the paragraphs describing the development of intervocalic stops and of groups of consonants Cf also e g *pəcəg-/pəzg-* 'to break', *maske/mazye* 'mucus', etc And note the simplification of specially heavy groups, e g in Y *pəško* 'tray' < M *paxšk^{y}o*, *åžuryo* ~ *åžurżyo* 'ember', *čk^{y}ūgo*, *skugo* 'urine' < **č^{a}šk^{y}-* (?), *što* 'said' < **žsta*, *kafdūz* < *kovzdūz* 'cobbler', etc

[1] Except, perhaps, in Yg.

[2] Cf § 127

Assimilation at a distance—called *dilation* by Grammont[1]—is mainly of two types, both of which are common also in other Ir dialects

A voiced fricative or liquid has been assimilated to a homorganic nasal in *agʷmīn* 'honey' < **aŋgʷb/vīn*, *nānoγo* 'grain' < **lānoγo*; *nəmalɛn* 'half-full' < *ləmalɛn*

The only instance available of a type of perseveration of an initial nasal common to many Ir and NW. I A. languages is Y *məndraγe* < *mədraγe* 'neck-ring'

A dental sibilant is assimilated to a palatal or dorsal one Thus: *šinǰo*, *šižno* 'needle' < **sužn-*, etc., *šäšte* 'hook' Prs *šast*, *šayūrš* < *sayūrż* 'hawk', *špūo* = *spūo* 'flea' < **spīšā-*, *žōrẓo* < *zarżo* 'partridge'. Y *žaẓīro* 'chain' · Prs *zanǰīr*, but cf. also Khow. *ɟʌnɟēr*

An isolated case is *sarbargo* < *sabargo* 'trefoil' < Prs. *sıhbarga* Cf also *warwaḍɛn* 'trouser-string' < **war-vaḍɛn*

Dissimilation and Differentiation.

136. The most frequent type of dissimilation is that which affects one of two nasals Thus: *ləγan-* < *nəγăn-* 'to throw away', *loγn-* < *nayon-* 'to lie down', *ləmōn-* 'to rub' < **nəmon-*;[2] *lažīno* 'wood-pile' < **nıżīno* Cf also *šaklām* 'dew' < Khow , Shgh , etc *šagnăm* < **šabnam*, *blāım* 'soft' < *məlāım*

When an *l* follows after the second nasal, the dissimilation does not take place E g. *nəmālγo* 'salt', not **ləmᵒ* But the principles regulating the assimilation and dissimilation of nasals are far from being clear.

Dissimilation of a liquid occurs in· *haˈlār* < *haˈlāl* 'lawful', *žirˈmal(e)* < *žılmal* 'kernel'; *vulˈγōr* < *wulyar* 'shoulder-blade' (or vice versa?), *Talaš Mīr* < Khow. *Terīč Mēr*, *kalaˈkəɾı* 'wrinkles' <

[1] But the term dissimilation is reserved by him for the changes taking place in contact!

[2] Cf. Shgh *δemān-*.

Khow *kʌlakʌlı yarbīl* and *yalˈbīl* 'sieve' may both have been borrowed from Prs

Loss of *r* is entailed in *kaˈdrənə* 'earring' < Khow. *karıdrenı*, *fāru* 'mill-broom' < **frāruv*, *frı-* 'melted' < **frarı-*; *awarxo* 'flame' < *urvāxra-* (?)

Regarding the preventive dissimilation in *dāl-* 'to give' < **δaδa-*, cf also § 56.

The development of *xšusta-* > *xusto* 'wet' is paralleled in other Ir. dialects, and so is *čīž-* > *tīž-* 'to sit down', cf also Voc s v ¹*štı* Dissimilation of *š—š* > *s—š* has taken place in *spač* < *špač* 'behind', and possibly at an early date in *afsınyo* 'ladder' < **afšıšn-* < **upa-srišnakā-* Cf also *wuǰuzgo* 'frog' < **wuzuzgo* (v. s v *azuzyo*)

The change of *t—db* > *t—gb* in *tagbīr* < *tadbīr* 'plan' is not confined to Y—M, and probably belongs to the Prs. dialect from which the word has been borrowed

Generally speaking, the examples of dissimilation mentioned above fit in with the rules laid down by Grammont. There are, however, exceptions (such as *haˈlār* < *haˈlāl*) which may be due to special causes

A segmentization of *l', r'* > *lg(y)*, *rg(y)* occurs in Mg, etc , *wulgʸıgə*, *wulgıy* 'kidney', *zılᵍʸ* 'heart', Mt *storgī* 'stars' (sg *stōry*)

Metathesis and Interversion.

137. Metathesis is quite frequent in Y—M. Examples are M *kupōr* < Y *pᵊkore* 'mouth', *nəlıv-* 'to lie down' < **nəvıl-*, *lur-* 'to run away' < **rul-*,[1] *plār-* 'to sell' < **prāl-*, *layafčı* ~ *ləvaxče* 'torch', *zəˈgārmyo* < *zəmargıre* 'lizard', *xəsmānek* < *səxmānek* 'pellet-bow', *əryūy* < *åyury* 'egg', *krabəre* 'wool of lambs' < Khow *kābraılı*, *karberı; azuzyo* ~ *wuyzəga* 'frog', *yaržo* 'beard' < **raižo*; *oyˈmīno* 'podex' < *yuˈmıno*; *nıšāž-* < *nıǰāš-* 'to show', *warwaden* 'trouser-

[1] Cf Psht *r—l* > *l—r* in *lār* 'road', *lara* 'for'

string' < **warvadɛn*, *brâyiko* 'sparrow' < **mary-*; *pəšgirdio* < *pəškədrī* 'dung'; Y *xird-* (but *xrist l*) < M *xred-* 'to shave'.

Regarding interversion in groups of consonants v. § 97 (*rf, rx* < *fr, xr*), § 127 (secondary *rd* > *dr*), § 119 (*md, mg* < *dm, gm*)

Cf. also *alvosto* < *avlasto* 'sleeve', *vâizeyo* < **vazrayo* (*vəzəryo*) 'wing', *šinǰo* < *šizno* 'needle', *pǎzgō* < *pāgzo* 'clean',[1] *šfin* < **fšūn* 'comb', *šfarm* < *fšarm* 'shame', *šfe* < **fšuye* 'husband'.

But note *nuyzo* < (?) *nezyo* 'mucus', *skâvrio* < *skarviyo* 'coal', *zaxmo* 'field' < **zamxa*, *zoyno* 'chin' < **zanya*, *wûuyzəga* 'frog' < **wazyaga* (v *azuzyo*) In these words an apparently easier sequel of consonants has changed into a more difficult one

Vowels.

138 Any attempt to reconstruct the development of *Ir.* vowels in Y—M is beset with many dangers, and the results must of necessity be much more uncertain than those we can arrive at with regard to many of the consonants In most languages, and certainly to a marked degree in Y—M and some other E Ir dialects, the vowels are more variable and more subject to complicated influences from neighbouring sounds than the consonants

A glance at the Vocabulary will show that, while the consonants generally agree in Y and M, or present only two different forms, the vowels often appear to vary with the speaker. No doubt some of the variations may be due to faulty notation It takes much longer time to penetrate the vowel system of a language, than to ascertain the number of consonant phonemes But there really appears to be a certain instability in the articulation, especially of short vowels, in Y—M They often tend towards a neutral *ə*, and *a* and *o* may interchange in the same word and with the same speaker according to the phonetic context.

[1] But also Khow *pazgā, pagzā*

Without the knowledge of older forms of these dialects the task of tracing in detail the vowel changes, which have taken place at different periods and under varying conditions, is just as hopeless as the fixation of the sound-laws which have changed Germanic *a, au, ai, e, ē, ō,* and *iu* into Modern English *ɪɹ*,[1] would be, if we knew nothing about Anglo-Saxon, or the older stages of English.

a

139 In the majority of cases Ir. "a" (whatever its exact phonetic value) is represented, in stressed syllables by Y *ă,* M *ŏ* (*å*) It is doubtful whether the difference of quantity has any historical or phonological significance [2]

To give an exhaustive survey of the development of ancient *a* would entail a repetition of the majority of the words contained in the Vocabulary, and I must therefore restrict myself to quoting some selected examples

Before a nasal, also when derived from an earlier group of consonants (e g *šm, rn*), we find Y *ă,* M *ŏ,* e g. in *lʲbān- lʲvōn-* 'to winnow', *lʲyăn- lʲyōn* 'to throw away'; *šam- šŏm-* 'to drink', *yān- yâŋgy-* 'to grind', *pām pōm* 'wool', *čăm čâm· čōm* 'eye', *pădo pōndo* 'road'; *pānš· pŏnč* '5'; *yādəm· yōndʊm* 'wheat'; *lad lod, lōnd* (but LSIm *lād,* MFB *làn*d) 'tooth', *vad-. vōnd* 'to tie', *trâž-· tʲrōnǰ-, trâǰ-* 'to bind', *akade åkodɪy* 'bramble', *tandur· tondəɹo* 'thunder' —Corresponding to Y *yāde* 'blind', we find Mm, Z, G *yōdɪy*, etc., but Mti, t, (t), g *yāndɪy*, where the *ā* can scarcely be due to the influence of *y-* (cf Mt *yōnʲgy-* 'to grind'). Nor am I able to explain the vocalism of Y *lʲmōn-* 'to rub', *boda* 'dyke, ankle-bone' (< Prs)

Before *r, l* Y *fšarm* M *šforʲm* 'shame', *yarγ· yorγ* 'heavy'; *larze lorzɪy* 'sheaf', *yalv yōlv* (but LSIm *yālf*) 'dog', *pəlarz-. pəlōrz-* 'to wrap', *parγ porγ* 'mouse'.

Before *s. nāst· niŏst* 'sat down', *karăst kərost* 'hide', *last lost*

[1] E g in *heel, leaf, heal, steal, eel, feel, creep* [2] Cf § 35

'hand', *aščo· ošk^{y}o*, etc (but G, LSIm *ă-*) '8'; *yasp· yosp* 'horse', *čăst*: *čōst* 'fell', *vāst vŏst* 'tied', *yašk*: *yoṣk* 'tear' —Note Y *xāste* 'straw', but *xosto* 'grain' (with assimılation to *-o*^{2})

Before other consonants Y *māg^{y}-* M *mōg^{y}-* 'to rub'; *parwaxše. parwoxšıy* 'broom'; *maxše mōxšı* 'mosquito', *max mōx* 'we', *sāvde· sōvdıy* 'basket', *avdo ovdō* '7'; *maf mŏf* 'you', etc

140 One group of exceptions to this rule are the cases with Y *o* M *a* in the proxımity of *x* and the labıals. But we do not always find Y *o*, M *a* in such positıons (v above), and it is impossible to tell what has really taken place in such words, assimilation in Y or dıssimilation in M.

Examples with *x-* are Y *xof.* M *xaf* 'scum'; *xof-· xaf-*, *xɛf-* 'to cough', *xoš- xaš-*, *xɛš-* 'to pull', *xoro. xara*, *xərå* 'ass'; *xo(*^{u}*)d- xad-* (Z *xåd-*) 'to laugh', *xō(*^{ə}*)n- xan-* 'to buy'. But note Y—M *xăfs-* 'to descend' (pret Y *xāvd*, M *xō/āvd*)

Before *x* Y *yox* M *yax* 'cold', Y *xurox-* M *xırēx-*, *kırax* 'to shy'; *kutox*: *kutax* 'sour milk'

After *w-* the development is more troubled Cf e g. Y *wofšīo* M *wafšıyo* 'wasp'; *woryo warqå* 'quail', *wor-· war-* 'to knit', but also Y *waly* 'weddıng', *wor*, *war* 'oath', *wo/arfo·* M *worfo* 'snow', Y *wāzd·* M *wōzd* 'fat'

Before labials we find Y *o* in: Y *kofše*: M *kafšo* 'shoe', *novnăv-* 'to rain', *skåvrıo*: *skarvıyo* 'coal', *x^{ə}šovo· x^{ə}šavo* 'night'; *yoıurso yavurso*, *yə-*, *ye-* 'juniper' But Y *yavo* (sh *yowo*) M *yŏwa* 'cow'

But the hopelessness of finding some principle or principles to explain all the variations in the development of *a* in Y—M is demonstrated by Y *poləm·* M *pal^{u}m* 'soft', Y *sŏro* M *sara* 'dung', Y *la/oso* M *lăsa* 'rope', Y *moyuso*: M *maguso*, *må*, *mə^{o}* 'fly', Y *xurom* M *xuram* 'threshing-ground', etc. Cf also e g. Y *los* '10', *rok* 'colour', *kob* (= M) 'little', Y—M *nayən* 'bread', etc.

141 After initıal *k^{y}*[1] Y *a* has been palatalized in *k^{y}el* 'baldheaded', *k^{y}amder* 'younger', *k^{y}emalyo* 'skull'· Mj *k^{y}āl*, *kamder* But ın other cases Y has *ka-*, *ko-* Reg *ax̆* < *ax̆* (?), cf. § 153

[1] V. § 41

After *x-* < *hw-* ancient *a* has been labialized in Y—M *xun*, *xŏn* 'raven', M *xurī* 'sister's son', etc. Cf also *(w)urv-* 'to boil' with *u* < *a* between two labials (but Y *wofšīo* 'wasp')

Y *pūna*, M *pūŋ^{gy}*, etc may go back to a form in *ā*, or have early compensatory lengthening, cf *xūt* 'he eats', *žŭt* 'he speaks' and other syncopated 3 sg forms with early lengthening.

Very difficult to explain are the M preterites in *ĕ*, such as Z *šēmd* 'drank', *fxēvd* 'sheared', etc [1]

142. Before the accent *a* usually remains. Thus, e g. Y—M *a'larsɪne* 'threshold', *av'lăsto*, etc 'sleeve', *aspə'lan* 'stable', *par'gušče*: *par'gušk^{y}ɪy* 'finger-ring', *ag^{v}'mīn* 'honey', *'agɪdro*, *'aglero* 'grape' (with shift of accent?). But note Y *o'guščo* M *'ogušk^{y}a*, *'ā^{o}*, *'ə-* 'finger' After the accent we find *u* in *mo'γuso*, *'mayəsa* 'fly' < **'makasā-*, and possibly in *av'γuš*, *'γɪvguš* < **'upakaša-* (?).

Note Y—M *'ɪda* 'slave' < **hantaka-* (but *hade*), Y *ī'dou*, M *yɪdou* 'fever' < **han-tapa-*, Y *dīr* M *yu'dūr*, *ɪ'dūr* 'other' < **antāra-* with unexplained *ɪ*, etc.

Ir ā.

143. Ancient Ir *ā* 'normally' results in Mm, Z, G *ū*, Y, and some forms of M *ī*, in some cases with secondary shortening This M *ū* appears to be identical with that which arises from ancient *ū* and *au*, but the fact that in the latter cases *ū* remains in Y proves that the common Y—M sound derived from *ā* was not identical with *ū* < *ū* (and *au*), but was probably of a palatal type. Thus perhaps.

Ir *ā* > *ō* > *o̅* (*ū*) > { *ī* (Y, Mg, t, etc) / *ū* (Mm, etc) }

» *au* > *ou* > *ū*

» *ū* > *ū*

[1] Cf § 159

Examples of $\bar{a} >$ M $\bar{u}$, M—Y $\bar{\imath}$ are· Mm, Z, G, LSIm *ċfūr*. Y *čšīr*, Mt, ti, g, (sh) *čfīr* 'four' Mm, Z, G *nūfa* Y, Mg, t, ti *nĭf* 'navel' The same distribution of $\bar{\imath}$ and $\bar{u}$ appears in Y *asmīno* 'sky'; *išči̇̄n* 'female breast', *dīr* 'other', *fĭž* 'breast',[1] *nowīsa* 'grandson', *prīst* 'sold' (*plār-*), *pīă* 'arrow', *rīyo* 'vein', *rīv* 'rhubarb', *səbrīm* 'fat' (of unknown etymology), *šfin* 'comb', *šīž* 'vulture', *tīro* 'darkness',[2] *vīzyo* 'arm', *vīra* 'burden', *zīk* 'knee', *zəvīy* (and *zəbēy*) 'tongue', as compared with the forms in Mm, etc Possibly also Mti *nuvīlo*· Z *nawulº* 'bedding' < **ni-pādă-*, Y *mīryo*, Mg *mīrya* Mm *muryo* 'meadow' < **mārgā-*

Words with ancient $\bar{a}$ found only in Y are *sīy* 'hare',[3] *stīnyo* 'supine', *tīyo* 'rope made of willow bark', *žīlo* 'hail'. Cf also Voc s vv *čeˈrīy*, *čvˈrūy* 'lamp', *pīy* 'onion', *pīloyo* 'cup' *ˈškūr* 'shooting', *pŭze* 'falcon' (< Prs *bāz*), and possibly *šulo* 'rice pillau' must have been borrowed too late to join the development of ancient $\bar{a}$

Special M words are *ċrūy* 'lantern' (early lw), *tūr* 'trap', *ˈxurɪ* 'itching'; *xuˈrī*, *ˈxūrəya* 'sister's son',[4] *pərīvur* 'cow-house'

144 Most of the exceptions to this rule can be explained Thus after *x-* and *w-* Y $\bar{u}$ remains in Y—M *wuš*, *uš* 'grass'[5] < *vāstra-* (cf. Y *uščeno*, M *wušᵏveno* 'hay-stack'), Y—M *xūyo*, *xūgo* 'spring, well', *wūɪ* 'wind' (but Mt, g, etc *wīy*, *wɪy*), Y *xūno* 'lid of a tray', Y *hūy* (< **wūy*[6]) 'money'. Possibly also after *m*, cf Y *mux* (Biddulph '*moogh*') 'month', and cf s v *munyo* 'sheep-skin bag' But, on the other hand, cf *nowīsa* and *asmīno* above

After *y-* we find Y $\bar{u}$, possibly retained through preventive differentiation, in Y *yūr*· M *yūr* 'fire' < **ārt*,[6] *yŭrzun*, etc 'millet' (prob < **ārz-*, v Voc s v), *yurzuyo* 'grindstone' (if < **yāhr-* <

[1] Biddulphs's *fuz* can scarcely be an older Y form.
[2] With **ār* < **aϑr*
[3] With **ā* < *aha* Cf Psht *sōe*, etc.
[4] With **ār* < **ahr*
[5] But Mt *wiš*
[6] Cf. § 101

**yaθra-*) But corresponding to M *yūr-* 'ground' (< **ārta-*) we find Yg *yīr-*.[1] Reg *ɪs-*, *yĭs* v below. Mm, Z, G *yŭspən*, Mt, g *yɪspən* 'iron' goes back to **ōspan* < **āspana-*, and the vocalism of Y *rɪspen* seems to show that the mysterious *r-* was introduced at an early date in **ōspan* > **rōspan* > **rūspan*, etc

Also before *-y-* < *-t-* we find *ū* in *sūī* 'slate' (< **sāta-*) But I am unable to explain the varying development of **-āta-* in Y, Mm, Z, G *wūɪ* (*wūy*) Mt, ti, g *wī*(*y*), *wī*(*y*), *wɪy* 'wind', Y *lī*, *lɪī* Mm *līy*, Mt, Z, G *līy*, (*ləy*) 'gave',[2] Mm *yūɪ* Mg *yīy* 'brother-in-law', etc. Cf. also Y *l²rŭ-yus* Mt, g, etc. *l²rī-yus*, but Mm *l²rē-gus* (possibly < **drātɪ* with epenthesis of *ɪ*[2])

There are no examples of ancient, unshortened *-āy-* in Y, but in M this group has been subject to early palatalization Thus Mm *nusīy*, g *nɪsɪy* 'shadow' < **nɪsāya*, Z *zīy-* 'to bear' (but *zūy-* < *zāta-*), cf *čīy- čūy-* 'to freeze'

145 In a great number of words *ā* has been shortened at an early date and has shared the fate of ancient *a* This shortening has taken place before some nominal suffixes, in the first hand *-o*/*-a* < *-ā* and *-e*/*-ɪy* < *-aka-*, in nominal compounds, and in the present tense of the verbs[3] It is not necessary to assume that all of these suffixes have once carried the stress; the shortening may be due to rhytmical tendencies

Examples are, e g.· Y *a'lāno* 'pome-granate' < **ha-dānā-*, Y *lāmo*, M *lōmo* 'village' < **dāmā-*, M *lōmago* 'snare' < **dāmakā-*, Y *mayo'yo*, M *mōyaya*, etc. 'mare' < **mātakā-*, Y *nāno'yo* 'grain' < **dānakā-*, Y *palo*, *polo*, M *pālo* 'foot' < *pādā-*, Y *warɪyo* 'rain' < **wārɪkā-*, Y *wāŗo*, M *wōro* 'summer' < **wāhŗtā-*, Y *yåuyo*, M *yougo*, etc 'water' < **āpakā*; Y *no'woso*, M *'nawəso* 'granddaughter' (but Y *nowīsa*, *nowɪs* m)

Y *fer'yāmə*, *-e*, M *'frayomɪy* 'he-goat' < **fragāmaka-*, Y *'mōx̌e*

[1] Other Y informants gave the remade form *yagyī-*, etc

[2] But *yāɪ* 'brought' (*ɪs-*, *yĭs-* 'to bring' < *yās-*)

[3] With the exception of the early syncopated 3g in—*atɪ*

M *ˈmaxɨy* 'stick' < *ˈmāθaka-*, Y *ˈstāre*, M *stŏrɨy* 'star', Y *ˈyāre*, M *yōˈrɨy* 'flour' etc

In such words as *asmīno* 'sky', *rīyo* 'vein', *žīlo* 'hail', *xūyo* 'well', *pūze* 'hawk', etc, the suffix may have been added at a later date.

Y *vraɨ*, M *vᵊrâī* 'brother'; Y *zaˈmaɨ*, M *zamōɨ* 'son-in-law', which apparently have shortening without suffigation, may perhaps be derived from **vrāyəy* < **bɪātaka-*, etc.[1]

In compounds we find shortening of **ā* in *poruylan* 'key-hole' and other words in ancient ** dāna-*, *ˈaspəlan* 'stable', *awˈlān* 'bridle', Y *ˈpiščan*, *-ɛn*, M *pīškʸɛn* 'thigh' (< *paɪtɪštāna-*), *məlān* 'waist' (< *maɪθyāna-*), *pīstan* 'udder' (< **payah-stāna-*), Y *xalˈfān*, M *ˈxalifōn* 'skin bag for flour' (< **hwarθa-pāna-*). *ɪščīn*, *asmīno*, *stīnyo*, *xūno*, *zīk*, etc, mentioned above, show that the shortening can not have been caused by the nasal which follows the **ā*.

Among the present forms cf, e g, Y *aydāum*, M (Z) *aydōvəm* 'I dress' (and other causatives), Y *plār-*, M *plōr-* 'to sell' (< *ˈparā-dă-*), *lār-* 'to hold', *ɪəzān-* 'to know', *wāf-*, etc 'to weave' (Prs. *bāf-*), *zənay-* 'to wash', etc But Z *zīy-* 'to bear',[2] etc, may have been influenced by the 3 sg. Cf. Z *aydūvd* 'he dresses', etc. with regular *ū* < *ā*[3]

The verbs in *ā* and those in *a* have thus to a large extent, if not completely, coalesced through the shortening of *ā* in most forms, and the lengthening of *a* in Pres 3rd sg

Also the prefix *ā* has been shortened, or has at any rate not taken part in the development towards *ū*. Thus Y *ˈāydem*, M *ăyudem*, etc. 'I dress' Y *ayˈdāum* 'I dress (somebody else)', *ăyoɪ* (or with

[1] Cf *vraya* 'younger brother', with *a* from *vraɪ* Other words in *-a* have unshortened **ā*, cf § 185

[2] Cf. above § 144.

[3] Reg Z *nigĕvd* 'bites', *wēft* 'weaves', *firšēd* 'shakes' (*firšōn-*), *bɪspēt* 'entrusts' (*bɪspōr-*), *pɪlēr-* 'sells' (*pəlōr-*) cf the Morphology. The phonetic development is not clear

assimilation Y *ŏγoɪ*) 'came', *å'runyo* 'light' < **ā-rauxšnakā-*, etc But in M *yūspən* 'iron', etc, *ā-* has not been felt as a prefix.

Final *-ā* was shortened at an early date, but did not coalesce with original *-a*

146. In Prs. lw.s, except possibly in the very early borrowing *pūze* 'falcon', we find *ă*, *ŏ*, *ă̊*, varying very much in the same manner as in genuine Y—M words with ancient *a* Thus, e g, . *zəmɪstān, -ōn* 'winter', Y *šăm* - M *šōm* 'evening', Y *xăm* M *xōm* 'raw', Y *băγa* 'garden', Y *săl* M *sōl* 'year' (if borrowed), etc.

Ir. ɪ.

147. As has already been pointed out by Gauthiot,[1] *ɪ* and *u* have a tendency to lose their specific articulation in Y—M, and to become mixed vowels of the type *ə*, *ɪ*. This tendency is shared also by Psht and some other E Ir. dialects. *ɪ*

Examples of *ɪ* in Y—M are *ce, cɪ* 'what', *cèb-, cəb-* 'to pinch'; *dɪš-* 'to know', *ɪnd* 'so much' < **ɪmanta-*, Y *ɪmar-*, M *yumar-* 'to count' < *hɪšmar-*, *lɪzo, ləzo* 'fort', *rɪško* 'nit', *seγɪo, sɪgᵘo* 'sand' < **sɪkatā-*, *sɪlyo* 'cream' < **sɪdakā-*, *səzīyo* 'jujube tree' < **sɪnǰītā-*, *tɪrγ, tɪ°, tə°* 'sharp', *xɪrd-, xərd-* 'to shave' < **xrɪnd-*, *yɪmsâl* 'this year' < *ɪma°*.

After *w-* ancient *ɪ* has been labialized in *wul-* · *wust* 'to throw' < **wɪd-*, *wulēyo* 'span' < **wɪdāti*, *xᵘšuvd* 'sweet' < *xšvɪpta-*; Z *pərwōyd* 'sifted' (*pərwīž-*), possibly *wɪ̄z-* 'to spread dung' (*vɪ-* or *ava-*)

Between a labial and ancient *š* we find *ŭ̈* in *spūo* 'louse' < *spɪš-*; *pušč, puškᵘ* 'flour made from dried apples', *puma* 'avalanche' < **pɪšmā*.

Unstressed *ɪ* is still more exposed to assimilation Cf. e g *nəlɪv-nuɪōst* 'to lie down', *nuγōz- nɪγēzd* 'to swallow', *nɪ(y)-: noγoɪ* 'to go out', etc. Note also *Undustōn* 'Hindustan'

Before *hr* < *θr ɪ* has been lengthened in *mīra* 'sun'.

[1] Op cit, p 142.

Ir ī

148 Ancient *ī* is retained in *xšīrą* 'milk', *-šĭyo* 'woman', *žīo* 'bowstring', *wĭšt(o)* '20', *nĭya* 'sour milk' With constant shortening· *šɪ-nămɪa* 'girl' < *strī-nāman* , *tɪ-* 'to enter' < **atī-*

The relation between *yurvo*, *yɪrɪva*, etc. 'throat' and Av *grīvā-* 'neck' is uncertain

Ir u

149 In most cases Ir *u* remains, or becomes *ə*, *ɪ* [1] Thus, e g *luɣdo*, *lə°* 'daughter'; *vəzɵ*, *vɪ°*, *vɪ°* 'she-goat', *surx*, *sə°*, *sɪ°* 'red', *suvdo*, *sə°*, *sɪ°* 'shoulder', *surv* 'hole'; *oguščo*, etc 'finger', *(ɯ)ušk* 'dry', *poruɣ* 'lock, bolt'; *yuxs-* 'to learn', *tu*, *tə* 'thou' (Psht. *tə* points to **tŭ*), *vən* 'bottom, root', *rust* 'fled', etc Note Y *šᵘfe*, M *šᵊfɪy*, *šfuī*, etc 'husband' < **fšəyəy* < **fšuyaka-*.

In *zɪnɪo* 'daughter-in-law' (< **snušā-*) and *frīɣo* 'flea' (< **frušɪkā-*) *u* has resulted in *ɪ* before *y* < *š*.[2] In *gᵘɪb* 'lost' (< **gumb*), *lɪb-* 'to card wool' (**dumb-*), and *lɪm*, *lʊm*, etc 'tail' *u* has become *ɪ* before a labial [3] I cannot explain the reasons for the development in Y *ˈagɪdro*, M *ˈaglero* 'grape' (**aŋgurdā-*[2]), *ˈškɪro*, etc 'camel', *frāɪɣo* etc , 'yoke-rope' (< **frayugā-*)

In *pūr* 'son' the lengthening has been caused by the loss of *h* < *ϑ* But note the lengthening also in other monosyllabics, such as *yăɣ*, *yīɣ* 'yoke', *ʾstūɣ* 'long hair', *šūɪ* 'went'

In unstressed position we find *u*, *ə* in *ɣādəm*, *ɣōndəm*, *°ʊm* 'wheat', *pərsəɣe*, etc 'rib' < *pərəsu-*, Y *ɯrzĭɣ*, M *(ɯ)urzug*, *°əɣ* 'straight',[4] Y *āɣd-*, M *ăɣud-* 'to dress'

Initial *u* is preserved in *usxūbʊn* 'sleepless', *ustušč-* 'to jump', but lost in the atonic word *sko* 'on' < *uskāṭ* Corresponding to Y *ɪlīr* 'belly' (**udarya-*[2]) M has *ʌ°*, *yɪ°*, etc , cf. Y *ɪmoyo*, M *yu°*,

[1] Cf above regarding *ɪ*

[2] The statement § 74 is hardly correct. But cf above *ɪ* > *u* between labial and *-š-*!

[3] Through differentiation?

[4] Cf § 181

yɪ°, *ɪ-* 'moon' < **uxšm°* Y *ā'vɛli*, M *a°*, *ə°* 'both' may have suffered a very early reduction of the initial vowel, cf. Av *uva-*, *ava-*, *va-* Regarding *upa*, *upa-* cf § 165

Also in lw s *u* is rendered by *ə*, *ɪ* E.g *kəlf*, *kʊlf* 'lock', *pɪr*, *pər*, *pur* 'full'; *sɪnḍ*, *sənd* 'two-storied house' < Khow. *sunḍ*

Ir. ū.

150. Ancient *ū* retains its quality in Y—M *kū* 'where', Y—M *γū(w)* 'excrements' (but also Y *γə̄(h)*), Y—M *(u)stuno* (and Y *ᵊstəno*) 'post', M *tūɪ* 'mulberry' M shows a tendency to palatalization in *lūy*, *lūy*, *lī* 'smoke', *lʊra*, *lə°*, *lū* 'far', *stur*, *sᵊtər*, *sᵊtɪr* 'big': Y *lūɪ*, *lūro*, *ᵊstur* In Y *pīo*, M *pīəy* 'rotten', *vīo*, etc., 'was' and Y *astīo* 'abuse' (if < **a-stūtā-*) this tendency has prevailed completely (before *y* < *t*) in both dialects Also Y—M *vrīγo*, etc. (G *vrēga*) has an unexplained *ī* *ū*

Y—M *ʂū* 'horn' may go back to *srū-* or **srau-* (cf. the Wkh. form) Y *vᵊrŭt*, M *brūt* 'moustache' are lw s

Ir. ṛ

151 In view of the general instability of short vowels in Y—M it is not surprising that the very short vocalic element which developed in original *ṛ* should show a wide scope of variation, which cannot be explained in all particulars *ṛ*

In the neighbourhood of a labial *ṛ* usually results in *u* Thus: *wulya* 'kidney', *wurγ* 'wolf'; *(w)ušīyo* 'hungry', *xur* 'ate', *yurv-* (*yɪrv-*) 'to seize', *yovurso* 'juniper' (< *hapərəsī-*), Y *nəvur*, *°əṛ*, M *nɛvɛr* 'took out', *muṛ* 'died', *imur* 'counted'; *urzuγ* 'straight', M *pursəgo* (but Y *pərsəγə̄*) 'rib', M *pʊrs-*, *pərs-* (but Y *pərs-*, *pṛs-*) 'to ask', *wĭrž*, *wĭrž* 'thread'; *vɪrzanə̄*, *urz°*, *ɪiz°* 'pillow' < **bṛz°*

Before Y *šč*, M *škʸ* the vocalic element became palatal *lɪšč· lɪškʸ* 'saw', *kɪšč kɪškʸ*, *kɪšk* 'ploughed', *pəlɪšč* 'wrapped' (*pəlarz-*),

pišč: *pišk^{y}* 'farted' (*pil-*); *pišču* *pišk^{y}o*, but also *pī^{o}*, *pič^{o}*, *pə^{o}* 'back' To the same conflicting influences of an initial labial and a following palatal is due the vacillation in Y *wušč*, *wišč* M *wušk* 'knitted' (*woṛ-*), etc. It is doubtful whether *fərmišč* 'forgot' has ancient *ṛ*[1]

An *l* appears to have prevented the development of a labial vowel in Y *milyo* M *mī^{o}*, *mə^{o}*, *mi^{o}* 'clay' (< **mṛd-*), Y *pil-* 'to fart', Y *pilf* *pəlf* 'ford'

Other examples with *i*, *ə*, are Y *lirs* M *līrs*, *luŕs* 'goat's hair' (< **dṛsa-* or **dārsa-*?), Y *prasilane* 'belonging to last year' (< **para-sṛd-anaka-*?), Y *zil*, *zel* M *zil^{gy}*, *zül^{y}*, etc 'heart', Y *fsidio* 'spring' (< **upa-sṛdā-*, or ^{o}*sārdā-*); *kiriu*, etc. 'hen', Y *kəṛ* M *kəi* 'made', etc.

Note Y *muṛ* 'died' (v above), but *mər-* 'to die' with the usual reduction in the present

Initial *ṛ* is found only in Y *yarš*, cf Av. *aiəša-*.

Reg. M *vəzvurgo*, Y *zeviryo* 'birch', Y *kurmo* 'scorpion, insect' (but *kirəm* 'bug'), *yīk^{y}* 'penis' v Voc s.vv Note *kənəm* 'I do', *kīt* 'he does' < *kunāmi*, *kunati* with early change of *ṛ* into *u*, as in Prs, Shgh etc.

Diphthongs.

52. In most cases ancient *ai* results in *ī* (*i*), the older stage *ē* being preserved in a few words without any apparent reason *ai*

Examples are *ag'mīn* (rarely ^{o}*in*, ^{o}*in*) 'honey', *anīməf* 'half' (adv, cf *nīmopir* 'half full'), *axšin*, ^{o}*ën*, *-ən* 'blue', Y *iz'ma*, M *(y)ī^{o}*, *yi^{o}*, *yʌ-* 'firewood', *dīz-*, *diz-* 'to bury', *yīs* 'goat's hair thread', *yī(w)-* 'to spin', *līu* 'rotten, bad', *mīy*, *mēy* 'cloud', Yzh *miz-*, Ysh, Mm *mēz-* 'to urinate', *nerīz-* 'to lick', *pəriwīž-* 'to sieve', *pīx* 'span' (Sgl *pēx*), *spī* 'white', *vrī-* 'to break' (Sgl *vrēl-*), *wīn-* 'to see', *wīya* 'willow'.

In Y—M *yɛ'ya*, *yĕ^{o}*, Z *'yāya* 'bridge' (< *haētu-*) the development of initial *(h)ai-* differs from that found in *izma*. The difference is perhaps conditioned by the following *y* In *yū* 'one' the development

[1] V. § 132

appears to have passed through the stages *aiw-* > *yau-*.[1] M *yax'lən*, *yi°* 'cold' might be explained in the same manner, but this word is probably borrowed from or influenced by Prs (cf. M *yaxsərıy*, Y *laxsərə* 'ice'), genuine **aix-* occurring in Y *ax'lɛn* Cf Y *max* M *mōx* 'peg' (Prs *mēx*), Y *woxo·* M *wūxo* 'root' (Prs *bēx*), with loss of the palatal element before *x*[2] Y *xŭl* M *xa'la* 'perspiration' is difficult to explain Possibly *i* has been absorbed into the *l* (< **l'*)[3]

Between a labial and ancient *ŝ* we find *ū*, etc. < *ai* in Y *'mūo* M *miyo*, *mə°*, *mv°* 'sheep', and possibly in Y *åbūya* M *ābiy* 'moraine' Cf above regarding the treatment of *i* in similar positions.

Y *yaržo* M *yŏržo* 'beard' may be derived through **raižā-* < **raišā-*

The pronoun *yo* 'this' (half proximate) probably goes back to **ayo* < *aēta-* (or nom *aēša*), cf *mo* < *ima-*, etc Loss of *ai-* is also recorded in Y *fkyiyiko* (Biddulph still *ifkīgo*) 'alone' < **ēw* + *k°*, cf Sar *iwǐ*

In the lw *qiza'gī* 'bridle' < Prs. *qaiza* the foreign sound *ai* has been reduced in unstressed syllable

The actual diphthongs in Y *nàilā-* 'to make sit down', *nailō-* 'to circumcize' are probably derived from **nəy-* < **niš/ž-*

paitawo 'puttees' is a lw, and the etymologies of *paifar* 'steep hill side', *paixō* 'unthreshed grain' are unknown *pai-* may go back to *pati-* Cf also § 46

au

153. The development of *au* into *ū* (*u*, *u*) is parallel to that of *ai* > *ǐ* *au* As mentioned above,[4] this *ū* did not coalesce with the sound resulting from *ā* in common Y—M In Y *ū* < *au* is palatalized before *-y-* < *-t-*, cf *ūy* < *ūta*, § 150

[1] Cf. Psht *yau*, Par. *žū*, etc But v also Junker, SHAW phil hist Kl 1914, p 21.

[2] But cf *pīx* above!

[3] Cf Psht *xwala*, but also *wala* 'willow' Y *wīya*

[4] Cf § 143

Examples are Y *å'brūo* 'pear' (< **hamrautā-*), Y *o'γŭzo* 'walnut', *å'runγo* 'light' (< **ā-rauxšnakā-*), *drūv-* 'to dance' (Sogd *δr'ιwβ-*), *γū* (*γōι*), etc 'ear', *γŭnιa* 'hair', *γŭš* 'meat', Y *'kʸɪfo*, *kʸūᵒ*, M *kʸīᵒ* 'hump' (< **kaufyā-*[2] *kūfân* 'camel's hump' may be a lw), M *kūιko* 'stone'; Y *kovιo*, *kōvιγo* M *kouyo*, *kowūya* 'pigeon', *lūž-* 'to milk', *nəγūy-* 'to hear'; *rūī*, etc 'bowels', Y *Rūn* 'n. of a village' (cf Prs *rōd*[2]), Y *rufo* 'small broom' (**au* or *u*[2]), *r'ūγən* 'clarified butter', Y *rūso* · M *'raūso* 'fox', *rūžen* 'smoke-hole', M *sᵊtūr* 'horned cattle', *tŭγᵘm* 'grain', *xŭlo* 'cap', M *yōruγa* 'eructation' (**ā-raugā-*), *yūya* 'ear of wheat' (Prs *xôša*).

Of unknown or uncertain derivation are Y *å'γurγ* · M *ar'γūg* 'egg', *γuvę* 'wooden · trough'; *kuso* 'maize-straw', *mūž-* 'to move', Y *sŭγιko* M *sūgo* (M(g) *sīyaka'*) 'tale', Y *ᵘstuγnūl* 'dripping', *yursɪlιko* 'shoe-string'. V Voc s vv

Note Y *pɪsto* M *pūsto* 'bark' (Prs *pōst*), possibly < **paustā*, cf. Av. *pasta-*.—Reg *-awa-* (e g in *tō* 'thy', etc), cf § 85

Umlaut.

154. Umlaut caused by a following *ɪ* or *y* is common in Y—M as in most other Ir languages, but it is not easy to determine the exact conditions under which this assimilation takes place, nor are the results always the same

155. Before a following *y* an ancient *a* results in *ĕ* or *ĭ* Thus, e g., *a-ʸ* Y *mēr* M *mēr*, *mar* 'man' < **mart(ɪ)ya-* (but Y *mara*, M *mēra* < **martyaka-*), Y *kɛɾo*, *kəᵒ*, *koᵒ* · M *kēro*, *kēᵒ* 'knife' < **kart(ɪ)yā-*, Y *γu'rɛx̆*, *ᵒōx̆* 'knot' < **graδyā-*, Y *yɛx̆ɪo* M *yōx̆o* 'hand-mill' < **yaδrɪyā-* (?) Reg *vəzax̆o* 'pregnant', *zax̆ko* 'child-bearing', *pəzɛx̆ɪ*, *pəzāx̆ĕ* 'male sheep, 1—2 y. old' < *ᵒzaδya-* or *ᵒzaδa-*, v §§ 66, 155

But *ĭ* occurs in M *nəlɪv-*, *nīlv-* 'to lie down' < *nɪ-paɪδya-*, Y *mɪštor* 'prince' < **masyah-tara-*, *ɪlīr*, etc 'belly' < **udarya-*; Y *sirɪ* 'upper' < **sarɪya-* (?) There is no epenthesis or umlaut in the unstressed first syllable of *mᵊlān* 'waist'.

156 Before *ɪ* we find umlaut in: *īž* 'snake' < *ažɪ-*, *zīt* 'yellow' < *zaɪrɪta-*; *žɪna*, *žɪŋko* 'woman' < *ǰaɪnɪ-*, *češo* 'pin of a spindle' < **častrĭ-*, M *wēlo*. Y *wolo* 'irrigation-channel' < *vaɪδɪ-*;[1] possibly also in Y *sporo* Mm *sparo*, Z *s²pērɪa* 'plough-share', Y *woro* M *wēro*, etc 'trousers', Y *pɛro* M *pēro*, etc. 'hip', Y *loso*, *lɛ°* M *lēso* 'wild oats' (Sgl. *dəsīn*) *a-ɪ*

The absence of umlaut in *ɣar* 'stone' < *gaɪrɪ* may be due to early transfer into the *a*-stems of masculines in *-i*

157 Examples of *ā—ʸ* are: Y *peǎɪko* 'snare' < **pāδyă-* (v. s v.), M *vrērɪ* 'nephew' (< **brāδryaka-*); M *xšēma* 'supper' < *xšāfnya-* (if a lw, of very early date), Y *yĕǎko* 'duck' < **āδya-* (?), *mĭǎ* 'day' (< **māδya-*[2]) Reg. the various forms of *yaxio* 'ashes' (< *ātrya-*[2]), v. Voc s v *ā-ʸ*

wulēyo 'span' < **wɪ-dāta*,[3] M *frayiŋgo*, *frayeŋgo* 'she-goat, 1 y. old' < **fragāmīkā-*, Mm *l²rē-gus* 'sickle' < **drātɪ-* (?), Y *paṇɪo* M *pāŋg²o* 'heel' < **pāršnɪ-* *ā-ɪ*

158. Umlaut of *ă* seems to be regular in Pres 3rd sg before syncopated *-atɪ* Thus Y *nəvīt* 'he takes out' < **nɪbar(a)tɪ*, but 1sg *nəvorum*, M *kĕd* 'he digs' *ˈkanəm*, M *xɪšk* 'he pulls out' *ˈxašəm*; M *gɪˈyīt* 'he passes' *gɪˈyarəm* From stems in **ā* M *gɪˈyēt* 'he lets pass' *gɪyōrəm*, Y *lat*, M *lēt* 'he has' *lārəm*, *lōrəm*, M *wēft* (Y *waft*) 'he weaves' *wōfəm* Cf. also Y *kīt*, M *kēd* 'he does' < **kunatɪ* *ke/ənəm* The umlaut possibly also took place in the 1st sg and 3rd pl Cf § 167

The majority of the exceptions are due to the neighbourhood of a labial Thus M *aɣdūɪd* 'dresses' (caus), M *āˈvūd* 'brings' (*āɪərəm*),[4] Y *xut*, M *xūt* 'eats'[5] In Y—M *žŭt* 'he speaks' the double *tt* in (*žātɪ* <) **žattɪ* < **ǰatatɪ* may have prevented the umlaut But note also M *yūst* 'he carries' · (*y*)*īsəm*

[1] Or **wādɪ-* as indicated by some of the forms in the Shgh group

[2] As rendered probable by Sar **māδ*

[3] Cf *Čɪtrēyo* 'Chitral', which is, however, a lw of uncertain date

[4] Y *avīt* with *ī* < *ū*? Cf *nəvīt* above

[5] But *xīt* 'he buys'

159. In several cases we find, especially in M, a palatal vowel in the preterite Thus, e g Y *aγdavd*: Z *aγdēvd* 'dressed' (caus), Y *ava/εzd*. Z *avēzd* 'brought', Z, Mm *kĕd* 'dug', Y *ləbad* Mt *lᵊvɛ̄y*, Mm *lᵊvɛ̄d* 'winnowed'; Mm *niǰašt*· Z *niǰešt* 'showed', Y *vəzad*, *vzεnd*· Mm, t, Z *vᵊzē(n)d* 'knew'; Y *waft*. Mt, Z *wēft* 'wove', etc It is possible that these formes have been influenced by ancient verbal nouns in *-ti*.[1]

There are some traces of epenthesis caused by a following *-aya-* in present stems Thus, e g, Y *urīz-* 'to spread dung' (< **wi-razaya-*); *rīm-*, *rēm-* 'to please' (< **rāmaya-*), Z *stēr-*, but Mm, Y *ⁱstŏr-* 'to sweep'; Z *tēw-* 'to stir' (soup, etc) < **tāwaya-* (?), M *tīž-*, *tēž-* 'to cut' < **tāčaya-*, Z *vᵊrēm-* 'to stand' < **upa-rāmaya-* (?) But most of these etymologies are doubtful, and we find no umlaut in *lār-* 'to have' and *uṣāw-* 'to call' < *dāraya-* and **us-srāwaya-*. Cf, however, Parachi *mēr-* 'to kill' < **māraya-*, etc [2]

160. It is impossible to decide whether *ɪ* in Y *mɪšč* (M *mʊškʸ*, etc.) 'first' is due to umlaut or to the influence of *šč* (cf. above § 149). But most dialects have *suvdo*, *sə°*, *si°* 'shoulder', without any trace of umlaut Likewise we find Y *šɪno* (Yg *šuno*) M *šīno* 'vulva, podex' < *sraoni-* and Y *šinǰo* (Yr *šu°*) M *šĭžno* 'needle' < *saučanī-* (or **su°?*), but *lūžd* 'he milks', *lūrd* 'he flies' < **raudati* —(*y*)*īno* 'blood' and related words in other Ir dialects present special difficulties, not altogether surprising in a word which may have been subject to taboo But **wahuni* > (*w*)*ūni-* > *īn-* seems possible [3] *u-ⁱ* *au-ⁱ*

pĭro 'before' may be derived from *paurvya-* (**pr̥wya-*) and reg *pist* 'he asks', cf above *r̥-ⁱ*

161 Epenthesis of *u*, or *u-* umlaut, is comparatively rare in Ir.[4] The only possible examples in Y—M are *wulo* 'wife' < *vaδū-*, *urzuγ* *aᵘ*

[1] Cf Henning, ZII, 9, 216 «Auch *ti*-Bildungen mogen gelegentlich die Form des P.P P beeinflusst haben, wahrscheinlich bei [Turfan Phl] *ōβist* 'fiel herab'»

[2] IIFL, I p 28

[3] Scarcely with Henning, ZII, 9, 226 **wīn-* < **whūn-* < **wohún-*

[4] Cf the development in Swedish and E Norw where the *i-* umlaut is much more important than the *u* umlaut.

'straight' < *ərəzu* + *ka-*, and *mʊrγo* 'ant' < **marwi-* + *kā*. It should be remembered, however, that unstressed *u* was dropped at a very early date

Accent and Contraction.

162. It is impossible to derive the present accentuation from any ancient system, either of the 'Vedic' or of the 'Latin' type If we want to reconstruct the pre-Y—M accent, we must try to trace it from its effects on modern Y—M vocalism. But it is by no means certain that all vowel-changes due to stress date from the same period, or are even due to the same system of accentuation Thus *a* and *u* have been elided at an early date in e g *xun* 'raven' < **xwărana-*, *γarγ* 'heavy' < **garuka-*, but quite recently, and owing to the modern accent, in *ˈlamdo* < *ˈlōmadȧ* 'hem', *āγd-* < *āγud-* 'to dress'. Reg the interchange between stressed and unstressed initial vowels in certain words v. § 84

163 The majority of Y—M words are of the accent types ⏑́ ⏓ and ⏑́ ⏑ ⏓.

Thus, e.g , with ⏑́ ⏑ : *oˈguščo* 'finger' < *aŋˈguštā*; *agˈmīn* 'honey' < **aŋkaˈpaina-*, *āγəst* 'dressed' < **āˈgusta-*, *čšīr*, *čfūr* '4' < *čaˈϑwārō*, *dīr*, *yuˈdūr* 'other' < *anˈtāra-*, *dram* 'inside' < **antaˈrahmi*; *axˈšɪn* 'blue' < *axˈšaēna-*; *wulēyo* 'span' < **wiˈdāti* (+ *o*), *zəvīγ* 'tongue' < **hizˈwāka-*, etc

With ⏑́ ⏑ ⏓: *ˈγādəm* 'wheat' < *ˈgantuma-*; *izˈma* 'fire-wood' < **aizmaka-*, *ˈrūžɛn* 'smoke-hole' < **ˈraučana-*, *ˈstārë* 'star' < **ˈstāraka-*;[1] *vīzγ* 'arm' < **ˈbāzuka-*, *wisto* '20' < **ˈwīsati*, *youγo* 'water' < **ˈāpakā*, etc. With ⏑́ ⏑ ⏓ · *γarγ* 'heavy' < **ˈgaruka-*, *urzuγ* 'straight' < **ˈr̥zuka-*; *seγiˈo* 'sand' < *ˈsikatā-*, *vəd* 'brought' < *uˈpa-nita-*, *zīt* 'yellow' < **ˈzarita-*, *kīt* 'does' < **ˈkunati* (and other Pres 3 sg. forms)

ˈγūskən 'cow-dung' may be a remnant of the ancient type ⏑́ ⏑ ⏑ ⏓,[2]

[1] Or **stāˈrakahya*, cf Orm *stʌrˈrak* V. § 182

[2] Cf Parachi, IIFL, I, 32

or perhaps more probably, the form may be due to the tendencies determining the vocalism of compounds[1] Orm *(ə)skan* warns us that we do not know all factors regulating Ir. accentuation

164. Regarding the shortening of *ā* in ancient stems in *-ā-* and *-aka-* cf § 145 In the case of *-aka-* it might be presumed that the accentuation of the oblique *-ˈakahya* had caused the shortening,[2] but it is hardly probable that the f suffix *-ā* normally carried the stress But cf also in Psht e g *śpa* 'night', *mlā* 'waist', *sra* f of *sūr* 'red', etc

The opposition between *kyem, kiyam* 'who' (adj) and *kəˈdī* 'who, which' (subst.), and between Y *ˈšīlē* M *škᵛiy* 'neck' is probably due to accent shift: *kiyam* < **kaˈtamahya* and *kəˈdī* < **kandəy* < **kadmagˈi* < **kataˈmakahya*, *šilē* < **wˈšadakah* and *škᵛiy* < **ušaˈdakahya.*

With the secondary deplacement of accent in *lamdo* 'hem' and in *ˈāy(u)dəm* 'I dress' < **āˈgundămi* mentioned above,[3] cf. also *ind* 'so much' < **ˈimanta-* (?), *avlānd* 'hem' < **abiˈdāmanta-* (?), *ˈyougo* 'flood' < **āfvantakā-*.[4]

Short *a* appears to have been more resisting against contraction than *u* While *-aka(hya)* resulted in Y *-ē* M *-iy, -uka-* was contracted except after a group of consonants (*vīzγ* < **bāzuka-*, but *urzuγ* < **ṛzuka-*)[5]

165 The prefix *upa-* (and *abi-*, possibly also *apa-* and *api-*) appears in the forms *av-* (*af-*) and *v(ə)-* (*f-*). It is possible that this double development is due to presence or absence of a secondary accent, but we cannot explain all the examples according to this rule without resorting to artificial and improbable constructions

[1] Cf § 145
[2] Cf Orm, IIFL, I, 327 and 360 f
[3] § 162
[4] *kando* 'plough share', prob. from Prs *kanand*
[5] Cf §§ 162, 175

Cf, on the one hand, *aˈvāzəm* 'I fetch' (3rd sg *aˈvīzd*) < **ˌupāˈzāmi*, *avˈlasto* 'sleeve' < **ˌupaˈdastā*, *avˈzino* 'first irrigation' < **ˌupaˈzayanā*, *avˈzano* 'ladle' < **ˌupaˈzāwanā* (?), Y *ˈafseno*, M *ˈyufseᵘno* 'whetstone' < **ˌabiˈsānyā* (or **upa-*, **ābi-?*); *awˈlān* 'bridle' < **ˌabiˈdāna-*, *afˈsinyo* 'ladder' < **ˌupaˈsrišnakā*, *afˈsɪrnė* 'summer wheat' < **ˌupaˈsr̥dnaka-* (?) On the other hand we find *ˈfšūvum* 'I suck' < **βᵊšōˈvum* < **uˌpašāˈpāmi*, *ˈfxawum* 'I shear' < **uˌpaxaˈbāmi* (?), *vəˈnɪm* 'I bring' < **uˌpanaˈyāmi* (or second. pres from **vənt* < **uˈpanita-* < **upaˈnīta-?*), *vəˈdāγəm* 'I mix' < **uˌpahanˌtākaˈyāmi* (?), *vəˈzānəm* 'I know' (3rd sg. *vəzīt*) < **uˌpazāˈnāmi* (or *wi-?*), *vᵊzaxo* 'womb', etc < **uˈpazaϑā* (with *a* treated as a short vowel?) V Voc s vv in *av-*, *af-*, *f-*, *v(ə)-*

But several of the derivations tentatively suggested above are quite hypothetical *avγuš* 'lap' cannot be fitted into the rule without assuming an original form **ˌupaˈkāšša-*, and *fsidro* 'spring' < **upasāradā-* (?) remains altogether unexplained [1] The theory cannot therefore be proved

166 Initial unstressed *i-* has been dropped in *lᵊroγo* 'clear sky' < **idrakā-*

But also *a* is frequently contracted before the accent Thus, e g *čšīr* '4', *plār-* 'to sell', *prasilanė* 'lamb, one y old' [2] And initial *(h)a-* is lost in *žə* 'from', *zo* 'I'; *tī-* 'to enter', *max* 'we' [3] *yo* 'this', just as well as *u-* in *sko* 'on', *šilė* 'neck'

I am unable to explain the reason for the different treatment of *(h)an-*, *(h)am-* in Y *dīr* and M *yudūr* 'other', and in the verbs *diš-* 'to think', *dīz-* 'to bury', *baxš-* 'to divide', *gūy-* 'to knead' as compared with the nouns *åbrūo* 'pear', *åbūya* 'moraine', *åguŋgᵘ* 'dough', *hadamə* 'limb', etc

167 The accentuation of the present tense may be explained in the following manner.

[1] The same is the case with Psht *psarlai* < **upasaradaka-*.

[2] V Voc s vv. Reg *što* 'said' cf § 110

[3] Gen *amax*, cf § 204

Yzh

1st sg.	*ke'nem*	<	**kə'nēm*	<	**ku'nā'm*	< **ku'nāmi*
2nd »	*'kene*	<	**'kənē*	<	**'kunai*	< **'kunahi*
3rd »	*'kīt*	<	**'kīnt*	<	**ku'nt*	< **'kunati*
1st Pl.	*ke'nam*	<	**kə'nām*	<	**ku'nām*	< **ku'nāmah*
3rd »	*ke'net*	<	**kə'nēnt*	<	**ku'nə'nt*	< **ku'nanti*

Similarly, e g. · **nipa'dāmi* > **nivlēm* > *nīlvəm*, but **nipadati* > **n'ivēld* > *nūld*, etc

Cf Konow's reconstruction of the development in Saka [1]

Ancient Final Consonants and Vowels.

168 The only Y—M words which may go back to forms in final consonants (other than nom. *-h* and acc. *-m*) are *sko* 'on' < *uskāt*, *uxšo* 'six' < *xšvaš*, [2] *zo* < *azəm*, and possibly *yo* < *aētat* (and *aēša*), etc

All short vowels (including masc nom sg in *-ah*, *-ə̃*) are dropped, the only exceptions being bisyllabic words which have become oxytones at an early date *zo* 'I', *yo*, *mo* 'this' and possibly *vīo* 'was' *ža* 'from' and *lo* 'with' may rest on forms in *-ā* Likewise *'āvdo* '7' < **haftā* with *-ā* from **aštā* Cf. Psht *ōvə*, *atə*.

Final *-ā* normally remains as *-o* or *-a* But *vrai* 'brother', *zamai* 'son-in-law', *lad* 'tooth indicate an early shortening of *-ā* in masculines.

In Pres 2 sg *-ė* goes back to *-ahi*, cf also 3 sg *-e*, *-ī* < *-ayati* Reg *-ë*, *-ıy* < *-aka(hya)* and plurals in *-ė* < **-āh*, [3] cf §§ 182, 198.

Prothetic Vowels.

169. An unexplained prothetic vowel appears in Y *akadė*, etc. 'thorn, bramble' Sgl *kandāk* and in *anaxno*, etc 'nail'. The existence of a prefix *ā-* in these words is conceivable, but not probable.

[1] NTS, VII, p 41

[2] Not with Gauthiot < **xšwaša*.

[3] Acc to Tedesco, ZII, IV, 156

Relative Chronology of Sound-Changes.

170. There is no material available which enables us to date the various stages in the phonetic development of Y—M. But it seems possible, at any rate in some instances, to establish the chronological sequence between different sound-changes A number of such cases have been mentioned above, but it may be useful to give here a synoptical review of the more important ones.

171 1) The transition of *b, d, g* > *β, δ, γ* and of *ft, xt* into *vd, γd* are pre-Y—M, and probably common E Ir

2) *rst, ršt* must have become **št* before *št* changed into *šk*^{y}, etc. (cf § 110).

3) *šta/o* 'said' < **žasta-* is later than *št* > *šk*^{y}.

4) *str* became *š*, and *-šat-* was syncopated, before *št* became *šk*^{y} (cf Y *uščeno*, §§ 105, 110).

5) *sr* became *š* before the syncope took place in *yāšk* 'tear' < **asruka-*

6) *k* > *g* before *g* > *γ* in Y etc, the partial change of *ŋg* > *g* being still later

7) Syncope of *nat* (e g. in *wīt* 'sees', § 118), and of *rat, rıt* (e g in *xūt* 'eats', *zīt* 'yellow', § 125) into **n̥t, r̥t* (from which *t*) before sonorization of intervocalic *t*, but after change of ancient *rt* into **rd* (from which **ḍ* > *r* > M *r*)

But after an occlusive the contraction has been delayed, evidently in order to avoid the development of a heavy group of consonants Thus e g **δaučatı* 'milks' > **δōč*^{a}*t* > **δōž*^{a}*d* > **δōžd* > *lūžd*, **parı-āpatı* > *pərevd*, **nıpadatı* > **nvıld* > *nūld* Between unvoiced dentals, however, the contraction took place at the earlier stage, as shown by *žŭt* 'speaks' < **žōtt* < **ǰătatı* [1]

[1] The relative chronology in Saka is quite different Cf. Saka Studies, p 27 (*pītta* 'falls' < **padatı*, but *hvīḍa* 'eats' < **hwaratı*, and *pasūste* 'burns' < **patı saučataı*, etc)

8) $\delta > l$, and possibly $r\delta > l$, after $\delta w > \delta v > d^{\flat}v$-, and $\delta r > \delta^{\flat}r$, but before syncope of $r - \delta$, from which *δr (cf § 127)
9) Syncope of $hi\delta > h\delta$, from which ϑ, before $\delta > l$ (8), and $\vartheta > \check{x}$
10) $a\vartheta r > ahr$ (from which $\bar{a}r$) before $\vartheta > \check{x}$
11) $ahr > \bar{a}r$, $aha > \bar{a}$, $arn > \bar{a}n$ before $\bar{a} > \mathring{a} > \bar{o}$ (cf. § 143).
12) Possibly -$\underset{\cdot}{r}\check{s}$- > *-$\partial\check{s}$- before -$\check{s}$- > -$\check{\underset{\cdot}{z}}$- (cf. §§ 74, 151), and metathesis of *$ra\imath\check{z}\bar{a} > yar\check{z}o$ 'beard' before -$\check{z}$- > -y-
13) Prefixed $hač\bar{a} > \check{c}a$- (§ 50) and $at\imath$- > $t\imath$- (§ 46) before -$\check{c}$-, -t- > -$\check{z}$-, *-d- But loss of initial vowel in $\check{z}a$ after -$\check{c}$- > -$\check{z}$- (cf § 50)
14) $xn > \gamma n$ before $xan > xn$ (cf § 96)
15) $x\check{s}m$, $x\dot{s}n > \check{z}m$, $\dot{z}n > z$, m, n before nasal influenced preceding a (cf. § 139).
16) $r\check{s}n$, rzn, $rn > n$ (§§ 130, 133) before secondary r-$n > n$ (§ 133) and r-$dn > rn$
17) rn-$t > nt$ before $nt > \eta k^{\vartheta}$ (> Y k^{ϑ}) cf §§ 62, 132
18) m-$d > nd$ before $nd > d$ (§ 119).
19) mr- > mbr before $mb > b$ (§ 120)
20) $n\underset{\cdot}{d} > \eta g^{\vartheta} > g^{\vartheta}$ (§ 121) before M $n > \eta^{g\vartheta}$.
21) Prothesis of y- before $\bar{a} > \bar{o} > \bar{u}$ (e.g. $y\bar{u}r$ 'fire', § 144).

In the following table the chronological sequence runs from the left to the right. Phonetic changes which are approximately of the same age, are put in the same vertical column The sign || has been employed to separate two series of changes, which in order to save space have been placed on the same line, but which are not connected with each other.

1) $b, d, g > \beta, \delta, \gamma$

1) $ft, xt > vd, \gamma d$

2) $rst, r\dot{s}t > \dot{s}t$ { 2) $\dot{s}t >$ M $\check{s}k^y >$ Y $\check{s}\check{c}$, 3) $*\check{z}asta > *\check{z}sta, \check{s}ta$

4) $str > \check{s}, \check{s}\text{-}t > \dot{s}t$

5) $sr > \check{s}, \check{s}\breve{u}k > \check{s}k$

6) $\text{-}k\text{-} > g$ $g >$ Y γ $\eta g > g$

7) $nt > \eta t > t$ 18) $md > nd$, $nd > d$

7) $rt > rd > \underset{\cdot}{d} > $ Y γ > M r ‖ 19) $mr > mbr$ $mb > b$

7) $r\dot{t} > \underset{\cdot}{r}t > t$

7) $\text{-}t\text{-} > d > \delta > y$ ‖ 20) $n\underset{\cdot}{d} > \eta g^y > g^y$

8) $\delta > l$

8) $\dot{\delta} > l$, 8) $r\text{-}d > \delta r >$ Y dr / M lr

8) $\delta w > \delta v > \delta^ə v > l^ə v$

8) $\delta r > \delta^ə r > l^ə r$

9) $h\dot{\delta} > h\delta > \vartheta$

9) $\vartheta > \check{x}$

10) $a\vartheta r > ahr > \bar{a}r$

11) $aha > \bar{a}$ $\bar{a} > \mathring{a}$ $\mathring{a}\text{-} > y\mathring{a}\text{-} > y\bar{u}\text{-}$ / $\bar{u}$ 21)

11) $arn > \bar{a}n$

12) $\underset{\cdot}{r}\check{s} > \text{-}ə\check{s}\text{-}^ʔ$ $\text{-}\check{s}\text{-} > \text{-}\check{z}\text{-} > y$

13) $hača\text{-} > ča\text{-}$ $hača > ažа > ža$

13) $at\dot{\imath}\text{-} > t\dot{\imath}\text{-}$

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14) $xn > \gamma n$, xan — xn

15) $(x)šm > \check{z}m > m$

15) $(x)šn > \dot{z}n > n$ $am/n >$ Y am/n / M om/n

16) $r\check{s}n > r\check{z}n > \underset{\cdot}{n}$ 20) > M η^{gy}

16) $rn > n$

16) $r\text{-}n > n$

16) $r\text{-}dn > rn$

17) $rn\text{-}t > nt$ $> \eta k^y$ $>$ Y k^y

MORPHOLOGY

Nouns.

Stem-Formation

I. *Primary Stems.*

173. Ancient stems in *-a* are numerous in Y—M. As a matter of fact, most genuine Y—M nouns ending in a consonant go back to, or may go back to, stems in *a* Thus, e g *awlān* 'bridle', *iščīn* 'female breast', *fšarm* 'shame', *γū(i)* 'ear', *γȧl* 'thief', *γāδəm* 'wheat', *γalv* 'dog', *γīs* 'goat's hair thread', *lvm* 'tail', *last* 'arm', *mīγ* 'cloud', *mεr* 'man', *nīf* 'navel', M *pūn*^{gy} 'feather', *pūr* 'son', *piščan* 'thigh'; *rūγən* 'ghee', *rūžεn* 'smoke-hole'; *vən* 'bottom'; *wūi* 'wind', *wuš* 'grass', *xul* 'perspiration', *xusur* 'father-in-law', *xūbun* 'sleep', *yōu.* 'grain', *yarš* 'bear'; *yasp* 'horse'; *zīt* 'yellow', and past participles, such as *kər*, *mvr*, etc All of these words correspond to Av. stems in *a* Also a number of other words lacking in Av and Old Prs., are probably original *a*-stems E.g *aspəlan* 'stable', *lūi* 'smoke', *surv* 'hole', *yurzvn* 'millet', *zəvīγ* 'tongue', and many others

174 Ancient *ī̆*-stems are comparatively rare, and most of those surviving are feminines which have been enlarged with the secondary suffix *-o* Unenlarged words are *īž* m 'snake' < *aži-*, *γar* m. 'stone, hill' < *gairi-*, *mɪšč* 'first' < *mušti-*, *γurεx̌* 'knot' < **gra̧ϑi-* (?),[1] but scarcely *wirž* 'thread', v. Voc s v.

[1] Cf §§ 66, 156

Enlarged *ĭ*-stems are *suvdo* 'shoulder' < *suptı-*, *šırno* 'vulva, podex' < *sraonı-*, *wolo*, *wēlo* 'irrigation-channel' < *vaδı-*, *żına*, *żıŋko* 'woman' < *ǰanı-*, *(y)īno* 'blood' < *vohunı-*, *wısto* '20' < *vīsaıtı*, *pıščo* 'back' < *paršti-*, *yoırurso* 'juniper' < *hapərəsī-*; *šīyo* 'female' < *strī-*, *wulēyo* 'span' < **wıdātı-*, *šınǰo* 'needle' < **sučanī-* (?); but *prenǰīo* 'she-goat, one y. old' < **paranačī-* (?)

murγo, *mərγıka* 'ant' < *maurvı-*, *frīyo* 'flea' < **frušı-* (?), *frayıngo* 'she-goat' < **fragāmī(kā-)*.

maxšė 'fly' < *maxšī-* f ,[1] *hənadıy* 'out of breath' < **an-antı-*, but *yaste* 'bone' probably < *ast-*, not *-astı-*. Note *wīya* m 'willow' < *vaētı-* f

Cf Psht *šna* 'hip-bone', *wāla* 'irrigation-channel', *wīna* 'blood', *šəǰa* 'woman' < **strīčī* + *ā*, etc.

175 Ancient stems in *ŭ̄* are *šū* 'horn' < *srū-*, *wulo* 'wife' < *vaδū-*, *x^{u}šo* 'mother-in-law' < **hwasrū* + *ā*; cf *vrīγo* 'eyebrows' In most cases *-ka* has been added at an early date, and *u* has been elided after a single consonant[2] Thus· *urzuγ* 'straight' < *ərəzu-*, *γarγ* 'heavy' < *gouru-*, *yašk* 'tear' < *asıū°*, *zīk* 'knee' < *zānu-*, *vīzγ(a)* 'upper arm' < *bāzu-*, *yuvq* 'arrow' < *ıšu-*; *pərsəγė* 'rib' (pl ?) < *pərəsu-*. Probably also. *parγ* 'mouse' < **paıu-*; *Idəγ*, *Yıdg* < **Hınduka-*, *waly* 'feast' < **wadu-* (?), *γīk* 'penis' < **gᵣšnu-*. But *yēya* 'bridge' < *haētu-* seems to have *-a* added at a comparatively recent date.

176 Ancient stems in diphthongs are *γavo* 'cow' and possibly also *żū(u)*, *żūg* 'leather' (< **ǰau-ka-*[2])

Vraı 'brother' and *zamaı* 'son-in-law', are ancient nominatives of *r*-stems, with **-aḷ* instead of *-ā*, which looked like a feminine ending To this group has also been added *yūı* 'husband's brother'.[3] *ləγdo* 'daughter' goes back to *dugədā*, *duγda* (or **duxtā*), and similarly *ıxō* 'sister' may be derived from < **(y)ahwā* < **hahwā* < **hwahā*

[1] Or, with Psht *mač*, *meč* m, < **maxšı-* (?)

[2] Cf § 149

[3] Cf Voc s v.

yūŋ, *yūr* 'fire' point to a secondary stem **ārta-*, and also *ᵇvor* 'door' may have become thematic at a very early date

čam 'eye', *pǎm* 'wool', *tuγᵘm* 'grain' are ancient neutral nominatives of stems in *n*. Probably also *lad* 'tooth' goes back to **dantah* (< **dantā*, v § 108) *lāmo* 'village' may rest on the pl *dāmaṇ*,[1] *lōmago* 'snare' and *šinamio* 'girl' (< *strī-nāman-*) have had secondary suffixes added to the original *n* stem, and *γūskən* 'cow dung' is derived from a thematic **ᵒsakana-* Note *yēγən* 'liver' < **yáxnya-*, a form based on the oblique stem

The small number of nouns which go back to stems in other consonants than *r* and *n* have probably become thematic at an early date Cf *ivor* 'oath' < *varah-*, *spūo* 'louse' < *spiš*, *zil* heart' < *zərəd(aγa)-*

II *Feminines in -o (-a)*

177 Ancient Ir. nom fem. *-ā* (and acc *-ām*) becomes Y, Mm *-o*, Mg, and occasionally Zar[2] *-å*, G, Z, LSIm, Mti, (t), (sh), and occasionally g, *-a*, Mt palatal *-a* and M(g) *-a* Mg, (sh), ti and LSIm also have *-e*, *-ɛ* in a few words Some of these forms may be plurals, thus e g Mg *pālɛ*, *pāŋᵍγɛ*, Mti *pāle*, *pān'gye* 'foot', 'heel', or Mti *yīne*, *ivōrfe* Mg *yīnɛ*, but *ivorfo* 'blood', 'snow'.[3] But this explanation can hardly apply to e g. Mg, sh *yōivɛ* 'cow', LSIm *feske* 'nose', *yelke* 'duck', etc., and we have to admit the existence of unexplained variants in these dialects of M

178 Some of the words in *-o/a* correspond direct to Av feminines in *-ā*. Thus *xᵛšoio* 'night', *žīo* 'bow-string', *γurvo* 'throat', *xoro* 'ass', *ᵛškiro* 'camel'· Av. *xšapā-*, *jyā-*, *grīvā-*, *xarā-*, *uštrā-* In other cases, too, the *-ā* is probably ancient. Cf *seγio* 'sand', *vəzo* 'she-goat', *riško* 'nit', *tīro* 'darkness', *yaržo* 'beard' with Psht. *šəga*, *ɯuza*, *rīča*, *tyāra*, *žīra*, etc

[1] But *pado* 'road' < *pantå* is not an ancient stems in *n*

[2] Z's informants probably belonged to different villages

[3] Cf Psht *wīne*, *wāure*, pl in common use

sōro 'dung', *γavo* 'cow', *šɪno* 'podex', *ɪno* 'blood', *warfo* 'snow' correspond to Av *sairya-*, *gav-*, *sraoni-*, *vohunī-*, *vafia-*, and *zɪnɪo* 'daughter-in-law' was originally a stem in *-a-*. But Psht has *saɪă*, *šna*, *wīna*, *wāwra* as fem., and Shgh. *zənaž* goes back to **snušā-*[1] It is, of course, possible that in some cases the formation in *-ā* has been made independently in the various dialects, and Y *mūo* 'sheep' < **maišā* differs not only from Av *maēšī-*, but also from Psht *mēž* (Shgh *maž* is doubtful in this respect)

179. Forms in *-o/a* may of course denote the female animal (cf Voc s vv *mūo*, *v°zo*, *kɪrɪo*) But in many cases the fem form in *-o* is epicene Besides *xoro* and *'škɪrō* mentioned above, we have also *rūso* 'fox',[2] *kovɪo* 'pigeon', *k°unγo* 'magpie', *wofšīo* 'wasp'; *wūro* 'duck', *xurūso* 'weasel', etc

The *ā*-stem is ancient in *åmuno* 'apple' (Psht. *mana*), and probably also in some other names of plants and fruits But the use of the suffix *-o/a* has been extended to the majority of such words. V. Voc. s vv. *åbrūo*, *agɪdro*, *oγuzo*; *alăno*, *ɪmoγō*; *amaxno*, *ârɪčo*, *ɪrγoγo*, *ašasto*, *axrīo*, *azīto*, etc.

A separate f form in *-o* of adjectives is still in use.[3]

180. Many Prs lw s in *-a* have been included among the Y—M words in *-o/a* Thus, e g *aftōɪo* 'bucket', *xaɪbuzo* 'melon', *banafšo* 'violet'; *âɪno* 'mirror', *amsāyo* 'neighbour', *bīwo* 'widow', Y *paisō* (but Mm *paɪsa*) 'money'. This suffix has also been added to other lw s E g , *rōγ(o)* 'deodar' < Khow. *rōγ*; *amburo* 'pincers' < Prs. *ambūr*; *qačɪo* 'scissors' < *qaɪčī* Note *kučīo* 'street' < Prs. *kūča*

[1] Also Psht *nžōr*, Bal *našār* presuppose an earlier **nušā*.

[2] Cf Lidén, Namn och Bygd, 19, 87 sq about other epicene names of the fox, and Meillet BSL, 32, 7.—Note Mm *škʸuro* f. and epicene *nar-škyur* m.

[3] Cf § 195

Ancient Suffixes in k

III. *Nouns in -γ, -g.*

181. The ancient suffix *-ka* remains as a velar after *u*,[1] after original or secondary *ā* (Y *zəvīγ*, M *zəvū* 'tongue' < **hizwāka-*; *pīγ* 'onion' < **pitāka-* (?), *sīγ* 'hare' < **sāk* < **šāhaka*), after *au* and *ū* (*ᵊstūγ* 'lock of hair' < **stūka-*, *ᵊrouγ* 'markhor', *žū(g)* 'hide' < **ǰauka-*), and after a consonant (m Mti *wīlx: ivīlγ* 'kidney' < *vərəṭka-*) But this *γ/g* is not a productive suffix in Y—M, and from a synchronic point of view there is no difference between the *γ*'s e.g in Y *wurγ* 'wolf'; *horγ* 'work'; *yarγ* 'heavy', *yūγ* 'yoke', *sīγ* 'hare'

IV. *Masculines in Y -ė, M -iy*

182. A still living and productive suffix is Y *-ē* (*-ə*), Mm, g *-iy*, t, (t) *-iy*, (g), ti, (sh) *-i*, Z *-əy*, G, *-ē(y)* < *-akah.*[2] Cf the similar development in Psht · Y *stārë* (Yr *stārə*), Mm, g *stōriy*, t, (g) *stōri(y)*, Z *stōrəy*. Psht *stōrai* 'star'

The suffix appears to be ancient in this word and also in *fɛrγāmə*, *frayomiy* 'young he-goat'· Psht *waryūmai*, Mm *nūwiy* 'new' Psht. *nawai*, Sgl. *nuwōk*, M *rūyei* 'bowels' Prs *rūda*; *ware* 'lamb': Psht *wrai*, etc., *yastē* 'bone': Sgl *ostōk*, Sogd. *'stk*, *yārē* 'flour'· Shgh *yåužǰ*, etc

In a number of other genuine Y—M nouns and adjectives it is impossible to decide whether the suffix *-ē/-iy* is ancient or not Thus, e g : *mōxė*, *maxiy* 'stick', *vrēri*, *ᵛrērəy* 'brother's son', *yārmė* 'foreleg', etc , corresponding to Shgh. *mâϑ*, Av. *brātūirya-*, Psht *wrārə*, Prs *arm*, etc.

This suffix serves to denote male animals, to form certain adjectives, and to derive secondary nouns, e g *lastē* 'handle' from *last* 'hand', and *yīsė* 'plaited bottom of a bed' from *yīs* 'rope of goat's hair'.

[1] Cf § 148

[2] Or < **-akahya?* Cf *-a* < *-akah* (in *maṛa*, etc), cf § 186?

hadë 'slave' (**han-taka-*), M *ābɪy* 'moraine' (**ham-paɪša-?*) and M *kaləy* 'soot' (**kata-dūta-?*) do not belong here originally.

183 In many lw s *-ė/ɪy* renders Prs and Khow *-ī*. Thus, e g : Y *čugurē* (M *čɪkᵊrī*) 'rhubarb', *čīnē*, *čīnī* 'cup', *našpotɪy* 'pear', *pšānė* (M *pɪšânī*) 'forehead', *xāle* 'empty' from Prs , *ačardɪne*, °*nɪ* 'wedge for fastening the plough-share', *calandurë* 'window', *pūɪne* 'bellows', *vrazɪdɪne* 'pillow', etc from Khow Sometimes *-ė* varies with *-ī*. V. above, and cf Y *vɪrzane·* M *vɪznī* 'pillow', Y *čīrë* Y, M *čīrĭ* 'apricot', Y *parguščе*, M *par-guškᵘɪy* but also °*škᵘī* 'finger-ring'

184. A variation between *-ė* and *-(y)a* (< *-yaka-?*) occurs in· Y *ɪzė*. M *yɪyya*, etc 'goatskin bag', Y *yuve*. M *γuvya* 'wooden trough', Y *pəzăxĕ*, M *pizaxɪy* Z *pɪzaxya* 'male sheep', but also Y *muškoya* M *muškayɪ*, *məškåəy* 'calf'.

A double suffix, theoretically < **ka-ka-* appears in Y *žunaγē* 'small boy', and possibly in Z *dunayəy* 'distressed'

V *Nouns ɪn -a (-o).*

185. The apparently masc. suffix Y, Mm, Z, G, LSI *-a* Mg, (g), t, ti *-o* (Z also *-å*) appears in the following groups of words

1) A number of words which have no variants without *-a* and no corresponding feminines· *mīra* 'sun', *vīra* 'burden', *xšĭra* 'milk'; *nĭya*, *pōya* 'sour mɪlk', *ɪvazda* 'fat',[1] *lᵊvaza* 'dough', *fī(y)a* 'shovel, shoulderblade', *ɪzma* 'firewood', *wīya* 'willow'; *yɛya* 'bridge'[2] Probably also Mtɪ *nɪvīlo* 'bedding' and *nāmyo* 'felt' are m.

2) Names of animals, chiefly worms and insects *ustada* 'spider', Mg *čal-kɪrmo* 'an insect', *kač-kurma* 'silk-worm', Mm *fusfesīya*, *yaspa* 'locust', *karbəsa*, etc 'lizard', *kautīa*, *rawa* 'butterfly', *xowɪza* 'bug'; *mɪgᵛa* 'ring-dove', *tažīa* 'heron'.

3) In a few cases I have noted m. forms in *-a* corresponding to f forms in *-o*· *vuza* 'he-goat', *mɪya* 'male oorial'

[1] Mm *maska*, but Y *masko* 'butter'

[2] Cf § 175

4) The majority of words in *-a* are derived from still surviving forms without this suffix. In many cases the addition of *-a* does not seem to change the meaning of the word, but the suffix may perhaps have a diminutive force Cf. Voc. s.vv *åbūya* (*ābiy*), *iščīn* (*yïšk^{y}una*), *bubuka*, *bǎγa* (*bāγ*), *c^{ə}kena*; *čula*, *čana*; *maška*, *nif* (*nūfa*), *nowīsa*, *maṛa*, *mɛr*, *rūγ^{ə}n* (*rūγna*), *surv*(*a*), *tōlo*, *taya*, *vīzγa*, *wulγa*; *wāzd* (*wazda*)

But note on the other hand *åγurγa* 'scrotum'· *åγurγ* 'egg', *ilīra* 'calf of the leg' *ilīr* 'belly', *ustada* 'spider'· *ustāt* 'carpenter' (* 'weawer'?), *mišča* 'sheaf of corn'· *mɪšč* 'fist', *pukara* 'leather strap of pellet-bow' *p^{ə}korë*, *pukōr* 'mouth', *γūɛn polma* 'lobe of the ear'· *poləm* 'soft', *pūsura* 'part of the spinning-wheel'. *pusur* 'head', *šfīna* 'instep'· *šfīn* 'comb', *yaspa* 'locust'· *yasp* 'horse'.

5) In lw s Prs *-a* is frequently rendered by Y *-a* Thus *arra* 'saw', Yzh *kāfīla* (but Ysh *kōfilė*) 'caravan', *mīwa* 'fruit'; *kūza* 'jar', *qala* 'fort', Yg *bāša* (but Mm *bāšo*) 'falcon', etc I have not found any rule for the rendering of Prs *-a* with Y *-a* or *-o*.

186 It appears from Z's material that the numerous M lw s from Prs words in *-a*(*h*), pl *-agān* have stressed *-a'* and pl. *-a*[illegible] Y pl. *-aγë* e g. in *mɪwaγë* 'fruit-trees', *degazaγë* 'fork of breech-loader' < Prs. **dō-gaza*

According to Z, genuine M words and a few early lw s in *-a* have stressed penultimate and pl in *-akɪ* = Y *-akë* in *åγurγakë* 'testicles'; *wul'ˈγākə* 'kidneys' (*wulˈγa*)

M *-ˈa* has evidently been borrowed from Prs , and pl *-ˈagɪ*, Y *-aγė* has been formed on the pattern of Prs. *-agān* at a comparatively recent date, but before the change of *-g-* > *-γ-* in Y [1] Also *-a* *-akɪ*, *-akë* has probably been borrowed, but at a much earlier date, when *-k-* was still preserved in Prs., but had already been sonorized in Y—M. The *-k-* of the pl renders a derivation from a genuine pre-Y—M suffix *akah* uncertain.

But note that the pl of Y *maṛa* is *maṛë*, and of Z *xūˈrəya* 'sister's son' *xūˈrīī*

[1] Cf. § 45

VI. *Nouns in -k.*

187. A suffix *-(e)k* occurs in Prs lw s (e g. *xūk*, *puṡāk*, *xurāk*, etc) and as a secondary suffix in *fərγōmček* 'female calf, 1 y. old', *rīzayak* 'goats and sheep', *pəˈnek* 'leaf', *poršık* 'lip', *stunek* 'throat', *kāɣıak* 'yoke-peg'

VII. *Nouns in -γo/go*

188 Anc Ir. *-akā*, the f equivalent of *-akah* survives in Y *-γo*, M *-go*, *-ga*, *-γa* Cf e g Y *vrīγo*, Mm *°go*, Mg *°gå*, M(g) *°ya*, Mt *°γa*, Z, G *°ga* 'eyebrow'.

But words in *-γo* are not now used as f of masculines in *-e*, except in the case of Mm *vrērıgo*, *xurīgo* 'brother's, sister's daughter' *xuıī*, *xūrəya*, *vrērı*, *v°rērəy* m, and perhaps Yg *wōrγo* 'she-lamb, 1—2 y. old': Ysh *wʌre* 'male new-born lamb'.

Only a small number of words in *-γo* have exact parallels in other Ir. languages Examples are *nəmālγo* 'salt': Psht. *mālga*, *sāγo* 'shade': Sogd. *sy''k'*, *woɣγo* 'quail' Phl *vartak*, Skr *vartakā-*, *xūγo* 'fountain' Orm *xāko*, and possibly *yåuγo* 'water' Wkh *yupk* (but Orm *wok* is m), poss *vrīγo* 'eyebrow'. Oss *ærfig*.

But also other words of this type may be ancient. E g *frīγo* 'flea' < **fɪušıkā*, *orunγo* 'light' < **ā-ɪauxšnakā-*, *frayıŋgo* 'she-goat' < **fra-gāmī-kā*; *l°roγo* 'clear sky' < **ıdrakā-*, *xīrγo* 'water-mill'; *zevırγo* 'birch-tree' Note the adjectives *stīnγo* 'supine'; *yūγo* 'one of several'.

As a secondary suffix we find *-γo*, *-go* in M *bīwogo* 'widow' < Prs *bīwa*, *pıloγo*, *pıōlega* 'cup' < Prs *piyāla*, *tavdoγo* 'n. of a tree' < Prs. **tafta* (?), *maxmudiγo* 'dagger', etc

VIII. *Nouns in -ko (-ıko)*

189. The fem. suffix *-ko* (*-ka*) is common Thus, e g. Z *ˈyark'a* 'small egg' (cf s v *åyurγ*), M *kužkɛ* 'hair', Y *padreško* 'small wooden bowl', *pɪško* 'cat', *pəško* 'tray', *toško* 'adze', *yaxko*, *yalko* 'duck',

zaǐčko 'child-bearing', *žiŋko* 'woman' This last-mentioned word is a derivative of M *žına*, but apart from that *-ko* does not seem to be productive any longer, and after surd consonants it may simply be a phonetic variant of *-go*

The enlarged form *-ıko* is still largely used to form diminutives, etc., from words in *-o* Only a few examples of this numerous group can be given here. *oguščiko* 'finger' (*oguščo*), *luydıko* 'daughter', *mūrγıko* 'meadow', *xūγıko* 'spring', *suvdıko* 'end of a bow' (*suvdo* 'shoulder'), *wēlıko* 'small irrigation-channel', etc, etc.

From words in *-γo*, *-ko* are formed deminutives in *-γıko*, *-kıko*. Thus, e g · *γəlōγıko* 'small cup', *waryıko* 'lamb', *žiŋkıko* 'woman'; *fīγıko* 'small spade', *postıγıkı* (pl ?) 'bark of a tree', either from unrecorded or disappeared forms **fiγo*, **pōstıγo*, or direct from forms in *-o*

IX *Nouns in -ya, -ga*

190 The masc suffix Y *-γa*, M *-ga*, *-γo*, theoretically from **-kaka-* (cf. Psht. *-gaı*, etc) is comparatively rare and includes forms of different origin.

In Y *vīzγa* 'upper arm' (in reality *vīzγ* + *a*), *təplāγa* 'drum', *stūγa* 'throat', *kıtaγa* 'almond' (Kafirı lw), *šafšīγà(n)* 'armpit'. In M we find *čānoγo* m 'male kid, one year old' (*čano* 'new-born kid'), *čūžīoγo* m 'chicken' (*čužıya* f), *frayōmıoγo* 'he-goat, one year old' (*frayomiy*), *ǰıānoγo* 'male calf, one to two years old' (*ǰuâna*), *wəryoγo* 'male lamb' (*worya*), *zıŋgyıgo* 'small boy' (Y *žunaγe*) In Mm *-ga* has been added to lw s in *aftōvaga* 'bucket', *amsāyaga* 'neighbour'; *fâxtaga* 'dove'

Mg *kâγəko* 'throat' (ınterior) corresponds to Sogd [redacted] 'palate', but the *k* cannot be direct derived from ancient *-k-*.

Regarding the fem suffix M *-gâgå* (of masculine participles in *-gå*) cf. Z p 122.

X *Nouns in -ī.*

191. As mentioned above, *-ē/-iy* has been substituted for *-ī* in most lw s, but in recent borrowings *-ī* remains Thus, e g from Khow *ārdı* 'middle of the floor', *pɨ̀cılī* 'n. of a plant', *madırı* 'hem'; *kıtorī* 'dried mulberries', etc From Prs Y *naharī* 'breakfast'; M *čarpoyī* 'bed'—*čaulī* 'stirrup'; *kafčī* 'hollow below sternum'; *qīzagī* 'bridle'; *čōpī* 'lie' are of Prs origin, but the suffix seems to have been added in Y—M

Also some genuine words end in *-ī· froī* 'chip', *fšaī* 'out of breath', *fšīn* 'very ripe and soft', *paržınī* 'hedge', *čoromī* 'the fourth (finger)'

XI *Nouns in -x-*

192 Several Y—M words have preserved the ancient suffix *-xă*, but they do not form a group, and the suffix is not productive any longer

Examples are· *malax* 'locust' (lw ?), *mʊx* 'month' (< **māhaxa-*), *max* 'peg' (*mīx* 'nail' < Prs), *ɯoxo* 'root-fibre' (Prs *bēx*), *rōx*[2] 'cheek' (lw ?), *xāxo* 'thistle' (**xāra-xā-*[2]), *pɛnáxko* 'eyelashes' (**paśnaxa-*), *selxıko* 'sorrel', Y *alīxa* 'ribs' (only MFB) Also *amaxno* 'sloe', *zaxmo* 'field' and M *zoyno* 'chin' probably contain an ancient *-xā*[1] But *awarxo* 'flame' goes back to *urı āxra-*, and Y *cərox* 'spark', *nax* 'floor' are probably lw s. *krox* 'scab' may be an adaptation of Khow. *kolūk*, and in *banḍʊx* 'a kind of handmill' an Ir suffix has been added to a stem which must be of IA origin

XII *Nouns with Other Suffixes.*

193 Traces of an ending in *-z* appear in *bayaz* 'bleating',[2] *mılyuz* 'red clay', cf *dorz-kuɽyuz* 'weaver', *kɨ̀ščyuz* 'cultivator'

[1] Cf § 96

[2] Cf Par *donas, khânas*, Pashai *yānas* 'bellowing'

In *yadmin* 'wheaten bread' and *kōskīn* 'barley bread' we find a suffix *-īn* < *-aina*, which has also been transferred to *arzəmin* (for **arzanin*) 'millet-bread' and *maymun* 'pea-bread' (*muyo*).

Noun-Inflexion.

The Article

194 The numeral *yū* 'one' is sometimes used nearly in the sense of our indefinite article, but I do not think it would be correct to call it an article from the point of view of the Y—M linguistic system. E g *yū lᵊvər noyor* Mm 'a door appeared', *no yū kuaˈtinen* 'with a rich man'

In Ysh *yurd wo maṛakɛn* 'the man took it', etc the function of *wo* approaches that of a definite article Cf. *wo ādam* 'the man', *wo vira yurah* 'seize the burden', etc

Gender

195 Y—M is one of the few modern Ir. dialects which still preserve, at any rate to some extent, the ancient distinction between the masculine and the feminine.

In Y the f of adjectives has a separate form, e.g. in *xᵘšuvdo* f. 'sweet', *muṛo* f 'dead', *zōro* f. 'old', Yzh *umidvāro* (but Ysh *umīdvār*) 'pregnant', *yauyo axleno šūi* 'the water became cold', *mun wulo šiloxo šūi* 'my wife became destitute', Yzh, sh *ᵘsturo-guščo*, Yg *stro oguščiko* 'thumb' For examples from M cf Z, p 125

In Y adjectives in *-ə* do not change in the fem Thus Yp *mɛr yadə, žiŋgo yadə* 'the man, the woman is blind', Yg *malane oguščo* (Yr *malanoguščo* = *malanˈ ogᵒ* or *malano ˈgᵒᵊ*) 'middle finger' But Mm *malanīgo āgušᵏᵛo* (m **malaniy*), M(t) *yū mār ˈyandiy: žiŋkika yanˈdiya*, cf Z *yādəy* m . *yādiqa* f , etc , v Z pp 122 sqq.

In the past tense no distinction is made in Y Thus Ysh *yū akābur niāsto* 'an old man was sitting' *žiŋkiko niāsto* 'a woman was sitting', *vīo* m , f 'was', etc. Regarding the situation in M cf Z p 125

In the nouns the ancient suffixes denoting gender are still in use Thus we find Y—M *nar-kɪrē* 'cock', but *kɪrrɪo* 'hen'; *nowɪs*, *nəwīsa* 'nephew', 'grandson', but *nowoso*, *nowasɪko*, 'niece' etc , Y *ɪda* m *ɪdɪko* f. 'slave', *wʌre* m , but *wōryo* f 'lamb'. But it is worthy of notice that the pairs *mɪya mɪyo* 'male and female oorial, *vʊza · vʊzo* 'he- and she-goat', *frayomɪy frayɪŋgo* 'male and female kid', *xurī xurīgo* 'sister's son and daughter'; *vrēri vrérɪgo* 'brother's son and daughter' have only been found in M The corresponding Y forms are *frayāmə* or *narbəz : vəzo*, *nar'čan pran'jĭo*, while *no'wīsa nowasɪko* are used both for 'grandchild' and for 'nephew', 'niece' [1]

Evidently the feeling for grammatical gender has been weakened in Y, possibly under the influence of Khow In Sgl the development has proceeded still further, and the only traces left of the ancient distinction are the suffixes denoting males and females of a few animals.

Number.

196 The pl suffix is normally *-ė*, *ĭ* in Y and *-ĭ* in M.

Thus from stems in consonants. Y *yaspe* 'horses', *kārɪake* 'yoke-pegs', *ādamė* 'men', *pūrē* 'sons', *yaškē* 'tears', *ladɛ* 'teeth', *Idyë* 'Yidghas', *zəmonɛ* 'children', *lɪvdanɪ* (Yp) 'fireplaces'; *šɪlaxɛ* 'naked', Mm *âdamɪ*, *pūrɪ*, *lodɪ*, *Yɪdəgī*, *čārɪwoyɪ* 'cattle', Mg *nāxšī* 'songs', Mt *mɪžɪ* 'days'; Mti *wīlye*, (*wīlx*) 'kidneys'.

From stems in Y *-ė*, M *-ɪy*, etc : Y *stārɪ* 'stars', *rūī* 'bowels', *larzɪ* 'sheaf' (pl of *larzē* 'sheaf-band'), *maxše'ī* 'mosquitoes', *čapɪī* 'door-frame' M(g) *storɪī*, t *storqī*, *rū'īī* 'bowels' (Mm *'rūyiy* sg) Ysh *wʌrɪ'ān* 'lambs' (*wʌ're*) is probably a persianized, incorrect form.

From f stems in Y *-o* Y *ləydė* 'daughters', *wulė* (Ysh *wuli avəzde* 'brought wives'), *čoguli* 'hoofs', *agmīn-kurmīkɪ* 'bees', *špūū* (?) 'lice' (sg. *špūo*), *nāstɪ* 'sitting' (f pl). M *luydɪ*; *ašostɪ* 'shrubs'.

From stems in Y *-a*: Y *mare* 'men', *muško'ī* 'calves' (*muško'ya*),

[1] Yr employed *nuwoso* both for the m. and for the f

šināmiī 'girls' (*šinamia*) Regarding Y *miwayë* 'fruit-trees'; MZ *wīyaki* 'willows', etc cf above § 186.

From stems in *-ī* Y *čaulī* 'stirrups', M *Munǰiyī* 'Munjis' (*Munǰī*). From stems in *-ai*, *-oi*: Ysh *kᵘayī*, Yr, Bidd. *kyēi*, M *kyai*, Mg *kyayī* 'houses',[1] Mg *vᵊiōi* 'brothers' (sg. *vᵊrōi*).

197 After numerals we find the sg in certain phrases Thus Y *čīr miǎ*, M *ǎirai miǎ* 'four, three days' But M *yu čad mīǎi* 'some days', Y *čīr wule* 'four wives', *loh* (*ǎiroi*) *pūre* 'two (three) sons', M *lu luydi* 'two daughters', Y *hazār rupáyī* (and *rupayo*) 'one thousand rupees' The sg. forms cannot have a purely phonetic explanation, as is the case in Prs, but must either be due to influence from Prs, or to general syntactical tendencies common to many languages. LSIy gives *mer* and *ādam* 'men' as pl forms.

Note Z *marduman štat* 'people said' with the collective subject in sg and the verb in pl

198 Tedesco[2] derives the pl. suffix *-ė*, etc, from *-āh* and, as far as Y—M is concerned, I believe he is right. It might be argued that if f sg *-ā* and f pl *-āh* both resulted in Y *-o*, the pl of ancient stems in *i*[3] could be extended to the stems in *ā*, in order to establish a clear distinction between sg and pl Thus·

Sg.	**vuzā*	**suvd* + *ā*	changed into	*vuzo* *suvdo*
Pl	**vuzā*	**suvdē*		*vuzė* *suvde*

It might also be possible to derive the pl of ancient stems in *-aka-* from **-akāh* (> **áyo* > *ei*, *ii*) without assuming a change of *-āh* > *-ē*.

But it is difficult to see how the type *pūrė* can be explained, except as a direct phonetic outcome of **puθrāh*. There would have been no reason to substitute the pl of the rare masc *i*-stems for a phonetically developed form **pūrā* > Y **pūro*

If we accept Tedesco's theory we must, however, give up the derivation of Y *pado* 'road' direct from **pantāh* (Av *pantå*), and we cannot explain *warfo* 'snow' as an ancient plural.

[1] Cf Voc s v

[2] ZII, IV, p 127

[3] Which were often transferred into the *ā*-group, cf above § 174

Case.

199. The Vocative is expressed by the particle Y *ai*, Z *ē* Thus, e g *äi vrāī*, *ai pūrɛ*, but *ai luydeo* (?) 'O daughters', *äi Parvardıgāra* 'O Creator' (prob from Prs)

The suffix of the obl sg is Y *-ɛn*, or, with vowel harmony, *-an* Thus, e g *vərayɛn* 'brother', *šıfiɛn* 'husband', *mīžɛn* 'day', *sāharɛn* 'desert', *galavānɛn* 'cowherd'; *kuyēn*, *kyēın* 'house', *daryāhan* 'river', *pādšāan* 'king', *šāharan* 'town', *lurayan* 'from afar', *mıštərān* 'prince', M *hâdamɛn* 'man' The only f forms noted in Y are: *žiŋkıkī̃* (= *īn*[2]) 'woman', *wulɛ(n)* 'wife', *Čıtrayī̃*, *Čıtrēyen* 'Chitral' They do not suffice to decide whether Y distinguishes between obl. m and f as is the case in M according to Z[1] LSIy gives *loyda* 'daughter' as nom and obl

Regarding the derivation of the oblique from **-aina* cf Tedesco, ZII, IV, p 156.[2] Konow's objection[3] to a derivation of Khotan Saka *-ana* (Maral Bashi *-ena*) < **-aina* does not necessarily affect Y—M But the vocalism and the difference between the m. and f forms in M render Tedesco's derivation uncertain in details The m form might go back to **-ana* and the f to **-ǐna*, based upon it and belonging originally to the stems in *ī*.

The obl pl suffix is Y *-əf* (*-ef*, *af*), M *-af*[4] E g Y *pūrəf* 'sons', *čīrıef* 'apricots', *žiŋkəf* 'women', *Idgɛf* 'Lutkoh', *Hartɛf*, *Tuyakaf* names of villages The derivation < **-abıš*[5] seems obvious

An ancient gen. pl has been preserved in Mm *Yıdᵊyūn* 'Lutkoh', cf. also *Yıdᵊgânə ɔ̄ı* 'Yidgha' *Munǰân* is a Prs form.

[1] P 126, m *-an*, f *ın*

[2] A different view is expressed by Z (p 126), who compares the Shgh loc. (or gen abs) in *-and*, Sar *-an*

[3] Saka Studies, p 41

[4] Tedesco's *-ew*, *-au* (l c p 156) are miswritings or misprints

[5] Cf Tedesco, l c

Composition.

200 Y—M possesses a number of ancient nominal compounds Some of these contain ancient prefixes, such as *ā*, *an*, *us*, *ham*, *abi*, *upa*, *pati*, *pari*, *parā*, *fra*, *hada*, *wi*, etc Thus, e g · *ārunyo* 'light', *hənadiy* 'out of breath', *usxūbun* 'awake', *hadamə* 'limb' and *ābūya* 'moraine'; *avlāsto* 'sleeve' and *awlān* 'bridle', *vəzaxo* 'womb', *pišćan* 'thigh', *parżīn* 'enclosure' and *pargušće* 'finger-ring', *prasāl* 'last year', *feryāmə* 'he-goat', *lomalen* 'half-full', *wulēyo* 'span'.

Other ancient compounds, regarding which see Voc s vv, are e g *agᵘmīn* 'honey', *uščeno* 'hay-stack', *aspəlan* 'stable', *yūārikē* 'ear-ring', *šinamia* 'girl', *pīstān* 'udder', *yurzuyo* (?) 'crushing-stone', *yursilko* 'shoe-string', etc.

Compounds of a more modern type are numerous, and new ones are constantly being formed The principles of formation are similar to those found in other Ir. languages, and examples will easily be found in the Vocabulary

Note the adverbs *do-kučo* 'out' and *da-dram* 'inside, in'. Also the type *fəskaf-surv* 'nostril', *lasten-bot* 'wrist' must be considered as a kind of compound

Adjectives

201. Regarding the inflexion of adjectives for gender and number cf § 195.

Luro 'far, distant' appears to be inflexible. Yzh *yo ˈādam luˈo*, *yai ˈādame luˈro*, Mg *wə kyai ləre*, *wai kyāyī ləˈre* But *luro* is probably derived from the Av abl *dūrāt̰*

I have come across no comparative or superlative forms, but the LSI. gives Y *kemder* 'younger', and M *že yexa-iš sterder* 'he is taller than his sister' (Y *że wen ixa blend astet*) I heard e g. Y *ˈzo że-ˈyen* (*žo-ˈwon*) *uˈstur* 'I am bigger than he', *mən vərai žə tō vərayen ustūr*.[1] Cf also Bidd *eyen kugoren mʌn kugor yašē astet*

[1] Cf § 217.

'my sword is better than his', *zo eyen tīz yazʌm* 'I can run faster than he can' (without *žo*)

The suffix *-der* is possibly borrowed from Prs. The genuine Y form may have been preserved in *mištor* 'mehtar, prince'.

Numerals.

202 The typical forms of the numerals (for details see Voc. s vv.) are

	Yzh	Mm
1	*yū*	*yū*
2	*lo^{h}*	*lʊ*
3.	*x̌^{u}ˈroɪ*	*x̌^{u}ˈroɪ*
4	*čšīr*	*čfūr*
5.	*pānš* (Ysh *pānj*)	*ponž*
6	*uxˈšo*	*oxˈšo*
7.	*ˈavdo*	*ˈovdo*
8.	*ˈaščo*	*ˈošk^{y}o*
9	*nōu*	*nāu*
10	*los*	*da*
11	*losˈyū*	*yōzda* (Mg)
12	*losɪlo*	*dɯōzda* (Mg)
13.	*losx̌^{h}rāɪ*	*sēzda* (Mg)
14	*losɪč^{h}šīr*	*čôrda* (Mg)
15		*pōnzda* (Mg)
16		*šônzda* (Mg)
17		*ˈavda*
18		*ˈažda* (Mg)
19		*ˈnūzda* (Mg)
20	*wɪsˈto*	*bǐst* (G *wīst*)
30.	*yūwɪstolos*	*sī* (*s^{u}ī*)
40	*luˈwɪst*	*čel*
50.	*luwɪstoˈlos* (Yr)	
60.	*x̌^{u}ˈroɯɪst* (Yr)	
100	*pānžwɪst* (Yr), *yušōr* (Yg)	*sad*
200	*loswɪst* (Yr) — 1000	*azōr* (Yp), *hazār* (Yzh)

Apart from the fact that Y has preserved the genuine forms *los* and *wisto*, and that it has borrowed from, or been influenced by[1] Khow in cases where M adopted Prs forms, the differences between the two dialects are only of a phonetic nature

It will be observed that Y and Mm distinguish as regards accentuation between *ux'šo*, *ox'šo* '6' on the one hand, and *'avdo*, *'aščo* etc on the other This distinction is no doubt of ancient origin (*ux'šo* < *xšvaš*, and *'avdo* < *'haftā*, with *-ā* from *aštā*), but it has been obliterated in most M dialects Thus e g. M(sh) has *ox'šə*, *ov'də*, *oš'kʸə*, with the same accentuation in all three numerals.

Ancient numerals are preserved in *ǎirizen* 'three days ago', *ǎirasāl* 'two years ago' and in *čurmo*, *pčūrma* 'four days ago'. Cf. also s v *čirᵍᵛīzen* 'four days ago'. *čoromī* 'fourth' is probably a Prs lw

Other numeral forms to be noted are: *yūyo* 'one of several'; *lohrīnǰ* 'double', *lohsaxo* 'a period of two years' (cf *yùsaxo*); *lūni*, *luánekė* (pl) 'twins', and, possibly, Y *avɛli*, Z *'avel'yi* 'both' < *ubaya duye* (?)

Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns.

203 1st Prs Sg.

Y	M
Nom *zo* zh, sh, g, p, *zə* sh, r, u, g.	*za* (*zo*?) m, *zə* t, *zå*, *zə* Z
Obl , Gen *mən* zh, sh, g, u, r, *mun* sh, u.	*mun*, *mun* t, (t), *mən* Z.
Predic Gen *'mən-kǎn* zh, sh.	*'mə-kån*, *'mənå* Z
Acc *va 'mən* zh, *və mən* zh, r, *vo* (*wo*) *mən* sh, *vo mun* u	*və mən* m, *'va-mən* Z.
Dat. *'nā-mən* zh, sh, *'nā-mun*, *-man* sh.	*nō-mən* g, *'na-mən* Z
Abl *ža 'mun* zh, *žō*, *žʌ mən* sh.	*žu mun* m.
Comit. *'lǎ-mən* sh.	

[1] The vigesimal system of Y is of Khow origin.

1st Prs. Pl

	Y	M
Nom	*max* zh, sh, *māx* g, r, *mōx* r	*mox* m, *mŏx* Z
Obl.	*māx* g, r, *mox* r	
Gen	*amax* zh, sh, *max* sh (?)	ˈ*a-mōx* Z.
Acc	*va max* zh	ˈ*va-mōx* Z
Dat	ˈ*nā-max* zh, sh, *na-*, *nə-max* sh, *nomāx* Bidd	*nā-moγ* (!) g, *na-mōx* Z.
Abl		*ža-mox* m.

2nd Prs. Sg

Nom.	*tu* zh, sh, r, g, p, *tə* sh.	*tu*, *tə* m, Z.
Obl, Gen.	*tŏ* zh, sh, g, r, u, *ta* zh (?), sh	*to*, *tə* m, *ta*^{w}, *tå*, *tə* Z
Predic Gen.	*ta-*ˈ*kăn* zh, sh, u.	ˈ*tə-kån*, *tə*ˈ*wå* Z
Acc	*və* ˈ*to* zh, r, g, *v*^{w}*to* u, *vto* zh, u, g, *fto* sh.	*fto* m, *fta* (t), *ftə* t, Z
Dat	ˈ*nā-to* zh, *na-tŏ* sh, r.	*na-to* m, *na-tå* Z
Abl.	ˈ*ž-tō* sh, (*žo-to* denied by zh).	
Comit	*lə to* r	
Adess	*də tō* sh.	

2nd Prs. Pl

Nom	*maf* zh, sh, r, g, *mof* r.	*mof* m, *mŏf* Z
Obl.	*māf* g.	
Gen	*amaf* zh, sh	ˈ*a-mōf* Z.
Predic. Gen	*amaf kan* zh, sh.	*a*ˈ*mōfå*, *ża-mōf* Z
Acc	*va* ˈ*maf* zh.	*vaha-mof* (!) m, ˈ*va-mŏf* Z.
Dat.	*nā-maf* zh, sh, *na-*, *no-māf* sh	ˈ*na-mōf* Z
Abl		*žā-*, *żaha-mof* m

14. The inflexion of the sg of the Personal Pronouns is based on the two-case system [1] Thus *zo* < *azəm*, *mən* < *mana*, *tu* < *tυəm*

[1] Cf. Gauthiot, MSL, XX, 61 sqq

(or *tū*), *tō*, *ta*^{w} < *tavă* (*a*)*max* < Old Prs *amāxam*, with preservation of the initial vowel in the stressed, genitive form [1] *ta*, in *ta-kăn* (LSIm *to-kān*), is probably a shortened form of *tō* Cf also Yzh *zo və ta gap γū lārəm* 'I listen to thy word'.

The frequent phonetic coalescence of **ahmāxam* and *(*yu*)*šmāxam* in Ir has caused an embarrasment from which the different dialects have extricated themselves in various ways But in every case it is the 2nd pl. which has had to give way to the more frequently used 1st pl , just as it is the 2nd pl termination of the verb which is changed in case of collision with the 3rd sg [2] A neighbouring Dardic language, Kalasha, which constantly employs a copula with personal inflexion, tolerates a complete homogenity between the nominatives of the Pers Pron 1st and 2nd pl [3] In the Pamir dialects, where the construction without a copula is very widely used, this would not be possible

In Psht and Orm. the distinction between the Pers Pron 1st and 2nd pl has been effected through the introduction of an entirely different, possibly borrowed, stem for the 2nd pl [4] Parachi has utilized a base **ušā* which has become *wâ*,[5] and Wkh has completely remodelled the pl. of the Pers Pronouns [6] In the Shgh and Sgl — Ishk groups the 2nd pl. has been differentiated by the prefigation of *ta-*, *tō-*, etc , taken over from the sg [7] In Ishk. this has been deemed a sufficient distinction (*mux təmə/ux*), but Sgl has differentiated the vowels, too (*amax · təmux*), and the obl form of the 1st pl is *məč*, *mič* < **ahmačiya-*, while the nom. is used also as an obl. in the 2nd pl

In Sar there exists, according to Shaw and the LSI , an unexplained

[1] *amaf* has got its *a-* from *amax*

[2] Cf. Rep on a lingu miss Afgh , 92

[3] Cf Indian Linguistics, V, 361

[4] *tāsū, tus,* etc

[5] This explanation is preferable to that given IIFL, I, 62

[6] Cf Rep Afgh , p 80.

[7] Cf IA **tuşma-*.

difference of quantity between 1 pl *maš* (< **ahmaśya-*),[1] and 2 pl *tamāś*, while Shgh. opposes *māš* to *tamā* (< **ta + šmāk*?)

Y—M agrees with W Ir dialects in employing neither the prefix *t-* in the 2nd pl, nor the adjective base in **-č(i)ya-* for the 1st pl. It utilizes the difference between the ancient gen **māx* < **ahmāxam* (and **(yu) śmāxam*), and the instr **māβ* < **ahmābiś*, etc, to distinguish the two persons It is, of course, possible that a form *māx* (with *-x* from the 1st pl) has never existed in pre Y—M, but that **māβ* has been substituted for **māk*

The assignment of the form in *-f* < *-β* to the 2nd pl was facilitated by the existence of a verbal ending (originally an enclitic pronoun) 2 pl in *-f* < *-v* < *-*dw*[2]

Enclitic Personal Pronouns

205. Regarding the possible employment of the ancient enclitic pronouns as verbal terminations see below § 231

I have only come across a few cases of the use of real pronominal suffixes, and the examples are not all of them quite certain

Thus: *ažawuy-em tu*, *mōzē-em tū*, *dalē-em tu* Ysh 'thou createst me, thou killest me, thou givest me', *agar kōi ke liē-t*, *γaśe*, *kōi ke če liē-t* . 'if anybody gave thee something, it is well, if nobody gave thee anything, . .' In this last example it is possible, but not probable, that *liēt* is the 3rd pl pret

Other instances are Mt *dōam-et* = *zə ftə doam* 'I beat thee', *dīr pādśāan* *kāγaz kəṛo*, *śkār-ən* 'another king wrote a letter and sent it to us' But *škāṛən* might be a nazalized form (cf *nā-to śkāṛə̃* Ysh)

Mm *wo auqât-iś g'yaśk*^{y} '*guzarān-iś śud*' is a Persianism, cf LSIm 2 sg *-it* and 3 sg. *-iś* from Prs

[1] But Psht. *mūnž* < **māš* < **ahmāšya* ?

[2] Cf § 231

Demonstrative Pronouns

206 "HIC" (Proximate)

Sg

	Y	M
Nom	*mŏ* zh, sh, u, *mŏɪ* sh	*mâ* m, Z, *mɔ* m, g, Z.
Obl	*mən* zh, u.	*man* Z
Gen.	*aˈman* zh, *aˈman* zh, sh.	
Predic. Gen	*aˈman kan* zh, *amän k* sh	
Acc	*vəm* zh, *wum* sh	*vum* m, *ˈvə-m(â)* Z
Dat.	*nə-mən* zh, *nə (no) ˈman* sh	*ˈnv-man* m, *ˈnə-man* Z
Abl.	*ɛ̀ɪ-mən* zh, *ɛ̀-im* sh	*ɛ̀ᵘ-ˈman* m, *ˈɛ̌ə-man* Z
Locative	*dėm* zh, *dum* u.	

Pl

Nom	*mɪnd* zh, sh	*myand* m, *myend* g
	mai zh, *mən* sh, *me* g	*mai* m, g, Z.
Obl	*məf* g.	*mɔf* Z
Gen.	*aˈməf* zh, *a mof* sh	
Predic. Gen.	*aˈməf kan* zh, sh.	
Acc.	*və-ˈmaf* zh, *vùmùv* Bidd	*vɪ-maf* m
Dat	*nɪˈməf* zh, *nəˈməf* sh.	
Abl	*ɛ̌ə-ˈmōf* sh	*ˈɛ̀ɪ-maf* m

207 "ISTE" (Half Proximate)

Sg.

	Y	M
Nom	*yŏ* zh, sh, g, *yə* sh	*yâ* m, Z, *yə* Z
Obl	*yən* sh	*yan* Z
Gen	*əˈyen* zh, *āˈyen* sh	
Predic. Gen.	*aˈyen kan* zh, sh	
Acc	*ɪən* zh, *vēī* sh.	*vaī* m
Dat	*nə-yen* zh, sh, *nā-ˈyen, neˈen* sh	*nə-yən* m, *ˈnə-yan* Z
Abl	*ɛ̀e-ˈyen* zh, *ɛ̀ēn* sh.	*ˈɛ̀ə-ˈyan* m, *ˈɛ̀a-yan* Z.
Adess	*dən* zh	

Pl

	Y	M
Nom.	*ɪnd* zh, *yand* sh.	*yɛnd* m, *yend*, *yənd* g.
	yai zh, *yēɪ* sh, *yeh* Bidd	*yaɪ* m, *yaɪ*, *daɪ* Z.
Obl	*a'yef* (?) sh	*daf* Z.
Predic Gen	*a'yɛf kan* zh, *a'yef k* sh	
Acc.	*vȧ-'yɛf* zh, *vēf* sh	*vȧ-'yaf* m.
Dat.	*na-'yɛf* zh, sh, *ne'-ef* sh	
Abl.	*žēf* sh	*žȧ-'yaf* m

208 "ILLE" (Remote)

Sg

	Y	M
Nom	*ɯ̃* zh, sh, u.	*ɯȧ* m, Z, *ɯə* g, *ɯa* Z.
Obl	*ɯən* sh, u	*ɯan* Z (fem *ɯɪn*)
Gen	*a'ɯən* sh	*'a-ɯan* Z
Predic. Gen	*aɯon kan* zh, *aɯən k* sh	
Acc	*ɪōu* zh, sh, *ɯōu* sh, r.	*ɪōu* m, *vȧ-w(an)* Z, *vȧ*^{w} G
Dat	*na-'ɯon* zh, *na'-ɯən*, *no'-ɯon* sh, *nōn* u	*no-ɯan* m, *na-ɯan* Z
Abl	*žo-'ɯon* zh, *žo-'ɯən* sh, u	*žo-ɯan* m, *'ža-ɯan* Z.
Adess	*dōu* zh	*daɯ* LSIm

Pl.

Nom	*ɯɔn* zh, *ɯənd* sh	*ɯend* m, *ɯɪyend* g.
	ɯ̃ɪ zh, sh, *ɯeh* Bidd	*ɯai* m, g, Z
Obl.	*ɯōf* sh, *ɯov* u	*ɯaf* Z
Gen	*o'əf* sh	
Predic. Gen	*o'of kan* zh, *o'əf k* sh.	
Acc	*vo 'of* zh, *vōof*, *ɯōf* sh	*vo-ɯaf* m
Dat	*no-'ɯof* zh, sh, *no-'ōf* sh	
Abl.	*ǰo-ov* Bidd	*žo-ɯaf* m, *'ža-ɯaf* Z.
Adess.	*do-'ōf*	

The bases are as follows

	Sg			Pl		
Nom	*mo*	*yo*	*wo*	*mai* *mind*	*yai*	*woi* *wənd, wiyend*
Acc.	*-m*	*-(a)ĭ*	*-(ō)u*	*məf, maf*	*yɛf, yaf*	*wof, waf*
Obl.	*man*	*yan*	*wən, wan*			

These stems go back to respectively Av *ima-*, *aēta-*[1] and Anc Prs *ava-* An identical system of demonstratives is found in Sgl, which has *am(a)*, *ad(a)*, *ō(aū)*, (obl. *īm*, *īδ*, *yē*), in Shgh with *yim*, *yid*, *yū* (obl. *me*, *de*, *ue*, etc), and in Sogd. with *mu*, *γyδ*,[2] *'w* (nom *'γw*), but not in Yaghn (with *īš*, obl *īt*, *au*, *ax*), or Wkh[3] The Yazgh system (*yuk* < *ayəm*, *duk* < *aēta-*, *ū* < *ava-*) is of a similar but not identical structure, the ancient nom surviving in the proximate demonstrative

Mo goes back to *imăm*, *imat* (cf *zo* < *azəm*), and *yo*, *wo* are probably also original accusatives The modern accusatives *vəm*, *rai*, *vōu* are probably ancient formations *upa imam*, *upa aitam*, *upa aiam* Of the same type are *dum*, etc. The derivation of the gen. 'prefix' *a-* is uncertain.

I have not come across any special fem obl form of *wo*, or any other trace of distinction of gender But Zar gives obl masc *wan*, fem *win*

The nom plurals *mai*, *yai*, *woi* are probably to be analysed as containing *mo*, etc + the pl. ending *-e* *mind*, *yand*, *wənd*, etc recall Sgl *amānd*, *adānd*, *awānd* and also Sogd. *wyšnt*, which Benveniste[4] derives from *aiaē-šānām* + *t-* But the preservation of *nd* in this special case remains unexplained The forms in *nd* are unknown

[1] Cf. Zar s vv —Nom *yo* might, of course, be derived from *aēša*, but this is not probable in view of the Sgl forms

[2] Cf Gramm Sogd., II, 122, but note *δ* < *t*

[3] Cf Wkh, Pronouns

[4] Gramm Sogd II, § 81

to Z, G and the LSIm, and Mm first mentioned them, then denied their existence in M, but afterwards employed them, together with Mg, in his speech I was not able to detect any difference of meaning or use between M *mai* and *mind*, except in so far as *mai* seemed to be the more usual form Z gives *dai*, *daf* besides *yai*, *yaf*. These forms may go back to *ᵏta-*, with early loss of the initial diphthong Cf § 48.

According to Ysh *moi*, *yoi*, *woi* are emphatic forms of *mo*, etc, and not plurals Thus e g, *yoi kyai* sg = *yō kyai*, but *yēi kyēi*, *yand kyēy* pl Cf also *mōy-a* = '*hami ast?*' *moi kōi-kān fərmā?* 'whose can this one be?'

Note the obl Y *məf*, M *maf*, but Pers. Pron. 2nd pl Y *maf*, M *mof*

99 *Yo* and *mo* both correspond to Prs. *in* Thus, e g.· *no-man ces dɛlum* Ysh 'what shall I give this one (*ba ī*)'; *mo ɨamīn ɨaga* Yu 'what kind of place is this (*ī ɨtarɨ ɨā*)?'; *yo kyɛɨ ayēn-kan* Ysh '*ī xāna az ɨst*', *yo koɨ ādam* Ysh '*ī kī ādam ast?*' *yo cəs-mɨn vɨra* Ysh '*ī ɨɨ bār ast?*' *yo, mo*

But *mo* is used especially about quite near objects and persons: *mind ādamɛ nazdīk astet* Ysh 'these men are near', *mo ādam*, *mai* (*mind*) *ādame nazdik* Yzh, *mə kyai qaɨīb* Mm 'this house is near', *myand* (*mai*) *yaɨɨ*, *wai lɨwɨ* Mm 'these are good, those are bad', *wum ɨsa* Ysh 'bring this one (which I have just given you)', *yo maɨa ɨᵘkū*, *waī pərsə zo ɨ-ɨm kyɛyɛn*, *mo kyɛɨ mən-kān* Ysh 'from where is *this* man, ask him . . . I am from *this* (very) house, *this* house is mine', *yo mən ɨīfə mō amaf tāt* Ysh 'this is my husband, this (very man is) your father' Cf also G *yɨmsāl* 'this year' *mo*

Yo, on the other hand, may be used in sentences like *yō ādam luro*, *yaī ādame luro* 'this man is (these men are) far away' But usually it is applied to half-proximate objects Cf Zar, p 180 'указат мест для предметов среднего удаления.' *yo*

Wo usually corresponds to Prs *ū* (*ān*) [1] Thus, e g. *līm nōn* Yu *uo*

[1] Zar тот, он.

'I gave him' (*ba ū*), *n-ou maɹa kyɛɪn* Ysh '*ba ǰā-ɪ-ū maɹdek*', *žīo wōf* 'he beat them (*unhara*)', *wōu č-pərvɪaɣāf* '*ūra na yāfta būdīd*', *bād žo wan* Mm 'after that (*bād az ū*)'. Other examples of *wo* are: *wənd ādame(n) lūro astet* Ysh 'these men are far off', *wo ādam lʊ'ro* Mm, *wə kyai lə'rɛ* Mg; *yo mən kyɛi, wo to kyɛɪ* Yzh 'this is my house, that is your house'

Wo is also used as a Pers. Pron Eg · *wo ruxśat šūɪ* Ysh 'he took leave', *na'wən lɪ'ō*; *lī'o no'wən* 'he gave him', *wən* (*wo*) *'što*, *wōf ɪštōt* 'he, they said', *šəlo won* Ysh '*ba pēš-i ū*', *wōu lə'badəm* Yr 'I winnowed it', *tu do'ōf xabar češ^{y}-a?* 'have you no news about them?' *wo xap kər* Yu 'he kept silent', but in a following passage. *mo xap čī kīt?* 'why does this man keep silent?'

Regarding the use of *wo* as a Definite Article, cf § 194

I never heard any Y form corresponding to Biddulph's '*hooroh*' 'he, she, it' (remote). It is probably a lw from Khow *horo*, and does not seem to be in general use.

Interrogative, Relative and Indefinite Pronouns.

210. *Koɪ* 'who?' (< *kahyā*) is used both as a subst. and as an adj *kōɪ-ste* Yu 'who art thou?' *yo vīra kōɪ-kān* Ysh 'whose burden is this?' *na-'koɪ ase tu?* Yzh 'whom dost thou come for?' *maf na-'koɪ a'sɛf?* But also *yo koi ādam?* Ysh 'what man is this?'

Koi is also an indefinite pronoun *vo koī* Yr 'somebody' (*kasɪra*); *agar kōi ke liē-t γašē* 'if anybody gives thee (anything), it is well'

Kədī is used as a substantive· *kə'dī aγoɪ* 'which one came?' *kedē-vâ* LSIm 'any one' But *kyəm* is an adjective. *kyəm ādam* 'which man?' Regarding the phonetic development of these words v §§ 47, 164

Examples of *ces* 'what' are· *to cɛs nām? to cɪs nām astet? tō nām cɪs mīn?* Ysh 'what is thy name?' *ya cəs mɪn vɪra?* Ysh '*ī čɪ bār ast?*' *mʊn cɛs gu'nā* 'what is my fault?' *cɪs ke nā-mʊn resī* 'whatever I get'; *no-man ces dɛlum* 'what shall I give him? *ces orγ kə'në?*—

ċɪ (ɪn *ċɪ ɪlā) kenem* Yu 'what remedy shall I use?') is Prs Regarding *ce* 'what?', *če, ċī* 'why, what', *čē* 'something' v Voc s vv.

'How much, how big' is *čamīn mo čº žaya* 'what kind of place is this (*ī štarɪ* (= *čɪ-ɬaurī*) *jā*)?' *ċº kənəm* Ysh '*ċɪko* (= *čɪ qadr*) *kənəm?*'

Regarding *ɪnd, mɪnd* 'so much', *ċa(n)d* 'how much', Y *čēɪ*, M *ɪštɪva* 'something' v Voc s.vv

The relative particle *ke*, is borrowed from Prs

Regarding the Reflexive Pronoun *xoɪ* v. Voc

Use of the Cases and Prepositions

211. The Nom is used as a subject with intr. verbs and with trans. verbs in the Present Thus: Yzh *mə ādam ɪrī, maɪ ādamė vrīet* 'this man breaks, these men break', *mo* ˈ*mara* (ˈ*žɪŋkɪko*) ˈ*yade* 'this man (woman) is blind', *mo* ˈ*ādam naˈyan xut* 'this man eats bread', Yg *me ăɪrōɪ meɻe hōr*(*γ*) *kenet* 'these three men are working' (cf Ysh ˈ*mɪnd* ˈ*ādamen* ˈ*horγ keˈnat*), Ysh *yo mun vərai astɛt* 'this is my brother', *ɪvo žɪŋkɪko da čatīr šū* 'the woman went into the tent' Nominative

Note that the Pers Pronouns are frequently used, even when no special stress is laid upon the subject[1] Thus, e g. 1 Sg Y *zo ɪvušɪaday-əm* 'I am hungry', *zo sabā oīm* 'I shall come to-morrow', Mm *zo orγ* ˈ*yɪkenvm* 'I am working', *za ftə* ˈ*duham* (*zə ftə dōam* t) 'I beat thee'—2 Sg *tu ɪvušɪaday-ət* 'thou art hungry', *tu vōu de* 'beat him', *tu ċu žuī* 'what dost thou say?' *tu ces horγ kenė* 'what work art thou doing?' M *tu* ˈ*štɪ* ˈ*yɪkvnɪy* 'thou art doing something'—1 Pl. Y: *max ɪvušɪaday-am, max horγ keˈnam* sh, *māx hōr kəˈnem* g, *mō/āx orγ kəˈnem* r, M *mox orγ yɪkenam*—2 Pl Y *māf ɪvušɪaday-əf*; *maf ces horγ keˈnɛf?* M *mof* ˈ*štɪ yɪkvnɛf, moj* ˈ*male mɪžɪt* 'sit down here' In Ysh *zo ž-īm kyɛyɛn* 'I (am) from this house' the pronoun replaces the copula

[1] As is the case e g in *kū kɪ tu šūyɪt zo asəm* Ysh 'wherever *you* go (ht went), *I* shall go'.

The Nominative is also sometimes used as a subject with transitive preterites.

Thus, e g Yu *žiŋkiko* (*kurmo*) *ʾšto* 'the woman (the grashopper) said', *galavān wazīr luγdo do ʾiγuš žio* 'the cow-herd embraced the vizier's daughter', Ysh *dukandār γurd yū alāno* 'the shopkeeper took a pome-granate', *agar Xədāi ċu maśċe vīi* 'if God had not killed him', LSIm *kamder pūr śta*, LSIy *kemder pūr śto* 'the younger son said'.[1]

With pronouns Yzh *zo* (or *mən*) *vto žīm* (*žīγəm viō*) 'I (had) killed thee', Yr *zo na-to ʾštom* 'I said to thee', Ysh *zo muzdurə kuṛʾγum* 'I have served', *tə naʾγɛn xvrγet-a* 'hast thou eaten the food?' Mm *tə və-mən žīet*, Yr *tū və-mən žīit* 'thou didst kill me', Ysh *wo alāno γurd* 'he took the pome-granate', Ysh, u *wo* (or *uən*) *ʾšto* 'he said', Ysh *yō və-mən žī-śto* 'he was beating me', *wo wulo śto* 'the wife said', *yō ādam naγan xuʾro* 'this man ate bread', Z *wâ žinka va-mən liśkigagâ* 'that woman has seen me'

As an adjective the demonstrative is always put in the nom. in Y· *wo marakɛn ʾštə* 'the man said', etc But Z gives both *wâ mēran* 'this man' and *man idakan* 'this slave' as agents, cf. *wâ* and *waf lu vᵊrōyaf* 'these two brothers', etc

But this construction with nom. and transitive preterite is no doubt of recent origin and due to Prs and Khow. influence[2]

212. Usually we find the subject of a transitive preterite put in the oblique case Thus, e.g. Ysh *pādśān*, *žuwānɛn*, *marakā*, *dukandāre(n)*, *žiŋkikī*, *akābvʾrɛn ʾšto* (etc) 'the king, youth, man, shopkeeper, woman, old man said' (etc), *žiŋkikī̃ tərəft* 'the woman stole', *zinīef pɪstɛt* 'the daughters-in-law asked', *ċes ke Xədāiyɛn līo* 'whatever God gave', Yu *vo wulo vət galavānen* 'the cowherd brought the wife' Oblique

With Pers Pronouns· Y *mən və-to ċaʾdīm* 'I threw thee down', *mən orγ keʾṛəm* 'I worked', *mun xūvən liśċəγəm* 'I have seen a dream'; *mən ʾšto* (Yg *mən śtum*) 'I said', *mən nə pūrɛn amūno līəm* 'I gave

[1] This type of construction seems to be more frequent in LSIm than in LSIy

[2] Cf Par T *ʾân xūṛ* = *mun ʾxūṛ*, *xūṛ um*, IIFL, I, p 96

my son an apple', *mən vto lišċim*, Mm *mun fta lišk^{y}im* 'I saw thee', Mt *mun ftə žīim* 'I killed thee', Yg *tō və-mən žīt* 'thou didst kill me', *māx və-to žiem-štəm* 'we were killing thee', *mox wōu mašċəm* 'we slaughtered him', Yg *māf və-mən žīef-štef* 'you were killing me'[1]

With Demonstrative Pronouns Ysh, u *wən išt(^{y})o* 'he said', *wōf 'štot* 'they said', *yan namaf naγεn līō* 'he gave you bread', *γūrd wo marakεn* 'the man took it'.

Cf Zar (p 126) *Saidan mən luγdå γ^{ə}rəvd* 'Said took my daughter', *wå v^{ə}rōyaf ləškat* 'the brothers saw', etc , LSIm *men* (*ze*) *žiem*, *waf* (*wai*) *žiat* 'I, they beat', etc

In a few cases I heard *mən* instead of *zo*· Yr *mən uzīr luvo vīem* 'I was ill yesterday', *mən vōu dehām* 'I beat him' (pres), Ysh *mun no-wən amūno dålēm* 'I give him an apple'. With attraction to a transitive preterite Y *wən ċəγūvd, 'što* 'he returned and said' This construction is due to the influence of Prs *man*, and, together with the use of *zo*, etc. for the oblique case and the introduction of personal endings in the transitive preterite, demonstrates the gradual dissolution of the ancient middle Ir system.

213. The Attributive Genitive of nouns is usually expressed by the Oblique Genitive

Thus, e g Y *pūrεn pūr* 'grandson'; *pādšāan pūr* 'the king's son', *lastεn boḏ* 'wrist', *γūεn surva* 'the hole of the ear', *Xadāyεn bandε* 'the servant of God', *fəskaf surv* 'nostril', *wo γoi pūrəf nām* 'the names of his sons'

But we also find examples of the nominative used as a genitive E g · Y *mən tāt kyåi* 'my father's house', *šūi n-ou maṛa kyεin* 'he went into the house of that man', *pādšā pūr* 'prince', *wazīr luγdo pādšā pūr pisto* 'the vizier's daughter asked the prince', *last bot* 'wrist' It is not always possible to draw the line between such expressions and nominal compounds

[1] Yr *mōx* (!) *və-mən žīef-ištəf* and Yzh *max* (!) *či va-maf* (!) *da'haf* 'don't kill us' must be mistakes

The *iẓāfat* construction occurs in fixed formulas and compounds borrowed from Prs Thus, e g Y *ba nām e-Xudā, ba hokm-e-Xadāyɛn* (with obl.) 'at God's command', *čarx-ɪ-falak*; *dārū-i-bīhušī*, *sar-ɪ-dɪl*, *dɪl-ɪ-žɪgar*, etc

Of the pronouns the common gen -obl case, or the special gen form is used:

Y *mən pūr rīza* 'my son is small', *yo mən ida* 'this is my slave', *yo mʊn vᵊrai astɛt* 'this is my brother', *mən tra zil astet* 'it is in my heart (= I desire)', *mən čuwa astet* 'I have nothing'; *mən larza kīt* 'I have fever', *mʊn yū wuˈlo asˈtɛt* 'I have one wife'; *wo to kyɛi* 'that is thy house', *to yār wos kū-ō?* 'where is thy friend now?' *to cɪs nām astet?* 'what is thy name?' *tō čand ləydė astet?* 'how many daughters hast thou?' *zə və ta* (!) *gap γū lārəm* 'I listen to thy word', *amax tat* (*pādšā*) 'our father (king)', *magam max*[1] *yū pādšā astɛt* 'but we have a king', *amaf tatɛn kyɛi* 'your father's house', *nō aˈmaf tāt* 'to your father'.

Yzh *āˈyɛn dauˈlɛt* 'this man's riches', but, with pronominal adjective *wo yūγɛn nām Z vīo*[2] 'the name of the one is Z', Mm *wo hādamɛn lʊ luγdi vīat* 'the (that) man had two daughters'

Note the genitive with *rīm-* 'to please' *mən rīmet*, *mən rīmdo*

214. The Predicative Genitive of nouns is expressed by the oblique case: Y *yo vīra mən šifiɛn češ* 'this burden is not my husband's', *yo kyɛi mištərān-ē* 'this house is the Mehtar's',[3] *galavānen čīr wule šʊt* 'the cowherd had four wives', Z *x̌iˈray vᵊˈrōyaf x̌iˈray mušˈkåᵊyi viyat* 'three brothers had three calves' Predicative Genitive

Reg *žo* with genitive function cf § 217

The predicative genitive of pronouns is formed by adding *-kān* to the ordinary genitive (which may also be used alone). Thus, e g : Yzh *mo kyɛi ta-kan-a? mo kyɛi mən-kān* 'is this house thine?'

[1] For **magam amax?*

[2] Cf above § 211.

[3] Or is *mištərānē* a possessive adjective?

'this house is mine', *mo lāmo aˈmaf-kan-a?* 'is this village yours?', Ysh *yo ˈvīra ta-ˈkan* 'this burden is thine', Yr *kyeɪ ta-ˈkān* '*xāna-ɪ-tūst*' (inexact transl !). Yzh *mo kyeɪ aman-kan-a?* 'does this house belong to this one?' *mo* (*wo*) *lāmo aˈməf-* (*oˈof-*) *kan-a?* 'does this (that) village belong to these (those) men?' Ysh *yo* (*mo, wo*) *kyaɪ ayēn* (*amən, awən*)- *kan*; *yand* (*mɪnd, wənd*) *kyayī äyef* (*aməf, oˈəf*)- *kan.*

This predicative genitive is probably an original possessive adjective[1] as appears from Ysh *yū wulo, loh pūrē mən-kāne molo vīet* 'I had a wife and two sons here'

215. The indefinite object is, when a noun, put in the 'nominative' (or, perhaps better 'casus indefinitus') Thus, e g . Y *you yalbīl kenəm* 'I sift grain', *zo yawo avāzəm* 'I bring a cow', *amboh māl avār* 'bring much goods', *yū ādamen xūben lɪšč* 'a man had a dream', *yūr uzɪaudum* 'I extinguished a fire', *no xoɪ pūrəf wulo ɪə avazəm-ā?* 'should I not bring my own sons a wife?' Accusative

But the definite object is expressed by the 'nominative' sg , or the obl. pl preceded by *vo* (*wo?*)[2]

Thus, with the object in the sg : Y *wən vo pɪško yurd* 'he seized the cat' (which has already been mentioned), *vo mən yap yurā* 'hear my word', *vo wulo vət galavānen* 'the cowherd brought his wife', *zo va yūra uzīawum* 'I extinguish the fire', *vo parɪzāto suwār kər* 'he put the fairy on horseback', *nuvəˈrum vo ˈkēro* 'I took out the knife', *vo šīr maščet* 'they killed the lion', Z *waf vâ wan nēna mošk'at* 'they killed his mother', etc

With plural object Y *vo čīrɪef yuɪd* 'the seized the aprɪcots', *vo čūrwakəf āvəɪ* 'bring the unripe apricots', *vo mālef avɪɛt* 'they brought the goods'; *wo* (= *vo?*) *xoi zəmonəf lɪšč* 'he saw his own boys'; *pisto wo zɪnīəf* 'she asked her daughters-in-law', Mm *və luydaf yuruvd* (*štə*) 'he took (he told) his daughters'.

Note especially: Ysh *qɪssa yurdoyum* 'I have brought a tale', but afterwards *wo* (= *vo*) *qɪssa yurd* 'he brought the tale', *lažīno deh* 'make

[1] Cf the Par gen of proper names in *-ân*, IIFL, I, p 53

[2] Cf Par definite acc with *ma*, IFFL, I, p 51 sq.

a pile of wood', but *və laẓīno ẓafaū* 'put fire to the wood-pile', Z *ṣkuɪa muṣkåəy čə xūt* 'a camel does not eat a calf', but *wå ta ṣk'ɪɪɪn vå mən muṣkåəy xurəᵘ* 'thy camel has eaten my calf'

Y *pa kačio vrūtəf dea* 'cut the moustache with a scissor' may have been misheard for *ᵗvə vrūtəf*

The personal and demonstrative pronouns are, of course, always used as definite objects Thus, e g , Y *tu čɪ va mən dehe?* 'why dost thou beat me?' Ysh *tu ɪo mən ẓīt, g tō və mən ẓīt*, r *tū və mən ẓɪt*, Mm *tə və mən ẓiet* 'thou didst beat me', Y *ˈzo vto pr̥'sɪm, zo fto pər'səm* 'I ask thee', *ɪə to wulo vənəm* 'I bring thy wife', *vᵘ to xaɪ vraɪ yurdum* 'I seized thy own brother', Mm *fta ɪwīnəm* 'I see thee', *zə ftə dōam* 'I beat thee', *mun ftə ẓīɪm* (= Ysh *fto ẓɪīm*) 'I beat thee' (pret)

Yzh *zo vàɪ daham, tu ɪōu de* 'I beat this one, beat thou that one', Ysh *zo ɪēɪ* (*vēf, vōof*) *dəhām*, Mm *za ˈvaī* (*vum, vōu*) *ˈdʊham*, Ysh *tu ɪwum ɪsa* 'bring this one'

As an adjective the inflected form occurs in Yu *mən ɪɪēɪ ory kəɪa* 'I have done this work', Ysh *zo ɪwum hory kɛnəm*, Yu *wov loh ẓɪŋkəf aɪezdo* 'he brought the two women' But also Ysh *yo vīra ṣkāŋə* '(he) sent this burden'

216 The 'Dative' of nouns is formed with *no* and the oblique 'Dative'

Thus Y *mɔn nə pūrɛn amūno līəm* 'I gave my son an apple', *ɪo alāno lio no maŋakɛn* 'she gave the pomegranate to her husband', *na pādṣāan līet* 'they gave the king ', *no zəmɪef ˈṣto* 'she said to her daughters-in-law', *no mən zəmanakəf dɛl* 'give it to my boys', *no abɛlɪ pūrəf* 'to both sons' The purely local significance of *no* remains in e g Y *ṣūɪ no bāzārɛn* 'he went to the bazar'; *nə kɪyɛn asəm* 'I come to the house' It denotes the aim in the infinitives. Y *no xuɪān, no āyəstān* '(food) to eat, (clothes) to put on', *na tagbīɪɛn oīm* = *na tagbī kəɪān oīm* 'I come to make a plan' Note· *no yu mīăɛn* 'in (the course of) one day'

Very rarely *no* is used with a noun in the nom · Y *na to tāt* 'to thy father', *wo no wulo ˈṣto* 'he said to his wife', *na tā-dunīā* 'to the underworld'.

The dative of personal pronouns occurs frequently, the accentuation (*ˈnāmən*, etc) indicating that such forms are felt to be one word Examples are Y *tu ˈnāmən kɤˈtɯū dɐl* (*daˈlɛ*) 'give me a book', *ˈyan ˈnāmən naˈγɛn līo* 'he gave me bread', *nāmən dapī* 'before me', Mm *vəˈrōɪ ˈnómən* '(he is) a brother for me', Y *zo ˈnā-to ɜuˈāb* (*kɤˈtɯū*) *dalɪm* 'I give thee an answer', *na-to cēɪ pəɜāmum* 'I entrust something to thee', *špāč na-tō* 'after thee', *zo na to ˈɕtom* 'I said to thee', *ˈna tə tɪə ˈlās kəˈɪum* 'I put it in thy hand', M *na-to ɪɕtɪ-va dalɪm* 'I give thee something', Y *yan ˈnāmax* (*na-maf*) *naˈγɛn lī ō* 'he gave us (you) bread', *naˈmax dɐl* 'give it to us', Mg *waɪ vəˈɪōɪ ˈnāmoγ astat* 'they are brothers for us' (= our brothers), *wū və* (!) *ˈnāmoγ vɪōɪ* 'he is our brother', Y *na-maf ce zaɪū ʔ* 'what need is there for you?', *zə daˈlem no-ˈmāf*, *mʊn na-ˈmof amūno dalem* 'I give you an apple'

Examples of the dative of demonstratives are Yzh *mən naɪʊən* (*nəˈman*, *naˈγɛn*, *noˈwōf*, *nə mof*, *nayef*) *naγɛn lɪīm* 'I gave him (etc) bread', Ysh *mʊn noˈwon* (*neˈɛn*, *naˈmof*, *neˈɐf*) *amūno dalēm* 'I give him (etc) an apple', Yu *līm nōn* '*dādam ba ū*', Mm *ˈnʊman yū rūpaɪ līuyʊm* 'I gave this man a rupee', *nəyan* (*nowan*) *lu* (*ǎˈrɔɪ*) *ɪ ūpayagī līuyʊm* 'I gave this man (him) two (three) rupees'

Note the possessive use of the dative, e g in Ysh *ˈzo na to tāt*, *tu mʊn pūr* 'I am thy father, thou art my son'

217 A kind of ablative is formed with *ɜo* and the oblique. Ablative

From nouns (and adverbs), e g Y *ɜɪ Čˈtrēγen* 'from Chitral', *ɜ-ɪm kyaγɛn* 'from this house', *ɜo luraγan* 'from afar', *ɜɪ dalɛn āγōɪ* 'he came from there', *zə ɜɪ malɛn* 'I am from this place', *šˈtāhân ɜe mazân* 'below the table', *ɜə aɕeraf ɪɐf yū vəɾəft* 'he stole one from (= of) the gold-pieces' With possessive force Y *yo amūno ɜe pūɪ en astet* 'this apple belongs to the son', cf Z *wâ sahōb ɜa muškûəyan* 'the owner of the calf', etc , LSIm *ɜe spɪ yaspan zɪn* (but LSIy *spī yaspan palan*) 'the saddle of the white horse'

Note Y *ɜōɪ lāmə* (= *lāˈmo* or *lāmɛn ʔ*) 'from one village (*az yak*

deh)'; cf. LSIm *že čāh*, *že yu saudāgar*, but LSIy *že čahēn*, *že yu dokandaren* 'from a well', 'from a shopkeeper'.

From pronouns. Y *tu ža-'mun ustur*, *zo ži'man ustur* 'thou art bigger than I, I am bigger than he', *'ž-tō xušče* 'smaller than thou', *yō kyeɪ žō-mən* 'this house is mine', *žᴀ-mən yū pūr astet* 'I have one son'[1], *yō* (*wō*, *wōɪ*, *yēɪ*) *kyēɪ ž-ēn* (*žo'wən ž-ēf*, *žamōf*) *astet* 'this house belongs to this man' (etc.), Mm *wo 'lāmo 'žo-wan* 'this village belongs to him'

218. I kind of Comitative is formed with *lo* 'with', *šəlo* 'together with, near' with the oblique 'Comitative'

Examples are. Y *lo yoi tatɛn* 'with his own father', *lo galaɪānen dārū vīo* 'there was a remedy with the cowherd' (= the c had), *la pənəkaf yuɪd* 'he seized with his hands', *lā-mən čə defa* 'don't fight with me' (*qat-ɪ-man*), *wo dārū̄ la-mən astet* 'the medicine is with me'. Note *lo malɛn* 'half full' ('with the half').—Y *šəlo dukandāɪɛn nɪāsto* 'he stayed with the shopkeeper', *šəlo pādšāan*, *šəla daryāhan* '*pēš-ɪ-daɪyā*'. *šo* (in Ysh *šo dukandarə*) is perhaps only an abbreviated form of *šəlo*

219 Local relations are expressed by the prepositions *do*, *tro* and *po* which take the nom sg, but the obl pl of nouns 'Locative'

Examples of *do* 'in', 'into' are. Y *na kyēɪn šūɪ*, *da kyeɪ loɣoɪ do* 'he went to his house and entered it'; *do xwoɪ kyēɪ rəsīɪ* 'he arrived in his own home', *šūɪ də Oryočo* 'he went into O'; *alāno da lāst kəɪ* 'he put the pomegranate into his hand', *dəftəd də hōrɣ* 'they started work', *do xūben kovūyo goščɪm* 'in the dream I turned into a pigeon', *da mažɪt nɪast* 'he sat down in the mosque', *da yū mɪ̌x* 'in one day'; *da sālə* 'in a year', M *də kyoɪ təyɪm* 'I enter a house', Z *šəyat də bōzōr* 'they went into the bazar'.—Y *wa* (= *va?*) *yōu da laxčīef yɪrdam*, *drīem da čāro* 'I took the grain in the bags, and poured it into the store-room', LSIm *de zaxmaf* 'in the fields' (but *de men tāt keɪ* 'in my father's house', etc)

[1] See § 203, and cf. Psht *ɣmā* 'my'.

The obl sg was heard in Ysh *də Čıtrâyī rəsī* 'he arrived at Chitral', but this form may have been influenced by the preceding *šūı na Čıtıayī* 'he went to Ch' Y *də kyayī tīm* 'I enter the house' propably stands for *kyäy*

From pronouns we find. Y *žəm da to* 'I speak with thee', *də to apīr* 'before thee', *də tō barābar* 'equal to thee', *dum suvdo* 'on this shoulder', *do-ōf* 'about them'

Examples of *tro* 'into' are· Y *ˈnā-tə trə lāst kərum* 'I have put into thy hand', *dıio tra šılɛ* 'he threw it on his neck (: back)', *tro kıyēf loyōı* 'he entered into the houses', *žīe tıo poškəf* 'he put it into the trays' *tro*

Examples of *po* 'on', 'at', 'with' are. Y *po yū hory dīδ* 'on account of some work (*barā-i-yak kār*)', *pə Šəyoyo noyor* 'he came out at Shoghor', *po fiz žer* 'surrounding (lit.· around on) his face', Z *pə kuyka žˈyå* 'he killed with a stone', LSIy *pe leseſ*, LSIm *pe lâsaf* '(he bound) with ropes'.

220 It seems probable that the difference of construction between *no, žo, lo, šəlo* (with the noun in the obl) on the one hand and *do, tro, po, ıo* (with the noun in 'nom' sg. but obl pl) on the other goes back to a time when the first group of prepositions governed the instrumental (or originally the ablative), while the second group governed the locative or the accusative Cf Av *ana* with the acc, but Anc. Prs with the instr., Av. *haca* with the abl or the instr (rarely with the acc); *haδa* with the instr But *antarə, tarō, paıtı* and *upa* with the acc (or the loc)

At a certain time nom, acc and loc, at any rate of stems in *-a*, would coalesce, [1]*puθrah*, *(*upa*) *puθram* and [2](*patı*) *puθraı* resulting in *pūr* In the pl we might perhaps have expected e g [1]*po pūrē* < **patı puθraišu*, but this would have resulted in a three-case system unknown in the sg., and accordingly the instr was substituted for the acc and loc as a general obl pl. case.[1] Cf the place-names *Hartɛf, Idγɛf, Tuyakaf*[2] which had probably originally a locative meaning

[1] Cf Psht *pa* with nom sg, but obl. pl

[2] V List of Names, s vv and cf § 199

221. The oblique case is used also as an adverb Thus, e g Y *mix̌ɛn* 'by day', *sāharɛn* 'in the morning', *ǰausarėn* 'at daybreak', *dalɛn* 'below', *anīməf* 'half' (adv.) Adverbial

Adverbs.

222. 1) Local· *'molo* 'here', *hu'rŏ* 'there', *olo* 'there', *woko* 'there' (?), *kū*, *kuẑā* 'where', *ẑ^u kū* 'whence', *lūro* 'far off', *noγo'sār*, *dalɛn*, *ṡ^i tāhan*, *past* 'below', *ka'lāpo*, *sāro*, *fursōro*, *psaro* 'down', *pas'mīno*, *vəl'γo* 'above', *dram* (*da-dram*, *na-dram*) 'inside', *do-kuċo* 'out(side)', *apīr*, *skapīr* 'before, in front of', *ċpāċ* (*ṡpāč*, *oċəpoċ*, *wa-ċpāċ*) 'after, back', *debāl* 'behind', *mīr-čoγa* 'to this side', *vraċoγa* 'to that side', *drāi* 'hither' (?), *hargeno* 'on all sides' (?)

2) Temporal *wos* 'now', *kəla* 'when', *psāt* 'immediately', *nawaxt* 'late', *piro* 'before, earlier', *bād*, *v^ə ro* 'afterwards', *dur* 'to-day', *iziko* 'yestereve', *wuzīr* 'yesterday', *x̌i'rizen* 'day before yesterday', *ċur mō*, *ċir^gyīzen* 'three days ago', *pānǰəmo*, *pċurma* 'four days ago', *sāar*, *sabā* 'to-morrow', *yāmo*, *məzdira* 'the day after to-morrow', *sū̆γ-yāmo* 'three days hence', *yūγyāmo*, etc 'four days hence', *asāl* 'this year', *prasāl* 'last year', *x̌irasāl* 'two years ago', *ċurmasāl* 'four years ago',[1] *ǰausa'rėn* 'at daybreak', *mix̌en*, *dəmalen* 'at noon'

3) Modal, etc : *'raste* 'rightly', *mal'mīn* 'thus', *ċa'mīn* 'how', *gū̆ya* 'just as', *magam* 'verily', *ẑahānd*, *boh* 'very', *anīməf*, *loma'lɛn* 'half', *nakōi* 'why'

For particulars cf Voc s vv.—It is not always possible to distinguish adverbs from adjectives or nouns

Verbs.

Verb Substantive and Auxiliary Verbs.

223. The nominal sentence without a copula is very common in Y—M Thus, e g Ysh *tu ẑ^u-kū̃?* 'from where art thou?' *yo maγa ẑ^u kū̃?* 'from where is this man?' *zə ẑi malɛn*, *zo ž-im kyɛyɛn* 'I am from

[1] The translations and explanations given of the adverbs denoting days and years were often indefinite or contradictory.

here, I am from this house', *mo kyēɪ mən-kān* 'this house is mine', *to ces nām?* 'what is thy name?' *mʊn yū wʊˈlō, loh ˈpūrɛ* 'I have one wife and two sons', *yū Mēy yasp, yū Wūɪ yasp* 'one horse was (called) M, another W', M *wo ādam lʊro* 'that man is far away', *maɪ yašɪ, waɪ lɪwɪ* 'these are good, and those are bad' Thus even in the sense of 'exists' the copula may be left out

224 But very frequently Y employs the original 3rd pl *astet* (cf Prs. *hastand*) for the 3rd pl. *and* sg According to Bidd and the LSIy *astet* is also used for the 1st and 2nd sg and pl., but I never heard *zo astet* 'I am', etc Examples are Ysh *žʌ-mən yū pūr astet* 'I have a son', *yo mun vᵊrɑɪ astɛt* 'this is my brother', *tō cɪs nām astetᵊ* 'what is thy name?' *yō kyēɪ ž-ēn astet* 'this house belongs to this one', *žʌ-mən amboh pūre astet* 'I have many sons', *yēɪ kyēɪ žʌ-mōf astet* 'these houses belong to these men', *mɪnd ādamen nazdīk astet* 'these men are near', Yr *tō čand ləydė astetᵊ* 'how many daughters hast thou?' (answer *čɪrōɪ ləyde*)

From M I have only noted Mg *waɪ vᵊrōɪ nā-moy astat* 'these are brothers of ours' Acc to Zar *ast* is sg and *ˈastat* pl, but he also gives the sentence *lu lɪydɪ mən ast* 'I have two daughters'. The LSIm gives the full inflexion *hast-am, -aɪ, -0, -am, -af, -at*, which is probably influenced by Prs, as shown by the *h-*

225 In Y I have come across a few sentences where *-ō* and *-ē* are apparently used as a 3rd sg present of the substantive verb: Ysh *to yār wos kū-ōᵊ* 'where is thy friend now?' (answer· *də to apīr astet* 'he is in front of thee'), Yr *yašɪ ādam-ō* 'he is a good man', *yo kyeɪ mɪštərān-ē* 'this house is the Mehtar's' [1] I dare not express any definite opinion on these forms, but they may represent an ancient *astɪ*, cf Sgl -Ishk. *-ō*.

The negative present 'is not' is Y *češ* E g, *yašɪ ādam češ* 'he is not a good man', *tu Xədāyen banda češ'-aᵊ* 'art thou not the servant of God?'. Cf Voc. s.v

[1] Or is *mɪštərānē* an adj ? Cf above § 214.

A subjunctive form is preserved in *vīn* (< *buyāṯ*) E g, *woko cəs kīmat vīn* (or *fərmə*)? 'what may be the price of it?'. Cf § 254

The preterite of the substantive verb is Y *vīem, vīet, vīo, vīem, vīef, vīet*, cf LSIm *vıam, vıat, vıa, vıam, vıaf, vıat*, Mm 3 sg *vīo*, 3 pl *ıīat*

Y *šom*, M *šīam* 'I went',[1] 'I became' is used as an auxiliary A present tense is not formed from this root in Y-M, but note Z *zo gıb âyəm* 'I am lost', etc[2] Cf about the passive § 247

226 *kən-* 'to do' is used as an auxiliary just as in Prs and other Ir. languages Cf 'Voc s vv *awāza, bāwar, rahā, salā, suwār, tagbīr, tayār, xap, xalās*, etc, for examples of compound verbs with *kən-*.

kən- is also used with the meaning 'of' 'being able to' Cf e g Y *č-kıı kəne, vo wulo žo-ıwən če vet kəne* 'thou art not able to do it, thou canst not take his wife from him (*na mētānī, zan-ı ūra na mētānī gırıftan*).

The Present Stem.

227 The verbal system of Y—M, like that of most other modern Ir. languages, is based upon two stems, the Present and the Past.

The distinction between ancient present stems in *-a-* and *-aya-* excepted, the Old Ir present classes are preserved only in relics and are of no importance for the verbal system of modern Y—M Regarding the stems in **-aya-* and the causatives in *-ăw-*, *-ăv-* (and *-ān-*, *-ōn*), see below § 229

Ancient root-presents are represented only indirectly by *-əm*, etc 'I am' as preterite suffix and by *ast, astet* 'is', 'are' (v above § 224) *dal-* 'to give' is an ancient reduplicated present[3] *as-* 'to come', *(y)ıs-* 'to bring', *pṛs-* 'to ask', *yuxs-* 'to learn' go back to

[1] Regarding the inflexion see § 245

[2] With M *âyəm šīam* cf Par *param čhēm* 'to go, to become'

[3] Cf Shgh *δāδ-*

present formations in Ir. $s < *s\widehat{k}$, while *baxš-* 'to divide', *nuvōš-* 'to comb', *nišāž-* 'to show', *waxš-* 'to grow' represent bases in IE $*s$

mər- 'to die' is an ancient stem in *-ya-*[1] Stems in *-nă-* are *ken-* 'to do', *vəzān-* 'to know', *yān-* 'to grind', *xō^{a}n-* 'to buy', *^{p}mōn-* 'to rub', and possibly *wɪɛn-* 'to untie' Infixed or radical *-n-* occurs in *lɪb-* 'to card' (< $*$*dumb-*), *āγd-* 'to dress' (< $*$*ā-gund-*), *xɪrd-* 'to shave' (< $*$*xrɪnd-*); *xo^{u}d-* 'to laugh', *xap* 'to fell', *vad-* 'to tie', *žɪb-* 'to rise', *ɛɛb-* 'to pinch', *skəd-* 'to break', *vēzb-* 'to tighten', *ɛad-* 'to fall, stumble'

A few present stems are formed secondarily from ancient preterites Thus *bār-* 'to fill', M *tuγd-* 'to shave' (cf *tīž-*), *šɪft-* 'to plaster'. Zar 's *yōn'g'-* 'to grind', *mōg'-* 'to rub' appear to be based on the 3rd sg pres

228 Of great importance for the inflexion of the 3rd sg is the distinction between ancient stems in *-a-* and *-aya-*

In the first group of verbs the 3rd sg. in *-atɪ* was syncopated at an early date, and the resulting *-t*, *-d* was assimilated in various ways to the final consonant of the root

Thus, with *t*, e g Y *ɪst*, Z *yɪst* 'comes' ($*$*ā-ɪsatɪ*), Z *pɪst* 'asks' (*pərəsaɪtɪ*), Y, M *nɪxt* 'sits down'[2] ($*$*nɪθatɪ* < *nɪšhɪδaɪtɪ*), Y *ɪwaft*, M *ɪwēft* 'weaves', Z *nɪješt* 'shows' ($*$*nɪ-čašatɪ*), *yūst* 'brings'. With *d* Y *aɪīzd* (*aɪāzɪ*), Z *aɪūzd* 'brings' (< $*$*ɪpāzatɪ*), Y *γurīvd* 'takes', Z *γīvd* 'spins', *lūžd* 'milks', *neγūγd* 'hears', Y *p^{ə}revd*, Z *p^{ə}ruvd* 'finds' ($*$*paɪ-āpatɪ*), Y *šamd*, Z *šēmt* 'drinks', Y *awūžd* 'hangs', Y *nūld* 'lays down, goes to sleep' ($*$*nɪ-padatɪ*), Z *čēyd* 'sows'.

With assimilation of $n + t$[3] Y *k^{γ}īt*, M *yɪkīt* 'does' (< $*$*kunatɪ*), Y, Z *wīt/d* 'sees' (< *vaēnaɪtɪ*), Y *ked* 'digs' (< $*$*kanatɪ*), Z *lɪɛēd* 'winnows' (< $*$*dɪvanatɪ*), Z *vəd* 'brings' (< $*$*upanaɪtɪ*[4]), Y *vezīt*,

[1] Possibly also *dɪš* 'to think'

[2] LSIy *nɪš*, m *nɪlθ* = $*$*nɪx̌*, $*$*nɪx̌t*^{a}

[3] Cf § 115

[4] Cf Voc s v *vən-*. The asterisked form is simply intended to be a formula

Z *vzūd* 'knows' (< **upa-zānati*), Y *xīt* 'laughs' (< **xandati*), Y *xīt* 'buys' (**xarnati*), Z *bixēd* 'reads' (*buxōn-*) and other 3rd singulars from stems in *-ōn-*

With assimilation of *r* + *t*[1] Y *avīt*, Z *avūd* 'brings' (< *ābaraiti*), Y *kɛt*, Z *kēd* 'ploughs' (< **kārati*), *xŭt* 'eats' (< *xᵛaraiti*), Y *lat*, Z *lēt* 'holds, has' (< **dārati*), Y *ⁱstīt* (Z *stīrd* of secondary origin) 'sweeps' (< **starati*), Y *nəvīt* 'takes out' (< **nižbarati*), Y *fət* 'seizes' (< **farati*), Z *šᵊkid* 'seeks' (< **škārati*), *wužūd* 'regards' (< **wi-ǰarati*), *zᵊvīt* 'pulls over' (< *us-baraiti*), *giyīt* 'passes' (< **wi-tarati*), *giyēt* 'lets pass' (**wi-tārati*)—Z *žīrd* 'sews', *nird* 'enters' (*žīy-*, *niy-*) have an unexplained *r*.

With assimilation of *d* + *t* through *δd* > *δ* > *l* Y *dɪl* 'gives' (< **dadati*), Y *pəlɛr*, Z *pilēr* 'sells' (< **pərēl* < **parādati*); Z *lūrd* 'flees' (with secondary *-d* < **rūl* < **raudati*), Z *tēlⁱ* 'kills' (< **tardati*) But *t* + *t* > *t* Y—M *žŭt* 'speaks' (< **ǰatati*).[2]

With assimilation of *rn* + *t* > **nt* > Y *kʸ*, M *(n')g'* · Y *yeikʸ*, Z *yēn'g'* 'grinds', Z *mēg'* 'rubs'

After *ǰ* the final dental is dropped in Y, Z *trēǰ* 'binds' Cf also Z *nig'* 'pulls out', and Y *wăst* 'places' (*wāst-*)

In some cases M (Z) has 3rd sg s in *-d/t* where Y has generalized the ending *-e*. Thus, e g Z *nerīzd* 'licks', *xišk* 'pulls', *šuvd* 'sucks', *dṛēt* 'throws', *avūzd* 'brings', *čixt* 'falls'. But Y *neⁱrīze*, *xoše*, *šuve*, *drēi*, *avāze* (and *avīzd*), *tixe* On the other hand Z has added *-i* to the apparently suffixless form Y *wast* 'places'.

229 In most cases, however, Y and M (Z) agree as regards the employment of 3rd sg. forms in *-e*, *-i* (< ** ayati*)

Thus, e g, Y *ī* 'goes', *āγde* 'dresses', *mɔre* 'dies', *nove* 'rains', *rove* 'barks', *rəse* 'arrives', *vrōfe* 'flies', *wuzde* 'washes', *xirde* 'shaves', *xšī* 'weeps' Z *yī*, *ăʹγudī*, *muri*, *nāⁱvi*, *raⁱvi*, *reⁱsi*, *wurafsī*; *wūzne*, *xridi*, *xšī* Cf also, e g Y *anuve* 'bellows', *ušune* 'neighs', *čade-ste* 'throws in wrestling', *kose* 'seeks', *ləγne* 'lies down', *rukuše*

[1] Cf § 124

[2] Cf. §§ 47 and 47

'creeps', *wule* 'throws', *waxše* 'grows', *žibe* 'rises', *ǎuroxe* 'shies' Z *nəmē* 'shows', *pīī* 'rots', *wurvı* 'boils', *zīī* 'is born'

Some of these forms more or less probably go back to ancient forms in *-ǎyatı* (or *-ǐyatı*, *-ŭyatı*), cf e g *wuzde*, *zīī*, *xšī*, *pīū*, *nəmē* < **awa-snǎyatı*, *zāyat(a)ı*, *xšīyatı*, *pūyatı*, *nımāyatı*

Many others are secondary formations, and, on the other hand, several verbs of the first group originally belong to the *aya-* class. This is no doubt the case e g with *lat*, *lēt* 'holds' and *vəd* 'brings', which go back to **dārayatı*, **upa-nayatı*, with secondary transfer into the *-atı* class Such transfer may account for the umlaut which appears in many cases It is also worthy of note that the causatives in *-āw*, *-ōw-* belong to the first group. This type of causative has been borrowed by various E Ir dialects under unknown conditions from Indo-Aryan, and we should expect that they should belong to the Y—M verbs with 3rd sg. *-e*, *-ı* The existing type, Z *aydūvd* 'dresses (somebody else)', etc, may be due to the influence of forms in original **-āpatı*, such as *šuvd* and *pərūvd* Note also the early lw Z *gıyēt* (from *gıyōr-* 'to turn round', trans)

M also possesses another type of causative, borrowed more recently from Prs, in *bıčırōn-* 'to graze', *wurvōn-* (and *wurvōv-*) 'to boil', etc, cf Y *yaltan-* 'to make fall'. Note the double caus in G *dəraw-âw-ān-* 'to terrify'

230 *Present*

	'I do'							'I ask'
	Yzh	Ysh	Yr	Yg, u	Mm	Mt	Z	G
1	Sg. *keˈnem*	*keˈnəm*	*kəˈnem*	*ˈkənem*	*ˈyɪkenʊm*	*ɪkeˈnam*	*ˈkənə/ʊm*	*pərˈsəm*
2	» *ˈkene*	*keˈnē*	*kəˈne*	*kəne*	*ˈyɪkʊnɪy*			*pər sī*
3	» *kīt*	*kˈīt, kˈēt*	*kīt*	*kɪt*	*yɪˈkīt*		*kēd*	*pərˈsa* (?)
1	Pl *keˈnam*	*keˈnam*	*kəˈnem, -am*	*kəˈnam*	*ˈyɪkenam*			*pər san* (?)
2	» *keˈnəf*	*keˈnɛf*	*keˈnəf*	*kəˈnəf*	*ˈyɪkʊnɛf*		*kunaf*	
3	» *keˈnet*	*keˈnɛt, -at*	*kəˈnet*	*kəˈnet*	*ˈyɪkenat*			*pərˈsan* (?)

	'I go'	'I give'		'I come'	'I weep'	'I say'		'I dress'
	Yzh	Yzh	Z	Yzh	Yzh	Yzh	G	Yzh
1	Sg *ˈoyɪm*	*dalɪm*	*ˈdaləm*	*ˈasɪm*	*xšīum*	*žam, žəm*	*žâˈyəm*	*āγdem*
2	» *ˈoyɪ*	*dale*	*ˈdaləy*	*ˈase*		*žuī* (*žūī* sh)	*žâyī*	*āγde*
3	» *ī*	*dɪl*	*dɪl*	*īst*	*xšī*	*žut*	*žūt*	*āγde*
1	Pl. *ˈoyɛm*	*daˈlɛm*	*ˈdalam*	*ˈasɛm*	*xšīyəm*	*žam*		
2	» *ˈoyɛf*		*ˈdalaf*	*ˈasɛf*	*xšīəf*	*žaf*		*āγdəf*
3	» *ˈoyet*	*ˈdalet*	*ˈdalat*	*ˈasɛt*	*xšīyet*	*žɛt*	*žâyad*	

231 The personal endings are in general clear The 1st Sg in *-əm* is derived from *-amɪ*, the 1st Pl *-am* from *-āmah*, etc The 2nd Pl has adopted the ancient pronominal suffix, probably in order to avoid phonetic confusion with the 3rd Sg Cf the similar development in Sgl —Ishk Regarding the 3rd Sg see above The forms given by Gauthiot as used by M settlers in Wakhan must be of Ishk. origin

Quite irregular are the Khow. 3rd Sg forms employed by Ysh *lapoɪr* 'glitters', *ažɪstaɪ*, *ažisteste* 'bears' (Khow *ažuran*) I do not know whether such forms are really current among some speakers of Yɪdgha —Yg *kenalo* 'works' is a suspect form

The Present or Aorist is used· a) As an indefinite Present. b) As a Future or Subjunctive

Examples of a) are *draxte mūžet* 'the trees are shaking', *ɪwūɪ kɪt* 'the wind blows', *tu ču žuɪ* 'what do you say?' *mo ādam nayɛn xut (yauɣo šamd)* 'this man eats bread (drinks water)', *nakoɪ ase tu?* 'why dost thou come?' *mən larza kɪt* 'I am trembling', *tū čopīk kene* 'you are lying', *mo xap čɪ kīt?* 'why is he silent?'

Examples of b) are *čɪr mɪ̆x dīð čpāč asəm* 'I shall come back after four days', *agar Xadāɪ ču mašče vɪ̄ɪ oyɪm rosɪm* 'if God doesn't kill me, I shall go and arrive (here)', *no xoɪ pūrəf ɪwulo čə avazəm-a?* 'shall I not bring a wife for my own son?' *na-mɛn dɛl tā zo ayɪm* 'give me, that I may go', *wo dārū na max dɛl, max xōnam, na tō hūɣ dalɛm* 'give us the medicine, we shall buy it and give the price for it', *na xāɪn no xuɪān češ, no-man ces dalem?* 'I have nothing to eat myself, what shall I give him?' *vo wulo vənem* 'I shall bring the wife'

Regarding the use of the Aorist in commands see below § 234

Durative Present

232 A Durative Present is formed in Y by adding *-(ə)stə*, *-(e)ste* to the Aorist Examples are *zo hōr kənem-ɪste* 'I am working', *yu maɾa hōr kɪt-ɪste* 'this man is working', *žɪŋkɪko māsto, tāam kyet-ɪstə*

'a woman is sitting and preparing food', *xužbɪ nāyo-ɪst* 'it smells (*bū iš mēāya*)', *če xšīəf-este?* 'what are you weeping over?' *zə pərsəm-ɪstə, lā-mən če defa* 'I am asking him not to fight against me', *xorɛf-estɛ, šāmɛf-estɛ, āydəf-əstɛ āyɛn daulɛt* 'you are eating, drinking and wearing his belongings', *noyor ke də Šoyor xšiyet-ste* 'he came out while they were weeping at Shoghor' (historical present), note also. *wos oyīm-əste sāharo* 'now I am going (shall go) into the desert'. Cf. *užerəm-əste* 'I am looking', *šəm-este* 'I am speaking', *oyīm-ste* 'I am going', *žafum-ste* 'I am chewing', *xofəm ste* 'I am coughing', *kōse-ste* 'thou art seeking', *kenē-este* 'thou art digging', *tra aɪvā zyū-stə* 'is flying through the air', *woxše-este* 'is growing', *mərī-stə* 'is dying'; *naxči-stə* 'is dancing', *kɪt-ɪstə* (*kənəf st*) 'is doing'

The derivation of this suffix is uncertain. It is possible to think either of a form of the root *stā*, or of *astɪ*

Durative Preterite.

233. A Durative Preterite is formed by adding *vīo* 'was' to the Aorist Thus e g, *šfə də Drawusə vīo, muzdurī kyed-vīo, wos ɪuxsat tūlɪyō* 'her husband was in Drosh, he was serving, now he has taken leave', *max dārɪ kwosem-vīo, čpurvɪam* 'we were searching for the medicine', but we did not find it'. Cf. LSIm *ze vɪa dalam*, or *ze dalam vɪa* 'I was beating' But LSIy *deham-ste vɪo* 'I was beating' corresponds in form to Y *zə xūben wīnem-este vīo* 'I have been seeing a dream' Cf. also LSIy *dɪl-vɪ-este* 'he used to give'

Imperative

234 The Imperative 2nd Sg is usually identical with the Present stem This first type is represented by *as* 'come', *kak^{y}* 'cook', *užar* 'look', *žib* 'rise'; Mm *nɪž* 'sit down', *dal* 'give', *de*(*h*) 'beat'; *lār* 'hold', Y *ken*, Z *ɪkən* 'do', *ləyān* 'throw'; *ai, oɪ* 'go', *škōr* 'seek', *āvər* 'bring', *xap* 'fell', *žafaū* 'kindle'

This imperative evidently goes back to the ancient imperative in *-a*.

But besides *de(h)* we also find *dia(h)*, *dea*, and besides *nɪ̆* also *nɪ̆a*. With many verbs this appears to be the regular form Thus, e g Y *nɪā*, Z *nɪya* 'enter', Y *ɣur(v)ă*, Z ˈ*ɣɪrva* 'seize'; Y *sova* (but Z *sōw*) 'smear', *žă* 'speak', *zɣūa* 'walk', *dəfa* 'fight', *tələˈwā* 'seek', *ɪsa* 'bring'; *ɪəna* 'lead', Z *nīlva* 'sleep', *pərsa* 'ask', *yōn'g'a* 'grind', LSIy *mra* 'dɪe', etc

The distinction between suffixless imperatives and those in *-a* does not coincide with that between 3rd Sg s in *-d/t* and *-e*. And, besides, *-aya* could not result in *-a*. If we assume that the form in *-a* goes back to a subjunctive in *-āh*, we should expect *-o*[1] in Y and Mm. Is it possible that ancient *-a* ɪn the ɪmperatɪve was lengthened in some verbs before the loss of final short vowels, but did not quite coalesce with ancient *-ā*?

Imperative 2nd Pl ends in Y *-e*, *-ɛ*, probably < *-ayata* (*-ata* would coalesce with Pres. 3rd Sg. in *-atɪ*) Thus· *aˈvɪrɛ*, *avāze* 'bring', *pərˈsɛ* 'ask', *aˈsəf*, *nā-mən muzdurə kəˈne* 'may you come (subj) and take service (imper) wɪth me', *xoš̌āne kəˈne* 'make merry', *maɪlɪs kene* 'assemble', *nɪ̆ž̌ė* 'sit down' The alternative imperative forms in *-ɪ* gɪven by Z are no doubt really plurals

Once *ċe defa* was translated by Prs. *ǰaŋg na šawīd*, but the Prs. pl is probably used by polɪteness. I do not know whether Mm *maf male nɪ̆žɪt* 'sit down here' is a correct and current form

The Aorist ɪs frequently used in (polɪte?) commands and interdictions. Thus. *tə čɪ žūɪ* 'don't speak', *tu čopīk č-kenɛ* 'don't speak a lie (*na guɪ*)', *ba nām-ɪ-Xədā dɛl*, *wačārum na-mən daˈle* 'gɪve in the name of God, may you give me alms'; *na-mən čɪ dalɛ* 'don't give me', *asəf*, *nā-mən muzdurə kəˈne* 'come and take servɪce with me'. Cf the similar use of the Aorist in Prs and in Par[2]

[1] Or, possɪbly, *-e* ɪn all dɪalects Cf § 198

[2] IIFL, I, p 90

The Past Stem

235 The Past Stems may be divided into two groups· A) Stems ending in a vowel or *-y-*. B) Stems ending in a consonant

Class A.

This group consists mainly of weak, regular stems in *-ī* (*y*) (Z also *-əy*) and *-āi* (Z *-ōy*)

I, a)· Ancient, in the modern language irregular, preterites in *-ī(y)* are *žī* 'beat' < **)ata-*, *ləmī-* 'rubbed' < **nimaθita-*, *lii*, *līy* 'gave' < *dāta-*, *xšī(y)* 'wept' < *xšīta-*, *vī* 'was' < *buta-*.

I, b). The majority of preterites in *-ī(y)* goes back to original stems in *-ītā-* or to borrowings from Prs. forms in *-īd* Thus, e.g . Y *rosī*, Z *resīy* 'arrived', Y *xadī*, Z *xâdīy* 'laughed' (cf Prs *xandīd*), Y *tulī*, Z *telwīy* 'sought' (Prs *talbīd*), Y *baxšī* 'divided', Y *trēžī* 'tied' (Prs *taranǰīd*), Y *žibī* 'rose' (cf Prs. *ǰumbīd*[2])

Other examples are Y *čadī* (*čad-*), *dᵘrui-* (*dᵘrou-*), *fərxi(y)-*, *fxati-* (*fxot-*), *kakʸii-* (*kākʸ-*); *magyī-* (*magy-*), *nišažī-* (*nišāž-*), *nuiōšī* (*nuiōš-*), *pəcəgī* (*pəcəg-*), *vizbi* (*vizb-*), *žimežī-* (*žimež-*), *žūyī* (*žūy-*), cf Z *durəy*, *fxatəy*, *kətəy*, etc

Note *yožii* (*yožī-*) and *ləreī* (*lərī-*)

236 II, a) A few past stems in *-āi*, *ōy* can be traced back to ancient participles in *-āta-* Thus e g Y *yāi*, Z *yōy* 'brought' < *yāta-*, *zənāi* 'bathed' (*zənay-*) < *snāta-*, Y *wuzdāi*, Z *wuznōy* 'washed' **awa-snāta-*, Y *ustāi*, Z *wustōi* 'placed' (*wāst-*) < **awa-stāta-*

II, b) But the majority of Y past stems in *-āi* consists of secondary formations Cf e g *urzāi* (*urzu-*), *wuriōi* (*urw-*), *ustuščai* (*ustušč-*); *ušināi* (*ušun-*), *bidaway*, *-ōy* (*bidaw-*), *bohay* (*boh-*), *cebāi* (*ceb-*), *yənilāi* (*yənil-*), *kunā(i)*, Z *kūnōy* (*kun-*), *kušmāi* (*kušm-*), *kʸirfāi* (*kʸirf-*), *lowai* (*lōu-*), *libāi* (*lib-*); *pufāi* (*puf-*), *tuydāi* (*tuyd-*), *xofāī* (*xof-*), *xuzdāi* (*xuzd-*), *zōmāi* (*zōm-*), *žiryāi* (*žirīy-*), cf Z *friōy* (*friš-*), *kiraxōy* (*kirax-*), etc

A remarkably great number of the verbs belonging to this group denote some kind of bodily movement or function

237 III). The rest of the past stems in ancient vowel + *t* are *ayoɪ* 'came' < **āgata-* (*as-*), *loyoɪ* 'entered' < **adɪ-gata-* (?), *šūɪ* 'went' < **šuta-* (*oy-*), Z *zūɪ* 'bore' < **zāta-*, M *ləvɛ̄y* 'winnowed' < **dwata-* (Av *bata-*) (*ləvōn*)

Cf. also *vədī* 'warmed the hands' (*vədō-*), *drī*, *drōy* 'poured out' (*drī-*).

Class B

238. Stems ending in a consonant in Y—M They go back to ancient formations with a final consonant *t*

I) Stems in *ɪ* Y *ɪmur* 'counted' (*ɪmar-*); *āvəɾ* 'brought' (*āvər-*), *mur* (M *mur*) 'died' (*mər-*), *nəvəɾ* (M *nəvɛr*) 'took out' (*nəvor-*), *ɪstāɾ* (M *stōr*) 'swept' (*ɪstōr-*), *škāɪ* (M *škar*) 'sent' (*škōr-*), *xuɪ* (M *xur*) 'ate' (*x^{o}ar-*), *noyoɾ* (Z *nəyar*) 'went out'[1] (*nī*), *užuɾ* (M *wužɪr*) 'saw' (*užer-*), *kəɾ* (M *kər*) 'did' (*ken-*), *yīr* (M *yūr*) 'ground' (*yān-*); Z *zvɪr* 'poured' (*z^{o}var-*). Note that Z's *avər*, *mur*, and *nəyar* are at the same time preterite and present stems.

From *lār-* 'to hold', *fār-* 'to seize', *wār-* 'to separate', *xar-*, *xō^{a}n-* 'to buy', Z *gɪyōr-* 'to let pass', and *bɪspōr-* 'to entrust' the past stems are formed in *-t*, not in *-r*, *r* Thus e g *lat*, *fat*, *gɪyēt-*, etc With *lat* cf Psht *lārə*, f *lārəla* < **darɪtā-*[2] Some of the forms may be recent formations with *t* < *r* + *t*, cf § 124

In *bāɾ-* 'to fill' the past stem has been introduced into the present

Quite irregular are Y *fəčɪr* 'cleft' (*fəčɪ-*) and *vrɪr* 'broke' (*vɪ-*), cf Mm *vrīr-: vrɪšk^{y}*, Z *v^{o}rīr-: v^{o}rīr-* Original **braɪša-: *brɪšta-* should regularly result in **ɪrī* M *vrɪšk^{y}*, Y **vrɪšč* From *vrɪšk^{y}*, etc was formed a new present *vrīr-* after the analogy of M *gɪyēr-gɪyašk^{y}*, etc, and then again a new preterite Y **vrīɪ*, M *vrīr* Finally the two dialects made a different selection among the available forms (but Bidd. has '*vrɪstcha*' = **vrɪšča*):

Y *ɪrī(y)-* Mm *vrišk^{y}*

Mm, Z *vrīr* Y, Z *vrīr/r*

[1] Transferred secondarily into this group

[2] Cf. Gr Ir Ph I, 2, 212.

239 II) Stems in *l* (< *ð*), *d* (< *nd*) and *h* have preterites in *st*. Thus·

a) *zɣast* 'fled' (*zɣal-*), *wust* 'threw' (*wul-*), *rust* 'fled' (*lur-* < **rūl-*), *prīst* 'sold' (*plār-* < **prāl-*), M *nuvōst* 'went to sleep' (*nəlɪv-* < **nəvɪl-*)

b) *vāst* 'bound' (*vad-*), *čast* 'threw over' (*čad-*), *ʂkəst* 'cut' (*skəd-*); *xrɪst* 'shaved' (*xɪrd-*, *xred*), *āɣəst* 'dressed' (*āɣd-*)

c) *māst* 'sat down' (*mɪx̌-*), *čast* 'fell down' (Y *tɪx̌-*, M *čix̌-*).

d) *xāst* 'threshed' (*xā-* < *xɪwah-*).

e) *pist* 'asked' (*prs-*) and *kɪst* 'searched for' (*kos-*) are secondary formations [1] Note (ʲ)*što*, *šta* 'said' < **ǰasta-*.[2]

240 III) Past stems in Y *šč*, M *šk*^{y} are formed from roots in *š*, *ʐ* (< *rt*), *l* (< *rd*), *rz*, *rd*, etc. With the exception of *mašč*, *mōšk*^{y} 'killed' (*mäž-*) all roots in *z* have given up their phonetically regular preterites in favour of forms in *zd*, e g. *urīzd* 'spread', *dīzd* 'buried', *ɣazd* 'ran', *mīzd* 'urinated', *nerīzd* 'licked', *avazd* 'brought', Z *nuɣēzd* 'swallowed'. Evidently the phonetic difference between *z* and *ʂč* has become to great to permit the morphonologic relation to be kept up Note also the recent formations of the type Y *mšāžī*, M *mǰašt* 'showed', *nuvōšī* 'combed', etc

a) *nuvɪšč* 'combed' (*nuvōš-*), *xɪšč*, *xɪšk*^{y} 'pulled' (*xoš-*), *pašč* 'dug' (*paš-*), *dɪšč* 'knew' (*dɪš-*), M *nuvɪšk*^{y} (Y *nuūxt*, Z *newūxt*) 'wrote' (*nuvɪš-*) From roots in ancient *š* *nəɣušč*, *nəɣušk*^{y} 'heard' (*nəɣŭy-*), *fərmɪšč*, *fərmɪšk*^{y} 'forgot' (*fərmoɯ-*)

b) *wušč*, *wušk* 'knitted' (*wor-*); *pɪšč*, *pɪšk*^{y} 'farted' (*pɪl-*), *pəlɪšč* 'folded up' (*pəlarz-*), *gosč*, *gašk*^{y} 'passed' (*gord-*, lw.), *pətɪšč* 'broke' (from a lost present **pətɪl-*).

c) From roots in *r*, after the analogy of Prs · *g*^{y}*ēšč*, *g*^{y}*yašk*^{y} 'passed' (*g*^{y}*ēr-*, lw.), *kɪšč*, *kɪšk*^{y} 'ploughed' (*kār-*, lw.); *uštušč* 'jumped' (*uštur-*, from Khow).

Note *lɪšč* 'saw' < *dərəšta-*

As may be seen above, roots in *l* may form their preterite either in *st*, or in *šč*, *šk*^{y}.

[1] **pɪšč* < **pɪšta-* would have coalesced with the preterite of *pɪl-*, cf below

[2] Cf NTS, VII, 119

241 IV) Roots in *-v* and *-b* have past stems in *vd* from *ft* Thus, e g.. *nīvd* 'rained' (*nov-*), *rıvd* 'barked' (*rov-*), *šuvd* 'sucked' (*šuv-*), *druvd* 'danced' (*drūv-*), M *γᵊruvd, γᵊrıvd* 'seized' (*γurv-*),[1] *γıvd* 'spun' (*γīw-*), Z *cəvd* 'picked' (*cəb-*), Z *wəzıvd* (Y *vèzbı*) 'tightened' (*wəzıb-*, *vezb-*), etc

This type of preterites is also formed from causatives in *-ā(w)-*, *-ōw* and some other verbs in *w* < *v* E g · Y *aγdavd*, Z *aγdēvd* 'dressed (somebody else)'; *gıbəvd* 'destroyed', *sovd*, *sēvd* 'smeared' (*sāu-*), etc

We find *xavd* 'descended' (*xafs-*), but roots in *-f* have secondary past stems in *ft* Thus, e g · *waft* 'wove' (*wāf-*), *dəft* 'fought', *xıft* 'coughed', etc Note the introduction of the past stem into the present of *šıft-* 'to plaster'.

In some cases roots in labials have weak preterites Thus, e g. *xofāı* 'coughed'; *kʸırfāı* 'sneezed', *pufāı* 'blowed', *lıbāı* 'carded', *žıbī* 'rose', *cəbāı* 'picked', *vezbı* 'tightened' (but cf above)

242 V) Roots in *ž*, *xš* and *γ* have past stems in *γd* < *xt*. Thus. *awaγd* 'hung up' (*awāž-*), Y *traγd*, M *tᵊroγd* (Y also *trēžī*) 'tied' (*trāž-*), *təγd*[2] 'cut' (*tīž-*), *luγd* 'milked' (*lūž-*), *muγd* 'moved' (*mūž-*), Z *wuγd* 'found place' (*wuǰ-*), *baγd* (and *baxšī*) 'divided' (*baxš-*), *vədaγd* 'mixed' (*vədaγ-*), *zuγd* 'took' (*zuγ-*)

From roots in *x(s)* we find new formations in *xt* *yuxt* 'heard' (*yuxs-*); *x̌ᵘroxt* 'shied' (*x̌ᵘrox-*) Note *waxč* (?) 'grew' and *vrexč* 'fried' from *waxš-*, *vroč-*, possibly with *xč* < **xšč* < **xšt?*

243 VI) Among the numerous roots in nasals only *ləmōn-* 'to rub', *lᵊvōn-* 'to winnow' and Z *firšōn-* 'to shake' have retained their preterites in original *-ata-* · *ləmī*, M *lᵊvēy*, but Y *ləbad*, and *firšəy*

All other verbs in nasals have had their past stems re-formed with *n* + *t* > *(n)d*[3] Examples of forms in *-(n)d* are Y *ləbad* 'winnowed' (*ləbān-*), *lᵊγad* (M *lᵊγēnd*) 'threw away' (*lᵊγan-*), *vəzad* (Mm also *vəzēnd* 'recognized' (*vəzān-*), *uṣād* 'churned' (*ušān-*), *yuwat*

[1] But Y *γur-* *γurd* (Yzh also *γuˈrīvd*).

[2] From which a secondary pres *tuγd-* 'to shave'.

[3] Possibly *ked* 'dug' < **kanıta-*, cf above § 238 reg **darıta-*

'loosened' (*yuwan-*), *wiɛt* 'loosened' (*wiɛn-*), *xō't, xat* 'bought' (*xō^{a}n-, xar-*), *loyod* 'fell asleep' (*ləyn-*)

The causatives in *-ān-, -ōn* have preterites of a recent formation in *-nd*, e.g *yaltand* 'rolled', *bicirēnd* 'grazed', cf *vəzēnd, l^{ə}yēnd* above.

Verbs in *-m* have past stems in *nd*, or still more recent ones in *md* Thus *vrīnd* 'stood' (*v^{ə}rēm-*), *pizānd* 'entrusted' (*pizām-*), *šamd* 'drunk' (*šam-*), *rīmd* 'pleased' (*rīm-*), *ptrəmd* 'seized' Z *frakēvd* 'gargled' (*frakōn-*) is irregular. Reg Y *yag^{ə}ī*, Z *yēn'g'* 'ground' (but Yr *yīr*, Mt *yūr*) from *yān-*, cf above § 327.

Preterite

244 While M has preserved the distinction between the inflexion of transitive and intransitive preterites, Y has generalized the transitive endings The result is that Y has established a system with two sets of personal suffixes, one for the present and one for the past tenses. But even in M the purely passive construction of the transitive preterite has been given up through the introduction of the accusative as the case of the object in such sentences, and through the partial adjustment between transitive and intransitive endings Note also the incipient use of the nominative instead of the agent as a subject of a transitive preterite [1] The tendency towards the dissolution of the ancient system has probably spread from Prs to M and from Khow to Y

The intr suffixes of the preterite in M are identical with those of the present except in the 3rd sg In the trans the 2nd sg., and, acc to Zar. p 118, also the 1st sg have special forms [2]

In the 1st sg. the ancient pronominal suffix and the auxiliary have been amalgamated, and this fusion has led to the introduction of *-m* also in the 1st pl pret of trans verbs instead of *-n*, which is preserved in Sgl —Ishk, Wkh and Sar

The 2nd sg pret. trans (Y also intrans.) in *-t* contains the

[1] Cf § 211

[2] Pres and Trans Pret 1st sg *-u/əm*, Intrans. Pret *-am*.

pronominal suffix in a form which points to its preservation as a separate word till a comparatively recent date.[1] In the 2nd pl. the trans. suffix in *-f* has been generalized not only in the pret of intrans verbs but also in the present [2] Regarding the development of the pronominal suffix 2 pl, Av *ıō*, into Y—M *-f*, Sgl *-f*, *-v*, Wkh, Sar *-v*, Sogd *-β* cf Gauthiot, Gramm Sogd., I, p 121

Finally, as a result of this partial fusion of trans and intrans. suffixes, the intrans. 3rd pl in *-et*, *-at* was introduced also into the transitives

In the 3rd sg. we find, besides the expected suffixless form, also one ending in *o*, *-a* Thus, e g Y *lıšč* 'he saw', *γurd* 'he seized', *kəṛ* 'he did', *vrōft* 'he flew', *avər* 'he brought', *vət* 'he brought', *loγoı* 'he entered', *xavd* 'he descended', etc But: *līo* 'he gave', *pısto* 'he asked', *ıšto* 'he said', *fāto* 'he seized'; *žıyo* 'he beat', *nīvdo* 'it rained', *resīo* 'he arrived', *drīo* 'he poured', *mavdo* 'he measured', etc Note *nıāst* and *nıāsto* 'sat down', *lat* and *lato* 'held', Y *məṛ* and M *muro* 'died'.

I have not been able to detect any difference in the use of these forms, nor any phonetic factors conditioning the presence or absence of *-o* In one or two cases, however, Y *nıāst* seems to mean 'sat down' and *nıāsto* 'was seated' But no such distinction can be traced in other verbs, nor is it possible always to take the forms in *-o* to be perfects.

[1] Cf, on the other hand, Sgl *-δ*

[2] Cf. above § 230 sq [In the present *-f* < *-v* is probably derived from the 2nd pl medium *-δwam*. Cf Par *-ŏr*, *-ēr*, and Khwarizmi (acc to Henning) *-βı* — Corr note]

245. Intransitives

	'I was'			'I went, became'			'I came'	'I sat down'
	Yr	Mm	LSIm, Z	Yzh	Mm	LSIm	Yzh	Yzh
1 Sg	*vïem*		*vïam*	*ṡom* (r *ṡūyəm*)	*ṡïam*	*šiam*	*ā'γōm*	*nıāstəm*
2 »	*vïet*		*vïaı*	*ṡūıt* (p *ṡūyıt*)		*ṡıaı*	*ā'γŏyıt*	
3 »	*vïo*	*vïo*	*vïa*	*ṡūı*	*ṡūı*	*ṡoı*	*ā'γŏı*	*nıāst*
1 Pl.	*vïem*		*vïam*	*ṡom*		*ṡıam*	*ă'γom*	
2 »	*vïef*		*vïaf*	*šof*		*ṡıaf*	*ă'γof*	
3 »	*vïet*	*vïat*	*vïat*	*šʊt*		*ṡıat*	*ā'γot*	*nı āstɛt*

246 Transitives

	'I beat'		'I brought'	'I gave'		'I did'	'I saw'
	Y	LSIm	Y	Y	Mm	Y	Y
1 Sg	*ẓïm* zh, g, *ẓıïm* sh	*ẓıem*	*və'dəm*	*lïım*	*'lïıyʊm*	*kə'ɾəm*	*lıščım*
2 »	*ẓı'ït* sh, *ẓït* g, *ẓïıt* r	*ẓıet*	*və'det*			*kə'ɾet*	*lıščut*
3 »	*žï(y)o*	*žıa*	*vət*	*lïo*	*lïo*	*kaɾ*	*lıšč*
1 Pl	*žïem*	*žiam*					
2 »	*žïef*	*žiaf*					
3 »	*ẓïet* sh, *ẓït* g	*žiat*	*və'det*	*lï'et*		*kə'rɛt*	

The preterite is not infrequently used as a futurum exactum Thus, e g . Ysh *wōs ke šūīt, tro kyēɪ kəlo ōγōīt* 'when thou now hast gone and have entered into the house, . .'

247 *Imperfect*

'I was beating'

	Yg	Biddulph
1 Sg.	*žīm-stəm*	*žīerm-stem*
2 »	*žīt-stət*	*žīt-stet*
3 »	*žī-što*	*žīer-sto*
1 Pl	*žīem-štəm*	*žīer-stʌm*
2 »	*žīef-štef*	*žīef-stef*
3 »	*žīt stet*	*žīet-stet*

Cf also Yr 1 sg *žīem-ɪštəm* and 2 pl. *žīef-ɪštəf* Examples of the use of these forms are *zo vətō žīem-ɪštəm* '*mā tāna zadam*', *mōx vəmən žīef-ɪštəf* '*šumā māna zadīn*'; *mən vto žīm stəm, tō vəmən žīt-stət, māf vəmən žīef-štef*, etc

Unfortunately I did not succeed in securing a complete and wholly certain paradigm of this tense It is scarcely probable that forms in *st* and in *št* are parts of the same paradigm, as asserted by Yg, and apparently we have to do with two different tenses, although the material does not permit us to distinguish between them

In Biddulph's paradigm "*er*" probably represents ə̄, and *m* has been dropped in the 1st pl

The forms in *st* are probably connected with those of the Durative Present mentioned above § 232.[1] *št* can hardly be compared with Sogd *'štn*, Yaghn *-ɪšt*,[2] as ancient *št* should regularly result in Y *šč*.

None of these forms are known from M

[1] E g *žīt-stet* for **žīt-st* < *ǰata* + *taɪ* + *astɪ*?

[2] Cf Gramm. Sogd , II, 39.

Perfect

248 Just as is the case in most other Ir languages the Perfect in Y is based upon the Past Participle enlarged by *-ka-*

Intransitives

	'I have sat down' (='I am sitting')	'I have become tired' (='I am tired')	'I have become hungry' (='I am hungry')	'I have become'
	Yzh	Yr	Yzh	Yzh
1 Sg	*niastəγəm*	*u zēaγam*	*wuš̌iadaγ-əm*	*šuγum*
2 »		*uzāeγet*	— *-ət*	
3 »	*niāsto*			*š̌ūi*
1 Pl.			— *-am*	
2 »			— *-əf*	*šuγəf*
3 »	*niāsti*			

Transitives

	'I have done'	'I have seized'		
	Y	Y	Y	Biddulph
1 Sg	*kəṛγum*	*γurdoγum*	*žiγəm* 'I have beaten'	*žigʌm*
2 »			*xuṛγet* 'thou hast eaten'	*žiget*
3 »	*kəro*	*γurdo*		*žī*
1 Pl				*žigʌm*
2 »			*pəi vīaγāf* 'you have found'	*žigʌf*
3 »				*žīē*

249 Other examples are, e g : Ysh *xᵘšovōyi mīx̌ zo muzdurə kuγum* 'I have worked night and day', *məu xisˈmat č-kəṛγəm* '*mā xismat na karda-im*', *məu vto žiγəm* 'I have beaten thee', *ˈštəγəm* '*gufta am*', *liščəγəm* 'I have seen', *aγoī* 'he has come', *pistəγəm* 'I have asked', *āvreγəm* 'I have brought', *xristəγəm* 'I have shaved', *sxīγəm* 'I have slipped', *šuγəm* 'I have become', *baṛγəm* 'I have filled', *fsaiγom* 'I have risen', *aˈvrɛ* 'he has (?) brought'; *š̌kāṛə* 'he has (?) sent', *pəciγyo*, *pəzgyō* 'has broken (*burrīda šud*)'.

Note Ysh *žɪŋkɪko* (*yū akābur*) *nūsto* 'a woman (an old man) is sitting', but *loh šɪnāmɪī nīāstɪ* (not **nūāstɛt*) 'two girls were sitting' Apparently *nūsto* is construed as an adjective, not as a finite verb Cf Biddulph 3 pl. (trans !) *žīē* [1]

The only corresponding form heard in M was *līuyum* 'I have given', and acc. to LSI 'the Perfect tense is not used in M' But acc to Zar the Perf in M is formed with *-ɪyam*, *-əyəm*, e g *murɪyam* 'I have died', *neɣɪšk'əyəm* 'I have heard'.

Pluperfect

250 The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect through the addition of *vīo* 'was' Thus, e g. *žīyəm vīo*, *šuyum vīo* = Prs. **zada-am būd*, **šuda-am būd* instead of the existing Prs form *zada*, *šuda būdam* The Y paradigm is based upon the 3rd sg *šūɪ vīo* '*šuda būd*', where the personal suffix was zero, and could be interpreted as belonging either to *šūɪ* or *vīo*

The following examples have been noted· Yg *žūyum vīo* 'I had sewn', *zo* (*mən*) *v(ə)to žīyəm* 'I had beaten thee', Yr *drəvīyəm vīo* 'I had feared', Ysh *lī vīo* 'he had given', *yauɣo urɪwāɪ vɪo* 'the water had been boiling', *ku šuɣəf vīo?* '*kuǰā rafta būdīd?*' *mo žɪŋkiko aɣoyɪ vɪo* 'this woman had come (*āmada būd*)'

Note Mm *līuyum vīo* '*dāda būdam*'.

Various Modal Forms of the Verb

251 A number of finite verbal forms have been noted, but so sporadically that it is only possible to label them quite provisionally With all reserve they may be called respectively First Conditional, Second Conditional, Subjunctive, Potential and Concessive

[1] But Ysh *'wulɪ a'vəzde* 'he brought wives' (sg *'wulo a'vāzdo*) can hardly be a Perf

First Conditional.

252 This form is based upon the Perfect, to which has been added the particle *va* (< **bawāt*?).[1] Examples are: Ysh *wos a'γōi, wo mən daw'let lišči-va* 'if he should come now, he would see my wealth', *yō ıīra mən šıfıen kə vī-va, xoyo ayōī-va* 'if this burden were my husband's, he would have come himself', *ıwos ke mən šıfə ayoī-va, lišče-va wo mınd ābādıef* 'if (or 'that') my husband should come now and should see these cultivated fields, . '.

Cf LSIy *keryem-va* 'I would have done', *baıyum-va* 'I would have been satisfied', LSIm *yıkeriam-wa* 'we would have made', *xūrıem-wa* 'we should have eaten'

Second Conditional.

253. This form is also based upon the Perfect, but the particle added is *vīi* (cf. Anc. Prs *biyā?*) Cf Par *kuıō bē*, etc, IIFL, I, p 101

Thus, e g, Ysh *agar Xadāı čv mašče vīī, oyım* 'If God should not kill me (*kušta bāšad*),[2] I shall come', *amax tad zındo vīı, ču muro vīı* 'our father may be alive, he may not be dead, .', *šūı vī, ž' dalen čpāč āy^{w}ōı* he might have gone away, etc[3]

Subjunctive

254 We also find *vīı 'bāšad'* alone as an equivalent of *fərmɛ* in Ysh *agar 'štyot kı kīmat vīı* (or *fərmə*), *č-pərvīam* 'even if—they said—the price might be (with us), we have not got it' (?). Regarding *fərmē* (< Prs *farmāy*) v. Voc. s.v. It appears to form a kind of Subjunctive in LSIm *ze ferme kı duhum* 'I may beat'; cf. Ysh *woko cəs kīmat fərmə?* 'what may be the price (here?)?' *moı koı-kān fər'ma, kōı yurdo fər'ma?* 'az kī bāšad, kı gırıfta bāšad?'

[1] Cf the use of this particle in forming indefinite pronouns

[2] Reg the use of the Past as a Futurum Exactum, see § 246

[3] Cf Texts, 39

Concessive

255 This label may provisorily be put upon the forms in *-γuz* Ysh *lī-γuz Parvardigār, mašču-γus Parvardigār, tu raste xismat kεn* 'may God give (thee wealth), or may he kill (thee, in any case) thou shallst serve him rightly' It is possible that we ought to analyze *līγ-uz*, *līγ* being the Perfect, but *-uz* remains unexplained.

Potential

256 Finally we may mention the forms in *baš*, e.g Yu *yasp γazevda baš* 'the horse could be made to run' (?); Ysh *vrūtə žīe baš* 'the moustache could be cut (?)', *žūya baš* 'it could be sewn', cf LSIy *men žīa baš* 'I should (?) beat', *risīa-baš* 'may come', *šuya baš* 'I should be' This form, which is not found in M, is of Khow origin Cf Khow *žibiko baš nekī* 'it is not to be eaten', *aželi koriko baš* 'she is going to bear a child', etc It can have nothing to do with Sgl *buš*.

Passive

257 The Passive is formed with *š-* (Prs *šudan*) and the Perfect Ptc. Cf. Zar. p 123, and LSIm *ze žia šīam*, LSIy *zo žia baš šom* 'I am beaten'

Interrogative Particle

258. In accordance with other Pamir and Dardic dialects[1] Y—M employs an interrogative particle *-ă* Thus, e g *tu Xədāyεn bande češ^{y}-a?* 'art thou not the slave of God?' *wo mara ko dārū avγε, mōy-a* 'is this the man who brought the wealth?' Cf. Voc s.v *-ă*. The origin of this particle is unknown.

[1] And also Burushaski, cf Lorimer, Grammar §§ 147, 340

Nominal Forms of the Verb

Participles

259 The Perfect Participle is formed from the Past Base by adding Y *-o* (*yurdo* 'seized'), M (Z) *-ɪgå*, f *-ɪgagå* [1] I have not come across any Present Participle.[2]

Infinitive

260 The most usual form of the Infinitive is formed by adding *-ān* to the Past Base It may be derived from an ancient infinitive in *-tanaɪ*, but more probably it is simply an oblique case of a verbal noun in ᵏ*-ta-* or ᵏ*-tɪ-*

Examples are Ysh *šūɪ no tūlɪˈyān* 'he went to seek (*talabɪstan*)', *no xuˈrān naˈyɛn češ*, *no āyəˈstān pūˈšāk češ* 'there is no bread to eat and no clothes to put on', *yurd xuˈrāk no xuˈrān*, *yurd puˈšāk no āyəˈstān* 'he took food to eat and clothes to wear', *no noˈōf no xuˈrān čɛ astɛt* 'they have nothing to eat', *mānst šo dukandarə muzdurə kəˈɾā* (= *kəˈrān*[?]) 'he stayed with the shopkeeper in order to serve him', Yu *no tagbīr kərān šūɪ* 'he went to make a plan', cf LSIm *ɪwaīna neyɛr* 'he went out (for) hunting'

More dubious forms are Ysh *loyoda ɪwaxt* 'sleeping time (*xuftan*)', *ɪwōs žɪbe tar ōyem* 'now I rise and go (· I go after rising?)', cf LSIy, m *žɪa* 'to beat' Probably *-a* < *-aka-*

Conjunctions

ke 'that', etc

261 Like Prs *kɪ* (from which it is borrowed) and Par *če*[3] Y—M *ke* is used in manifold ways

a) In Substantive Clauses Y ˈ*što ke* 'he said that', *tə čə žūī ke* 'don't say that . ', *ɪžūr kə yūɪ kᵛɛi huro astɛt* 'he saw that

[1] Cf Zar, p 123

[2] Cf, however, Voc s.v *ɪwušᵘ(y)adaɣ*

[3] IIFL, I, p 104

his brother-in-law's house was there', Mm *wužır də kyoı kə ǰəhōn rūpaiyo* 'he saw that there was much money in the house' But Ysh *woz užeı ɛm-este, moi kyɛyın dīr šūi* 'now I see (that) .

b) In Causal Clauses Y *wos ālə kən, ke zo na·to tāt* 'now listen, because[1] I am thy father', *maılıs kene ke zə oīm* 'make an assembly, because[2] I shall come'

c) In Final Clauses Mm *kɛ̄do və zəmīn kı yū lᵊvər noyor* 'he dug in the earth, so that a door appeared'

d) In Temporal Clauses· Ysh *kə āyʷōm* 'when I came'.

e) In Conditional Clauses· Ysh *kə* . *čpāč asəm* 'if I come back', *xısmat kə kəɾet da sālo* 'if thou servest for a year'

f) *ke* as a Relative Particle· Mm *ǰâı ke yū wīya vıo* 'a place where there was a willow', Y *cıs ke nă mvn resī* 'whatever comes to me', etc

[1] Or. "as if I were"?

[2] Or "in order that I may come"?

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS

I.

(Ysh)

1 Žūˈwān ˈvīo, yū ˈwulo ˈvīo, loh ˈpūre vīˈet 2 Žūˈwān ˈšūi no tūliˈyān, šūi tro ˈšāhar, tro kiˈyēf loˈγōi

3 Loˈγōi də ˈkyɛi, yū aˈkābur niˈāsto, loˈγōi də ˈkyēi, saˈlām kəɾ 4 "Wāˈlēkam wəsaˈlām, ai žuˈwānˈ Na ˈkoi āˈγōitˀ" 5 "Gadāˈī təlaˈūm, ba ˈnām-e Xaˈdā Waˈčārum ˈnā mən ˈdɛlˈ" 6 Waˈčārum na ˈwən līˈo, naˈγən na ˈwən līˈo. 7. "Ai žuˈwān" ˈšto Žuˈwānɛn ˈšto keˑ ''Ai ˈtāt, ai aˈkābur, gab ˈdiahˈ'

8 Akābuˈrɛn ˈšto kəˑ "Ai žuˈwān, ˈγūi ˈlār, vo mən gap γuˈrāˈ Wos ˈālə ken, ke ˈzo na ˈto ˈtāt, ˈtu mun ˈpūr, ˈzo ftō nasi āt keˈnəm 9 Wōs ke šūˈīt, tro ˈkyēı kə loγōˈīt[1] ˈba ˈnām-e Xəˈdā ˈdɛl, waˈčārum

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I.

(Ysh).

1. There was a young man, who had a wife and two sons. 2. The young man went begging, he went through the town and entered the houses

3. He entered a house, (where) an old man was sitting He entered the house and salaamed. 4 (The old man answered:) "And peace be with you, young man What did you come for?" 5. "I am begging for alms in the name of God. Give me alms." 6. He gave him alms, and he gave him bread. 7. "Young man," he said. The young man said: "Father, grey-beard, please speak."

8 The grey-beard saidˑ "Young man, listen and grasp my words. Now behave as if I were your father, and you were my son; I shall give you advice. 9. Now when you have gone (from here) and have

[1] Written *kəˈlo-ōγᵒ*

na ˈmən daˈlè'. 10 Agar ˈkōi ke liˈēt, ɣaˈšeⁿ, ˈkōi ke ˈči liˈēt, na ˈxāyi kiˈō ˈkīt, ˈwos ˈale ˈken muzˈdurə ken, gadāˈī ləˈɣān, ˈči tələˈwā gadāˈī, muzˈdurə keⁿ 11. Wos ke šūˈīt, no ˈyū kuaˈtinɛn muzˈdurə keⁿ 12 Dukanˈdār fərˈmē, kuaˈtin fərˈmē, šᵊˈlo ˈwon ai, muzˈdur kɛn, haˈlāl muzˈdurə kɛn 13. Žə xoᵃˈīn xuščıˈɛn xisˈmat kɛn, agar ˈrīza ˈvīo ''ˈpūr' žā, ˈagar də tō baˈrābar kə ˈvīo ''ˈvrai' žā, ˈagar iž ˈtō ˈxušče ˈvīo ''ˈtād' žā. 14. Haˈlāl ˈxismat kɛn, no xšoˈvū xšoˈvo ˈče žā, xšəˈvō tā ˈmīx̌ xisˈmat kɛn 15 Xisˈmatkəkəˈṛetdaˈsālo, tə če ˈžūi kə 'Mən ˈmin xismat kəˈṛum'. 16. ˈČes kə Xədāˈiyɛn ˈlīo, do ˈyū mix̌ haˈzār rupaˈyo na ˈto rəˈse 17 Tə ˈčə žūi 'Mən xisˈmat ˈč-kərɣəm, haˈzār rupaˈyī na ˈmən ˈči daˈlɛ Da ˈyū mix̌ haˈzār rupaˈyī roˈsī' 18. Agar da haˈzār ˈmix̌ yū ˈsurx ˈpaisō rəˈsī, tə ˈči žūi. ''ˈÀi Parvardiˈgāra aˈžawuy-em ˈtū, ˈmōzē-em ˈtū, daˈlē-em ˈtū' 19 Wos haˈlāl xisˈmat kɛn, ˈlīɣuz Parvardiˈgār, maščuɣuz Parvardiˈgār, tu ˈraste xisˈmat kɛn, xisˈmat kəˈret''

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entered a house, (then say) 'Give in the name of God, may you give me alms.' 10 If somebody gives you[1] anything, it is well If nobody gives you anything, (but) labours for himself, then you must act thus: Take service (with him) and give up begging, do not ask for alms, but take service. 11. Now when you have gone, take service with a rich man. 12. Let him be a shopkeeper, (or) let him be a rich man, go to him, and take service with him, lawful service. 13 Serve one older than yourself, if he is younger, call him 'son', if he is of equal (age) with you, call him 'brother', if he is elder than you, call him 'father' 14. Do lawful service. Do not call the night 'night', but work by night and day. 15 When you have worked for a year, do not say 'I have done so much work' 16 If God gives anything, a thousand rupees will come to you in one day. 17. Do not say: 'I have done no work, please do not give me a thousand rupees, I have got a thousand rupees in one day' 18. If you get one copper penny in a thousand days, do not say: 'O Creator, thou lettest me be born, thou killest me, and thou givest me (my reward?) 19 Do now lawful service (Whether) the Creator give (you a reward), (or) the Creator kill (you), you must serve righteously, (and) you (will have) served (truly).[2]

[1] Cf. § 205 [2] Cf. § 255.

20. Wo rux'sat šūi, do xwoi kyēi rə'sīy, wo xoi zə'monəf 'līšč, wo xoi 'wulo 'lišč 21 Wo no 'wulo "'štō "'Ai 'wulo, zo a'īm no muzdu'rīɛn". 22. Lo naha'rī no 'won 'kər, γurd, ra'hī 'šūi. 'Šūi 'sahro, šūi na Či'trayi, da Či'trayi rə'sī

24 Ni'āst šo dukan'darə muz'durə kə'ṛā Yū 'sālə ni'āst, šə'lo dukan'darɛn muz'durə kəṛ 26 X^{u}šo'vō tā 'miǐ nə 'pəč 'što, no 'yox 'što, no p^{ə}'xuftəm 'što, no ušiyādəm 'što. 27 Wos 'što ke "Ai dukan'dār, 'wo mən rux'sat kɛn, 'mun yū wu'lo a'stɛt, loh 'pūré a'stɛt, no noōf no xu'ṛān 'če a'stɛt, 'no n' āγə'stān če a'stɛt, 'hāč 'kuči 'češ 28. Wo 'mən rux'sat ken, wa 'mən 'muzdurə 'na mən 'dɛl, 'tā zo a'yim, kə mun zəmo'nak-k-ə^{u} (?)[1] mun 'wulo šilo'xo šūi 'vīo Wos wa šūi nə 'tat kyēyin-ā, da kyēi žī fərmi-'ā?".

30 Dukan'dāre(n) 'štᵞō ke "Ni'yā də kuči'o" 31 Nə'γoṛ do kuči'o 32. Woz dukan'dār 'γurd yū a'lāno, nə'vuṛ do kuči'o lī'e (lī'o?) nə žu'wānɛn 33 Žu'wānɛn 'γūrd, dukan'dār 'čpāč šūi na du'kānɛn 34. Žu'wānɛn wa a'lāno da 'lāst kəṛ 'fsāyo hu'ro

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20. He took leave and came to his own house, he saw his sons and his wife. 21. He said to his wife: "O my wife, I am going away to (seek) service. 22. (She) made two loaves for him; he took them and started off 23. He went into the desert, he went to Chitral and arrived there

24. He stayed with a shopkeeper in order to serve him 25. He stayed one year with the shopkeeper and served him. 26 Night and day he did not say that it was hot, nor that it was cold, he did not say that he vas tired or hungry. 27. Then (at last) he said: "O shopkeeper, give me leave, I have a wife and two sons, they have nothing to eat, nor anything to wear, they have nothing (at all) 28. Give me leave and give me my wages, that I may go, because my children and my wife have become destitute 29. Now has she gone to her father's house? Or may it be that she is still (?) in (my) house?"

30. The shopkeeper said: "Go out into the street" 31. He went out into the street 32. Then the shopkeeper took a pomegranate, brought it out into the street and gave it to the young man. 33. The young man took it, and the shopkeeper went back into the shop. 34. The young man put the pomegranate in his hand and stood up there.

[1] Prob = *u*

35 Išto kə "'Ai Xa'dāi, x^{u}šo'vōyi mīx̌ zo muz'durə kuṛ'γum, yū 'sālə 'šūi, ča'min ke'nəm? 'Nā mun yū a'lāno ro'sɛ! 36 'Ai Parvardi'gar, mun 'cɛs gu'nā, cɛs xatā'ī, cɛs 'aīb? Wo 'mun mal'mīn če ke'nē-este?"

37 Wos 'γurd wa a'lāno, 'žīo da av'γuš, ra'hē šūi 38 'Sāhara šūi, šūi də Orγo'čo. 39 Yū 'mara ži da'lɛn ā·γōi, 'guya da Dra'wuso 'vīo 'Šūi vī, ž^{i} da'lɛn čpāč āγ^{w}ōi 40. 'Wōi ā'bɛli žōī 'lāmə vī'et 41. Wən čo'γūvd, ^{i}što kə· "Ai žu'wān, tə na'γɛn xuγet-ā, 'yāxio xuṛγet-ā, kə to wos zəmo'nɛ, wu'lo mal'mīn šilaxe šū'ī?

42. No xu'rān na'γɛn 'češ, no āγə'stān pū'šāk češ 'Tu ča'min wo xōi nəfs ke nɛ? Də až'γāl 'xabar 'čes-a. 43. Yā pū'šak škōṛ, yā na'γən škōṛ. Tu Xa'dāyɛn 'bandɛ 'češ^{y}-a? Tu Pai'γumbarɛn 'ūmɛd 'češ^{y}-a? Tu do'ōf 'xabar 'češ^{y}-ā? 44 Agar ^{i}što kə 'Ai vrāi, wos 'gūya kɛn', o'yīm-əstɛ 'sāharɛn, wo 'mən xuz'dāī, po yū 'horγ diδ, kə wa-čpāč 'čīr mix̌ 'čpāč asəm. 45 'Čīr mix̌ 'dīδ 'čpāč asəm

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35. He said· "O God, I have worked night and day, a year has gone. What shall I do? I receive a pomegranate (for wages)! 36. O Creator, what is my sin, what is my fault, what is my error? Why dost thou treat me thus?"

37 Then he took the pomegranate, put it into his lap, and went off 38. He went into the desert, he went to Orguch[1] 39. A man came from below, as if he was [had been] in Drosh He might have gone away, (and now) he came back from below 40. They were both from one village. 41. He (who) returned, said· "Young man, have you eaten bread or ashes, since your children and your wife have now become so destitute? 42. They have neither food to eat, nor clothes to wear How do you treat your own family?[2] Have you no news about your family? 43. Send them either clothes or food Are you not the slave of God? Have you no hope in the Prophet? Have you no news about them? 44. If you say 'O brother, do now thus,'[3] (you must know) that I am going into the desert, (somebody) has sent me[4] on a certain errand, from which (?) I shall come back after four days. 45. After

[1] I e to a place as far from his home as O is from Chitral where the tale was told (some 5 miles)

[2] Litterally Your own soul.

[3] Prs *ālī amī kārī bukən*

[4] Prs *mara rawān karda ast*

Kə ā'γʷōm ži 'mol və'ro, u'xšo 'miǰ zə nə kʸi'yɛn asəm 46 'Cis ke 'nā mun re'sī, wo 'xoi (mən) 'muzdurɛ γū'rum, a'səm nə kyē'yɛn Wos o'yīm-əste 'sāharo."

47 Wo a'lāno 'līo no 'maṛakɛn. I'što ke "Tu wum i'sa no mən 'kʸēyɛn, no mən 'zəmana'kəf 'dɛl 48 Mun zumanake[n] [1] (da kʸēi) žɛ[t] kə. 'A'max 'tad 'zındo vīı, ču 'muṛo vīi', xu'šāne ke'nɛt 49 'Zo əm o'yīm, ro'səm, agar Xa'dāi ču 'mašče vīi, o'yım, ro'sım"

50 Wo a'lāno γurd, šōi sāaro, na Dra'uso šōi. 51 Wo 'yū 'mara ā'γōi wel'γōo 'Šūi, pə Šəγo'yo no'γoṛ. No'γoṛ ke də Šoγoyo xši'yet-ste. 52 I'što ke· "'Ai 'vrāi, če 'xšīəf-este?". 53. "Agar nə max 'štet ki'o za'rūr 'šūi, 'xšīyem-esto no xoi zarūrıɛn, ki tu ni'xā malo" 54. "Na maf 'ce za'rūr?". 55. 'Što kə· "Ai vrāi, na max za'rūr šūi, kə 'magam max yū pād'šā astɛt, pād'šā lur'vū šūi 56 'Dīr 'pādšāan žo lura'γan 'kāγəz kəṛo, 'škāṛ-ən 56 'Ai ādame[n], agar

four days I shall come back. And when I have come [2] I shall come to (our) home six days later 46. Whatever I get I shall take as my wages, and come to (our) home Now I am going out into the desert."

47. He [3] gave the pomegranate to the man and said· "Take it to my house and give it to my boys. 48. My boys (in the house) will say· 'Our father must be alive and not dead;' and they will rejoice. 49. I shall also go and arrive there, if God does not kill (me), I shall go and arrive there"

50. He took the pomegranate and went out into the desert. He went to Drosh. 51. And the other man came up He went and appeared at Shoghor [4] He appeared there when they were lamenting at Shoghor. 52 He said "O brethren, why are you weeping?" 53. "If it is necessary for us to speak,[5] we are weeping at our distress,[6] so that you must now stay here" 54. "What is your distress?" 55. They [7] said: "O brother, our distress is that we have a king, and he has fallen ill 56. Another king has written a letter from afar and has sent it to us 56. (Its contents are as follows) 'O men, if

[1] Prob *oke* (pl)
[2] Lit When I have come from here
[3] The man who had served with the shopkeeper
[4] Name of a village in Lutkoh
[5] Prs *Agar ba mā gap zadan zarūr šuda ast*
[6] *zarūri*
[7] He (?).

pādšā iˈzīko muˈṛo, iˈzīko va məlk γuˈram, agar saˈhar muˈṛo, saˈhar γuˈram.' 57. Wos aˈmax ˈpādšā lərˈwū šūi"

58 Wos yaspe γaˈzəvdet, vəˈdɛt ˈsāro Aˈnīməf suˈwār šut valˈγō, aˈnīməf šət ˈsāro 59 Yū dəm šūit, aˈγōt čpāč, rəˈsīet huˈro.

Maṛakâ ˈštʸo "ˈKu ˈšuγəf vīˈo?" ˈŠtʸo. "ˈMax dāˈrū kʷoˈsɛm vīo ˈDrust məlk ˈnāseⁿ nəvuˈram, č-purˈviam"

62. "ˈWokə cəs dāˈrū vīˈo, ˈwoko ˈcəs ˈkīmat vīi,[1] kə ˈwōu č-pərvīaˈγāf?" 63 Agar ˈštʸot ke "ˈKīmat ˈvīi, č-pərˈvīam." 64 ˈŠtʸo kəⁿ "Wo dārūˈī la məŋ astɛt" 65 ˈWōf ˈštot· "Wō dāˈrū na max dɛl, ˈmax xōˈnam, naˈto ˈhūγ daˈlɛm. ˈČan ke ˈtū keˈne ˈhūγ daˈlɛm, ˈčand kīˈmat ke kɛˈnɛ, ˈmax wo ˈγuram" 66. ˈŠtyo kə "Zə daˈlɛm no ˈmāf Tārāˈzū aˈvrɛ, ˈmām də tāraˈzū"

(your) king dies to-night (?),[2] I shall seize the country to-night, if he dies to-morrow morning, I shall seize it then.' 57. Now our king has fallen ill"

58 Then they let their horses gallop,[3] and brought them down Half the horsemen rode upwards and half of them rode downwards. 59. They suddenly went off, returned and arrived there

60. The man said: "Where have you been?"[4] 61 They said. "We have been searching for some medicine. We have travelled all over the country,[5] but we have not found it."

62 (The man said) "What was the medicine there,[6] and what might the price be, that you didn't get it?" 63 [If][7] they said: "(Although) we may have the money to pay for it,[8] we have not got it."

64. He said "I have got that medicine." 65. They said "Give us the medicine, we shall buy it and give you money (for it). We shall give as much money as you demand, we shall take it for the price you fix." 66. He answered "I shall give it to you. Bring some scales and let us weigh it."

[1] Or *fərmə*
[2] The construction is not clear
[3] Prs *aspara davândan*
[4] *Kuja ıafta būdid* 'where had you gone'
[5] Lit We have pulled it out completely (Prs paraphrase *sar-ba-sar gaštım*),
[6] *woko*, Bad Prs *uko*
[7] *Agar* seems superfluous. But cf sentence 44
[8] Translation uncertain Cf § 254

67 Aˈvṛet, drīˈet, mavˈdet. 68. Maraˈkɛn da tāraˈzū drīˈo, mavˈdo, baˈrābar či ˈnoγʷor 69. Wən ˈštᵛo kə̄· "Yə to hūγ kəb noˈγor, zo wo xoi dārūī či ˈdalɛm 70. Wos oiʰ, amˈboh ˈmāl aˈvāḷ, zo wo xoi dāˈrūi uˈgah daˈlɛm"

71 Wōs šut, wo mālə́f aˈvṛɛt, riˈsə(v)dɛt Wo ˈdārū̄ līˈo Yāt, wo dārū̄ yāt, na pādˈšāan līˈet.

73 Pādšā ˈtāza šūi ba hokm-e Xaˈdāyɛn Ādamé xoˈšān šut "Wo mara drāi aˈvāze" Wo mara vəˈdɛt šəlo pādšāɛn 75 Pādˈšāɛn piˈstō "Wo maṛa ˈko dāˈrū̄ aˈvrɛ, ˈmōy-a?" 76 ˈZōpə, būˈṭə līˈo, woro līˈo, pīraˈhān liˈo, kuṭ liˈo, čāˈdur liˈo, dō yū bōˈžēi ašeraˈfī līˈɛt

77. ˈTūrd wo ˈmaṛakɛn, vīˈrevdo, raˈhɛ šūi 78 Aˈγōi, rəˈsēi, nə xoi ˈkyēin ˈčūi, šūi nˈou ˈmara ˈkyēin ˈŠūi, loˈγoi da ˈkyēı 79 Wo ˈvira laˈγadə da ˈkyēi "Žiŋkiˈkoᵘ, wo ˈvīra γuˈraʰ." 80 ˈŽiŋkiko ˈštyo kə "Ya ˈcəs mın ˈvīra? Yo ˈvīra ˈkōi-kān?"

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67 They brought (the scales), put (the money into them), and weighed it. 68 (Then) the man put (the medicine) into the scales, weighed it, but the weight did not come out as equal. 69 Then he said "This money of yours[1] has come out (appeared) to be too little, I will not give you my medicine" 70 Go now, bring much money, then I shall give you my medicine at once."

71. Then they went, fetched the money[2] and brought it there 72 He gave them the medicine They took it, they took the medicine and gave it to the king

73. By the command of God the king recovered, and the people rejoiced. 74. (The king said:) "Bring that man here." They brought him before the king 75 The king asked· "Is this the very man who brought the medicine?" 76 He gave him clothes, boots, trousers, shirt, coat and turban, and they gave him gold-coins in a bag

77 The man took it (all), loaded it (on his horse), and departed 78. He came and arrived (at his village), he did not go to his own house, but he went to that man's house He went there and entered into the house 79 He threw down his burden in the house (and said): "Woman, take the burden." 80 The woman said "What burden is this? Whose is this burden?"

[1] Sg for pl
[2] Or goods

81 Wo maṛakɛn ˈštə kə̄ "Yo ˈvīra ta-ˈkan" 82 "Yo ˈvīra nā-mən ˈkōi škār?" "Ta ˈsɪfiɛn ˈškār" 83. "Wo mən ˈsɪfiɛn ˈvīra škāṛ, ˈxoyo ˈkū šūi? Yo ˈvīra mən ˈsɪfiɛn ˈčeš, tu čoˈpīk kenɛ" 84. Čᵘ ˈfxatiyo "Yo ˈvīra mən ˈšɪfiɛn ke vī-va, ˈxoyo aɣōˈī-va, tu čoˈpīk č-keˈnɛ" 85. O vīra lᵉˈɣədo, ˈšūi, štə kə 86 "Yo ˈvīra ta ˈšɪfiɛn ˈnā to škaṛə Yū aˈlāno ˈlī vɪo, mən wo ˈprēstəm, ˈɣurdum ašᵉraˈfī, wos aˈvrum na-ˈto 87 ˈNa tə trə ˈlās kəˈrum, zo ˈoyim no xoi ˈkyēin" Šūi no xoi kyēin

88 ˈŽiŋkiko uˈžuṛ ˈyū miẍ, ˈloʰ miẍ, ˈmaṛakɛn dəˈrak ˈč-šūi 89. ˈŽiŋkikī (y)uˈgah žə ašᵉraˈfɪəf yu tᵉˈrəft, ˈyaī no baˈzārɛn, ˈlīo da baˈzār, ˈɣurd xuˈrāk no xuˈrān, ˈɣurd puˈšak no āyəˈstān, ˈavər no xoi ˈkyēɪn 90 ˈSko yū ašᵉraˈfɛn ˈmind dauˈlat šūi

91. "Wos na xaˈīn ləˈzo kəˈnīum." 92. Wos ˈxabar kər no ādaˈməf "Aˈsəfˈnāmənmuzˈdurəkəˈnē̄, no yu ˈmīẍɛn ˈpānǰ ruˈpaya daˈlɛm." 93. ˈĀdame āˈɣot, pər ˈšət, ˈamboʰ āˈɣot dəfˈtəd də ˈhōrɣ 94 Do

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81 The man said· "This burden is yours." 81. "Who has sent me this burden?" „Your husband has sent it." 83. "Has my husband sent that bundle? Where has he gone himself? This bundle is not my husband's, you are lying" 84. She did not take it, (but said.) "If this burden had been my husband's, he would have come himself; do not tell lies." 85 The man threw down the bundle, went away and said: 86. "This bundle your husband has sent to you He had given me a pomegranate, I sold it, got gold-coins (for it), and now I have brought them to you. 87. I have put them in your hand, and now I go home." And he went home.

88. The woman kept watch, one day, two days, but she did not catch sight of her husband 89. Once the woman stole one of the pieces of gold, took it to the bazaar, sold it[1] there and brought food to eat and clothes to wear, and brought it all to her house. 90. Such riches came from one piece of gold.

91 (Then she thought) "Now let me build a castle for myself." 92 Then she made known among the men "Come and work for me, I shall give five rupees a day in wages." 93. The men went, they went in great numbers, many came and started working. 94 They

[1] *Litt. gave it*

ˈyū məx xaˈlās kəˈṛet, liˈzo kəˈret, taˈyār šūi 95 ˈBāγa kəˈṛet, ˈhargeno ˈhaulɛⁿ pəzgiˈet Miwaˈγe žīˈet, guˈle kščiˈet.

96 ˈSailə šūi, ˈžiŋkikī, ˈštə kə· "Ai daˈrīγˣ, aˈžəp ˈsailə kəṛˈγum 97 ˈWos kə mən ˈšɪfə aγoˈī-va, ˈlšče-va wo ˈmind ābāˈdīəf 98 Wos ˈpāže taˈyār šūi, no ˈxoi ˈpūrəf ˈwulo ˈčə avazəm-ˈā?"

99. ˈWulo aˈvāzdo, no aˈbeli ˈpūrəf ˈwuli aˈvəzde, niˈāst sko dauˈlɛt, dauˈlɛt, puˈšāk, naˈγɛn biˈnās šūi 100 Wōs xaˈlās šūi, ˈštyo kə "ˈAi Xəˈdāī, wo mən ˈšɪfɛ ˈč-avazi-ā? Wos aˈγōi, wo mən dau̯ˈlɛt lšči-va"

101 Šfə də Draˈwusə vīˈō, muzduˈrī kᵛed vīˈo, wos ruxˈsat tūliˈyo. 102 "Wo mən ˈmuzdurə dɛl," išto, "tā zo oˈīm"

103 Yū pišˈkō no ˈwon līˈō, ˈγurd, žiˈe de avˈγuš 104 RaˈhɛšūI, da ˈpādo aˈγōi, žiyo čiˈgāli, nəˈvuṛ mēˈdī[1] 105 ˈŠtyo kə: "Ai Xədāi, na xāin no xuˈrān češ, no ˈman ˈces dɛlum?" 106 Γurd, ləˈγado da laxčiˈo, ˈdrīo tra šɪlɛ, raˈhɛ šūi

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finished it in one month, they built the castle, and it was ready (for use). 95. They laid out a garden and they made[2] a wall on all sides. They planted fruit-trees and sowed flowers.

96 It became a wonderful sight, and the woman said· "What a pity, I have prepared a wonderful sight 97. Oh that my husband came, oh that he saw these cultivated fields! 98. Now it is all ready, should I not bring wives[3] for my sons?"

99. She brought wives,[3] she brought wives for both her sons, and she settled down with her wealth Her wealth, her clothes and her food were copious. 100 Then it was finished and she said· "O God, why dost thou not bring my husband here? If he came now he would see my wealth."

101 (Meanwhile) her husband was in Drosh, he was working, and he asked for leave 102. "Give me my wages," he said, "that I may go."

103 (His master) gave him a cat, he took it and put it in his lap 104. He left, came out into the road, it scratched him with its claws, and he took it out[4] 105 He said "Oh God, I have nothing to eat myself, what shall I give it?" 106. He took it, put it into a skin-bag, placed it on his shoulder, and went on.

[1] Or *mēḷī?*
[2] Cf Voc. s v. *hargeno*
[3] Litt a wife (for each of them).
[4] Prs. *az bayal ba-dar* (*ūsū*) *kad*

107 A'γōı da 'pādo, ʷu'šīo kəṛ U žūṛ kə yū[1] kʸɛı 'huro as'tɛt 'Šūi, lo γoi do kʸēi 108 U[1] 'žiŋkiko nı'āsto, 'tāam 'kʸet-ısto 109 'Kər, nə'vur da ra'ža, 'baγd wo žīe tro poš'kəf, ta'yār kəṛ, a'vər, us'tāi no 'marakɛn da a'pīr.

110 Wos pārγe noγo'ṛɛt, ā'γot no poš'kɛ 111 'Žīo wōf, wos van šūi da lax'čīo 'nīgio Wo pᵒško la-'kəṛ, 'fāto wo 'parγəf

112 'Žiŋkiko xa'lās šūi, na'γɛn xu'ṛɛt 113 "'Šābaš," 'žiŋkiki 'štyō, "'šābaš, wo 'mən xa'lās kə'ret! 114 Yo 'cəs mın žān'dār wo mən xa'lās kəṛet? 115 Wos wa'ī 'nā mun 'dɛl, 'nā to 'hūγ da'lɛm"

116 Lī'o no 'wən, 'γūrd, fəči nəvdo 117 Ā'γōı, yū bō'žēı ašᵊra'fī a'vər, lī o no 'marakɛn

118 'Marakɛn γūrd̯, vī rəvdo, ra'hɛ šūı. 119 Ā'γōi, rə'sī də xoı kʸɛi Lo'γoi də kʸēi, u žur kə yū 'žiŋkiko, loh ši'nāmīī nı'āstı 120 'Žıŋkıko· "Čāi šəm," 'pisto wo zinī'ef "Ȧī zə'nī, yo 'mara

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107. When he came on the road, he became hungry and he saw that there was a house there. He went and entered the house. 108 A woman was sitting there, she was cooking food. 109. She prepared it, took it out on the platform, divided it and put it into the dishes, made it ready, brought it, and placed it before the man.

110. Then the mice came out and came to the dish 111 He struck them; then he stretched out and opened the skin bag. He let out the cat, and it caught the mice.

112. The woman got rid of them, and they ate the food. 113 "Well done," said the woman, "well done. You have rid me of them. 114 What kind of animal is this? You have rid me (of the mice).[2] 115. Now give it to me, and I shall pay you for it."

116. He gave it to her, and she took it and hid it. 117 Then she came with a bag of gold-coins which she gave to the man.

118 The man took it, loaded it (on his horse), and went off. 119 He came (home), arrived at his own house, entered it, and saw one woman and two girls sitting there 120 The woman (said to him) "Drink tea," and she asked her daughters-in-law "My daughters-in-

[1] In sandhi *kʸēi (y)ū.*
[2] One would expect *kər* «*it* has»

žᵘkū waˈī pərˈsəˈ" 121 Zɪˈnĭefˈpɪsˈtɛt. "ˈÀˈ ˈtāt, tu žᵘˈkūˈ?" 122 "ˈAi ˈluγdeo, ˈzo ž-im ˈkʸɛyɛn Mo ˈkʸēi mən-ˈkān 123. ˈZo šuˈγum vīˈo no muzduˈrīɛn, žaˈhānd ˈsāl šūɪ, wo āˈγʷōm 124 Yū wuˈlo, loʰ ˈpūre mən-ˈkān-e ˈmolo ˈvīet, wos aˈγōm no ˈxoi kʸēyɛn. 125 Wos užerɛm-əstɛ, moi kyɛyin dīr šūi, wos ˈbaγakɛ šūi. 126. Zo naˈžan ˈwīnum kə· ˈMoi ˈkōi-kān fərˈma, ˈkōi ˈγurdo fərˈma?' 127 Zə pərˈsəm-istə, ˈlā-mən če deˈfɛ, zo ˈxabar γuˈrum"

128. ˈŽiŋkikī na zənīˈef ˈšto: "ˈÀi zəˈnī, wai pərˈsɛ Tu žᵘˈkū šūi?" 129 Zənief pisˈtɛt "Zə ži ˈmalɛn, ž-im kʸɛˈyɛn ˈMun yū wuˈlo, loh ˈpūrɛ"

130 Wos ˈžiŋkikī ˈšto "Aˈ ˈmaṛa, to ˈcəs nām?" 131 Wo ˈγoi ˈnām līˈo, wo ˈγoi ˈpūrəf nām līˈo, wo γoi ˈwulɛ nām līˈo 132. ˈŽiŋkikī ˈštʸo kə· "Ai zəˈnī, yo mun ˈšɪfə Oˈīʰ, wo mun ˈpūrəf uˈšāwa" 133. Wo ˈpūrəf uˈšavdɛt, āˈγot. 134 "Ài ˈpūrɛ, ˈmō aˈmaf tāt. 135. Mō dauˈlɛt kə asˈtɛt, aˈmaf taˈtɛn 136 Xorɛf-estɛ,

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law, ask this man wherefrom he is." 121. The daughters-in-law asked: "O father, from where are you?" 122. (He answered) "My daughters. I am from this house. This house is mine. 123. I had gone away to seek service, many years passed, and I came back 124. I had a wife and two sons here, now I have come (back) to my own house. 125 Now I am looking about There has been a change in this house,[1] it has become a garden. 126. Being unknown I see it (thinking:) 'Whose can this (house) be? Who can have bought it?' 127. I am asking, don't quarrel with me,[2] may I be informed"

128. The woman said to her daughters-in-law. "O daughters-in-law, ask him from where he has come" 129 The daughters-in-law asked him. (He answered) "I am from here, from this house. I have a wife and two sons."

130. Then the woman said "O man, what is your name?" 131 He told his name and told his sons' names, and his wife's name. 132. The woman said "O daughters-in-law, this is my husband Go and call my sons" 133 They called the sons, and they came. 134 (She said:) "My sons, this is your father. 135. This wealth which we have got, belongs to your father. 136 You are eating, drinking

[1] Translation uncertain Litt something) other has come to (?) this house
[2] Litt With my wish

šāmɛf-estɛ, āγdəf-estɛ āˈyɛn dauˈlɛt. 137. Wos lo γoi ˈtatɛn xoˈšāne kəˈnɛ!"

138. Xoˈšāne kᵊˈṛɛt, boʰ ṭiˈpɛ dauˈlɛt, anˈǰām, sarfərāˈže, də γoi kᵛˈēi niˈāstɛt. 139. Zo āˈγōm.

II.

(Yu)

Tu bıˈland-a ˈkūh biˈland
Sulˈtān baˈrāmad ˈrū-i ˈband
Gūvd· "Dar baˈγal či ˈdārī?"
"Kiˈtāb-i ˈpər γaˈzal."
"ˈBarār tā ˈbuxānim"
"Nə ˈdārad ˈsar u ˈbar."
Qūmˈqūm-i-fūxta,
harˈdū ǰaˈmāliš ˈbāfta
ˈQissa-i mā dūr-i[1] diˈrāz
ˈsūfiˈāra dar naˈmāz[2]

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and wearing his wealth 137 Make now merry with your own father."

138. They made merry. There was great plenty of riches, clothes and ornaments. They settled down in their own house 139. And I came here.

II

(Yu).

You are high, and the hill is high.
The king came out onto the dyke[3]
He said· "What do you have in your lap?"
"A book full of songs"
"Bring them that I may read them"
"It has neither head nor tail."
(It is like) a ringdove's throat,
both its curls[4] are plaited.
My tale is far and long, for sūfīs in prayer (?)

[1] Probably for *dūr u*
[2] This introductory verse is in Prs.
[3] *band* for *bām*?
[4] *jamāl-iš* was explained by *mūi* 'hair'.

1 ˈYū ˈādamen ˈxūben lɪšč Imoˈγō do ˈurjug[1] suvˈdō, mīra-ˈčām do ˈčəp suvˈdō 2. Wo ˈqissa ˈγurd, nə ˈšāharen šūi, nə tagˈbīr kəˈrān šūi. 3 ˈŠahar bar ˈšahar, ˈkūh bar ˈkūh, biˈāban bar biˈāban, xiˈāban bar xiˈāban, ˈpādšā-i barˈbād, ˈxirman-i bīˈbāt

4. "Assaˈlām aˈlēkum" "Wa ˈāliku saˈlām." "Qissa γurdogum,[2] na tagˈbīren oˈīm" 5 Yū galaˈvān viˈō, gālaˈvānen vo naql ˈγurd, šūi. 6 Šūi, da yū ˈšāhər ˈxavd, da yū maˈžit šūɪ 7 Da maˈžit niˈāst 8 Iˈšto ke· "ˈHaɪ daˈrīx! ˈWos či ɪˈlāǰ kenem? Zə da šeriˈet muˈxālɪšəm[3] Vo ˈmāl hāl līm nōn"

9 Yū ˈpādšā ˈpūr da maˈžit loˈγoɪ, u[4] waˈzīr ˈluγdo da maˈžīt loˈγoi 10. ˈPādšān ˈpūr "ˈĀs, tā luˈrōum" 11. Yū ˈMēγ yasp, yū ˈWūi yasp 12. "Zə vto luˈrōum."

13 Vo ˈyaspə paˈlān žiˈō 14. (Skō) ˈyū yasp ˈpādšā pūr suˈwār šūi, yū yasp waˈzīr luγˈdo suˈwār šūi 14 Šət nə šahaˈrɛn. WaˈzīrWaˈzīr

1. A man had a dream (He saw) the moon on his right shoulder and the sun on his left 2. He took the tale with him, went to town to get an explanation. 3 He went through town after town, hill after hill, desert after desert, flower-garden after flower-garden, to the overthrown king, to the windless threshing floor[5]

4. (Then he met a cowherd and said) "Peace be with you" "And peace be with you" "I have brought a tale, and I go to find an explanation of it" 5 There was a cowherd, he took the tale and went off 6. He went and descended into a town, he went into a mosque 7. He sat down in the mosque 8 Then he said "Alas! What remedy shall I find? I am . . (?)[6] in the law of Islam. I have given him my possessions."

9. Then a prince, and a vizier's daughter entered the mosque 10. The prince (said to her): "Come, I will carry you off." 11. (He had) one horse (called) Cloud, and one horse (called) Wind.[7] 12 "I will carry you off"

13 Then he saddled his horses. 14. The prince rode one horse and the vizier's daughter the other. 14. They went into the town The

[1] Or *urjuγ*?
[2] Or *yurdoγum*?
[3] Read *šəm*?
[4] = *yū*?
[5] Prs formula
[6] The meaning of *muxālɪ(š)* is unknown to me
[7] Cf Parachi *Aˈir* and *Tâphône*, Tajiki *Abr* and *Bōd* V IIFL, I. 165

luɣdo pādšā pūr pisto: "Mǫ ča'mīn 'žaɣa? 15 Yasp ɣa'zevda baš?" 16 Wo 'xap kər 17. Wa'zīr 'luɣdo što· "Mo xap 'čī kīt?"

18 Šut da ũ šahər 'xavdet. 19 Nə 'pādšān nə sa'lāmat šut, sa'lām k^{o}'ret 20. *Pādšāan 'pūr vi'ō* 21. *A'ɣoi wo pisto*· "*Ku ōī?*" 22. Wən 'što ke "Wu'lo a'vezdəm." 23 Mən 'što ke· "V^{u}to xai vrai 'ɣurdum" 24 'Pādšā 'pūren no xoi 'k^{y}ēyen a'vɛzdo.

25 Wo 'yūɣen nām Zaŋɣu'lām vi'ō. 26 "No šīren 'škūr ke'nam" 27. Wən 'što ke "'Ɫaše" 28 No žaŋga'len šut, no 'šīren škūr šut, vo šīr māščet 29. 'Pādšāan 'pūren 'što ke "Vo wulo və'nem" 30 'Pādšān 'što ke "Č-'kir kənė, vo wulo žo wən če 'vɛt kəne"

31. Wo 'wulo što· "Da Kunǰi'kāf oi! 32. Žə 'čīrien və čūɾwakəf āvər, žə a'mun vo 'gəl 'āvər. Də 'bāɣ da-'dram 'č-oi" 33 Wo 'što ke: "Bī'aql žiŋkiko! Də 'bāɣ 'čī č-o'īm?" 34. Də 'bāɣa šūi, lə'ɣot.

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vizier's daughter asked the prince "What kind of place is this? 15. Can the horse be galloped?"[1] 16. He kept silent. 17. Then the vizier's daughter said "Why does he keep silent?"

18 They went and alighted in a town 19. They went to salute the king, and they saluted him 20. The king had a son. 21. He came and asked· "From where have you come?" 22. He[2] said. "I have brought my wife." 23. The other said· "I have taken you as my brother." 24. The prince[3] took them to his own house.

25 One of them[4] was called Zang-Ghulam. 26. (He said to his host:) "Let us hunt the lion" 27. The (second prince) said: "Very well" 28. They went to the forest and hunted the lion, and killed it. The (second) prince said (to his father) "Let me take his wife" The king said. "You cannot do it, you are not able to take his wife from him."

31 The wife said "Go to Kunjikaf[5] 32. Bring the unripe fruits from the apricot-trees and the flowers from the apple-tree But don't enter the garden." 33 He answered: "Stupid woman! Why shouldn't I enter the garden?" 34. He went to the garden (of Kunjikaf) and entered it.

[1] Prs. paraphrase: *jāi xūb ast davāndan* 'is the place fit for making the horse run?'

[2] The *first-mentioned prince*

[3] The second prince

[4] The first-mentioned prince?

[5] A corruption of Kōhikaf, the Fairy-Mountain.

35. Hu'rō də 'baγa barzəŋge nə'γoṛ, vo bar'zaŋge 'mašč 36 Vo 'čīrief la 'pəṇ^{ə}kaf, la 'voryen 'γurd, ra'hā kər, 'šūi 37 Parī'zāt nə'γoṛ 'Što "Vo mun və'na" 38. Vo pari'zāt^{ə} su'wār kəṛ, 'γurd, 'šūi.

39. Šūi, do xoi k^{y}ei re'sīo 40 'Pādšā 'pūren što "Və to 'wulo 'vənem." 41 Vo[1] 'taten što ke· "Am'boh pežə 'xap, la'žīno 'deh, 'rūγun da burž deh, və la'žīno žafa'ū." 42 Vo la'žīno 'dəft 43 Pād'šān 'što "Da āxe'rat žə mun 'taten 'xabar γu'ra" 44 Wo što ke· "To tat ta'zō[2] tənduˈrust as'tet" 45. Pādšā' 'guvd, xa'lās šūi 46 Žə pād'šāan vo wu'lo 'vət gala'vānen 47 Gala'vānen 'čīr 'wule šut.

48 Gala'vān wa'zīr luγdo do 'v'γuš žio, lo'γot 49 Wa'zīr luγdo 'kōviyo gošč, na as'mīne[3] šūi 50 Da as'mīno čā'tīr vio, də ča'tīr loh ši'nāmi vi'et 51 Wo žiŋkiko da ča'tīr šūi. 52 Išto ke· "Mai'lıs kene, ke zə o'īm, ke 'banda-i xākī aŋ'gāhi." 53. Lo gala'vānen

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35. There, in the garden, an ogre appeared, but he killed it. 36. He picked apricots together with leaves and fruits,[4] started and left 37 Then a fairy appeared and said "Take me." 38. He made the fairy mount (his horse), seized her, and went off

39 He went, and arrived home 40 The prince said "I shall bring your wife" 41. His father said: "Fell much timber, build a wood-pile, pour clarified butter over the tower, and set fire to the wood-pile" 42. The wood-pile took fire.[5] 43 The king said "Get news about my father in the next world."[6] 44 He said "Your father is sound and healthy." 45 The king caught fire, and was finished. 46. The cowherd took the king's wife. 47. The cowherd got four wives.

48. The shepherd took the vizier's daughter in his embrace and entered. 49. The vizier's daughter turned into a dove and rose to heaven. 50. There was a tent in heaven, and in the tent were two girls. 51. The woman went into the tent 52. She said: "Make a feast, because I am coming, so as to awaken the slave of the earth"[7]

[1] Read *wo?*
[2] = *tazā u*
[3] For *asmīno* with palatalization before *š?*
[4] Or 'foliage'?
[5] Uncertain translation
[6] Or in the end, at last
[7] I e 'human being'?

dāˈrū-i bīhuˈšī viˈō 54 Wo aˈɣoi, də kʸei rəˈsīo 55. Galaˈvānen išto ke "Zə ˈxūben ˈwīnem-este vio Do ˈxūben koˈvɪyo goščim" 56. Wo žiŋkiko vispač šūi 57 Wov loh žiŋkəf avezdo. 58 Šʊt, galaˈvānen ˈpāɲ ˈwule aˈvezdo 59 "Wo ˈxūben ku liščut?" 60. Wən ˈšto. "Imoˈɣō ˈdʊm suvdo, mīra-ˈčam ˈdʊm suvdo, ˈˈstāri po fiz žer šʊt"

III.

(Yu)

1 ˈSkandar pādšā nā ˈtā-duniˈā šūɪ 2 Da ˈžaɣa šūi, šəla darˈyāhan loˈɣot 3 Yū kurˈmo ˈptrəmdo 4 ˈSkandar pādšā vo kurˈmo pisˈto· "ˈČen-este?" 5 Kurˈmo što "ˈNā-mən yū ažˈdɛr nəṛ, va mʊn xut" (Unfortunately the narrator was interrupted, and he left me without continuing the tale)

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53. The cowherd had a narcotic drug 54. He came and arrived in the house 55. The cowherd said· "I have been seeing a dream. In the dream I turned into a dove" 56 The woman went back. 57. He brought those two women [1] 58 They went; the cowherd (now) brought five wives 59. (He asked) "Where did you see the dream?" 60. He answered· "I saw the moon on this shoulder, and the sun on that [2] one, and stars surrounded my breast."

III.

(Yu)

1. King Alexander went to the Lower World. 2 He went to a place, and in the neighbourhood of a river he entered (the Lower World). 3. Then he caught a tortoise. 4. King Alexander asked the tortoise· "What are you doing?" [3] 5 The tortoise answered: "A dragon to me.. ," [4] it will eat me.

[1] Or the two.
[2] Litt. 'on this one'
[3] Prs. *čika mēkuni*
[4] *nəṛ?* Meaning unknown

IV
(Yr)

You ɣalˈbil kenəm, ˈxosto lɣadəm da xuˈrum, ˈɣau vastəm, polmo šūi, ɣau lo kərəm, wōu ləˈbadəm, ˈxosto žə yoˈwən wōdɣo šūi ʃalˈbīl ˈɣūrdam, ˈwōu ɣalˈbīn[1] žīəm, pazˈɣō šūi. Və yōu rāš kerəm, wo yōu da laxčief ɣurdam, drīem da ˈčāro

V.
(Yp)

ˈMăməˈ[2] ˈšešo[3] do ˈWarto da pe žō
nuvəˈrum vo ˈkēṛo, ˈtālum vo pəˈžō.
ˈKū ki tu šūyɪt, zo asəm,
ɪspač na ˈdūlɛn zo roˈsum

IV.
(Yr)

I sift the barley; I put the straw on the threshing-floor, I harnessed the ox, (the grain) became crushed,[4] I let the ox loose, I winnowed the corn, the straw was separated from the barley(-corn), I took the sieve, I sifted the barley, it became clean. I heaped up the barley, I took it in baskets and poured it into the store-room

V
(Yp).

The old woman . is at the log in Wart
I pulled out my knife, I whittle the log.
Wherever thou hast gone, I shall come,
I shall arrive behind the mill-hopper

[1] *wōu* = *vo you*? *ɣalbīn* for *ɣalbīl*
[2] Expl *kampīr* 'old woman'
[3] Expl *nām na dārad, hamtaɪž yak qap ast mā ba tū āšeq šudam* "it has no name (meaning?), a word is like that I fell in love with you" I can make nothing out of this explanation
[4] Litt "soft"

VI

Šalˈxān zəxˈmo Ovˈxizo,
ˈMastɪko ˈpalɛf ˈdizo
Šalˈxān šūi diˈāre
ˈMastiko šūi xiˈāle

VII

(Mm).

1 Vīo yū âˈdam. Wo ˈhâdamɛn lu ˈluγdi vīˈat 2. J̌əˈhōn âˈǰīz âdam ˈvīo, bīˈčâra. 3 Yu čad ˈmixɪ ˈgyašᵏat, guzaˈrān ˈči šūi 4 Və ˈluγdaf γuˈruvd, baˈdār šūi, ǰoˈhōn ˈǰâi šūi, ke yū ˈwīya vīˌo. 5 ˈŪra niˈâst, və ˈluγdaf ˈšta kə· "ˈMaf ˈmale ˈnixɪt,[1] za da ˈsāhᵃro ayum, ˈbada hasum." 6. Mə šūi, šūy-u ˈči aˈγoi 7 Mai ˈluγdi ni āstat ˈwuro, ˈwoxrōgī, ˈuč ku ˈči vīo 8 Bad žo ˈwan wo yukᵛeˈgin

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VI

Shälkhan[2] is wounding in Ovkhizo,
Mastɪko[3] is squatting
Shalkhan is looking about,
Mastiko is thinking.

VII

(Mm)

1. There was a man who had two daughters. 2. The man was very poor and destitute. 3. Some days passed, and he had nothing to live on. 4. Then he took his daughters and went away, he went to a very (far off?)[4] place where there was a willow 5. He sat down there and said to his daughters "Sit you down here, I shall go out into the desert and then come back." 6. He went away, went and did not come (back) 7. The daughters sat down there, they were hungry and had nothing. 8. After that one of them dug in the earth, (with

[1] Cf § 234
[2] Sher Khān?
[3] His wife
[4] Or to many places, in one of which there .

ˈkʿēdo və zəˈmīn, ki yū ləˈvər noˈɣor 9 šūi daˈrūn də kʸoi 10. Wuˈžirdəkʸoikəǰəˈhōn rūpaˈyo 11 Bad nıˈâst ˈwuro, wo auˈqâtiš giyaškʸ.

Variants of Grammophone Text

1 ˈādamɛn, vīˈāt 4 baˈdār ˈšū, kʾyū. 5. ˈšta, niˈx̌it, ˈsāhᵃre aɣayum (?), ˈbāda 7 uniˈāta (?) woxrōgī. 8. bād žo,ˊ ˈyukyeˈgīn ˈkēdo, kʾyu ləˈvorᵉ. 10. rūpäˈyō 11 ˈbād

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the result) that a door became visible. 9. She went into a house. 10 She saw in the house that there were many rupees. 11. Afterwards she settled down there and found a livelihood

VOCABULARY

The words are arranged in order of their consonants, the vowels coming into consideration only as a secondary factor *n* and *ŋ* are put after *n* *š* has not been distinguished from *š*, nor *q* from *k* For words in *ˈst-* etc see *st* Note *-ă̈ı*, *-ŏı*, *-ĭı*, not (with Z) *-ă̈y*, etc

Y(ıdgha) forms are placed before M(unjı) forms. Within Y preference is given to Yzh, in the second instance to Ysh, in M to Mm.—"Y" after a word means that it was noted in identical form from Yzh, sh (v § 4) and two other informants

Forms from Z(arubin) and G(authiot) are given for the sake of facilitating comparison, more rarely I quote B(iddulph) and M(ullah) F(aiz) B(akhsh) (= Shaw).—The Khowar translations given by my Y informants have in many cases been added, sometimes these Khow words are dubious, or at any rate unknown from other sources.—"*Prs" denotes that I do not know the word in question in the form or with the meaning given here.

The etymology of genuine Y—M words has been briefly indicated, even when known before, or obvious. Cognate words from Sgl.—Ishk, Wkh. and the Pamir dialects in general have been quoted more fully than such as belong to other Ir languages To a large extent I have, however, mentioned forms of interest from recently published material, and in some cases I have ventured upon etymological digressions at greater length I believe in the usefulness of suggesting *possibilities* of derivation in a work of this kind, if only to stimulate other workers in the field to propose something better.

Vowels

-ă̈ interrog particle —*no xoı pūrəf wulo čə avazəm-ā̃?* Ysh shall I not bring my sons a wife? *tə naˈɣɛn xvıɣet-ã̃?* have you eaten bread? *yāxıo xvıɣet-a?* have you eaten ashes? *wos wa šūı nə tat kyēın-ā̃, da kyēı zī fərmī-ā̃?* has she now gone to her father's house, or is she in (my) house? *wo mən ˈšıfɛ ˈč-avazī-ã̃?* don't you bring my husband? *tu hōr(ɣ) kəne a; ̃č-kəne-a?* Yg do you work, or not? *tu doˈōf ˈxabar ćešy-a?* don't you

know about them? Cf. Wkh, Khow, Burushaski *a*, (Sgl *-ī*) The origin of this particle is unknown, v § 268

ai, *ai* Ysh, *hai* u, *ē* Z "O".—*ai žuwān, ai parvai digāra, ai Xədāi* Ysh, *hai darīx* u Prs

e Ysh, u *izāfat.—ba nām-e Xadā, banda-e-xākī* 'slave of the soil, human being' Prs V § 213

u, *əu* Ysh and — *ˈmən zəmoˈnakk əu mən ˈwulo* my son and my wife Prs

aˈīb Ysh fault. — *mən ces aˈīb?* Ar-Prs.

ābāˈdī Ysh, *âbâd* G cultivated field, cultivation —*lišč-va wo mind ābāˈdīef* if he saw these fields. Prs

dˈbrūo čogˈgō Ysh a kind of wild pear < **hamrautā-*, Z *amrūt* from Prs. *amrūd* Cf also Brahui *amrōt*, Shgh *marōd*, etc

dˈbūya Yzh, *o būa* p, *ābuy* M(g) moraine, *ˈabəy* m Z rock —Cf Ishk Gr *ambol* moraine, Sar *amūl* hill (LSI). Poss < **ham-paišaka-*, cf. Skr. *sampesa-* pounding, crushing

ačarˈdīne Yzh, *oni* sh wedge for fastening the ploughshare to the plough Khow *ačhārdīni* —V *yuvazgo*

ˈidā m Yzh, sh, *ˈīda*, p, *ˈida*, *iˈdak* Z, *idaˈka* G slave, *īda* LSIm, *yuda* LSIy boy —*yo mən ˈida* this is my slave, *ˈīda ažistai* a boy is born V *idiko*, *hade*.

ī dou m Yzh, g, *io* sh, *yio* Mm, g, *īˈdaiw* Z, *yiˈdâu*, *yaˈdâw* G fever — Cf Khow lw *andāu*, Wkh *andav* < **han tapah-*, cf Av *ham tapta-* hot, *tafnu-* fever

idiko f Yzh, sh, *yudike* LSI slave girl Cf Psht. *ǐnga* female who accompanies a bride < **aindg* + *ā* < **han takī?* V *ida*

aˈdamə, v *haˈdamə*

ˈādəm Yzh, r, *āˈdəm* sh, *ādəmə* g, *ˈâdʌm* Mm, *ōo* g, *âˈdam* G, *ōo* Z man, homo —Ysh *yo ˈ(h)adam, yēi adame* this man, these men, *ādame xoˈšān šut* the men became happy, *ai ādamen* O men, *no ādaˈməf* to the men, *ye ādame ory kənet* Yr these men are working, *yū ādamen xūben lišč* Yu a man saw a dream, *vīo yū âˈdʌm, wo ˈhâdamin lu ˈluydi vīˈat* Mm there was a man, the man had two daughters *mio âdəm, myend âdame* Mm, *mə âˈdəm, myend âdami* Mg — Ar-Prs

ˈafsɛno Yzh, u, *ˈyufseuno* Mm, *ˈfsēune* g,(g), ti whetstone — <**abi-sān(y)ā-*, cf. Prs. *afsān*, Wkh. *pisūn*, Sgl *vasīn*, Khow. lw *uˈsanu*

afˈsinyo Yzh, *afˈsəŋya* Mti ladder — < **afsišngā* < **afšišnəgā* < **upa-* or **abi-srišnakā?* Cf. W. Oss. *ˈasina*, v EVP p 78 s v *šəl* Note also Tokh *klis* stair.

afˈsirne Yzh, *afsərˈne* sh, *oərnə* r, *oənə* g summer-wheat — < **upa-* (or *abi-?*) *sidnaka-?* V. §§ 127, 165

afˈtōio Yr, *afˈtōvaga* Mm bucket. Prs

ˈagidro Yzh, *ˈagəo* sh, r, g, *ˈaglero* Mm, *ˈagelera* t, *aglo* g, *ˈaglira* (g), *oəre* ti, *aglə́ˈa* G grape.—Cf Shgh, Prs (as spoken by a Yarkand Turk) *aŋgūiδ*, Prs *angurda* a single grape Cf § 127

uˈgah Ysh instantly, *hamī sāt, yak sāt* — *zo uo xoi dāru uo dalem* I shall give my medicine at once, *žiŋkikī uo žə ašerafīef yu təroft* the woman instantly stole one of the gold coins. —Prs **ū-gāh* = *ān gāh*

agˈmīn Yzh, *agmīn* sh, r, *agiˈmin* g, *agˈmīn* Mm, G, *ˈagmin* Mg, *agibīn* B honey (Mm also 'bee'?) —Cf. Phl

angpēn (Frah i Phl *angəmēn*), Brahui *hangumēn*, Psht *gabīna*, Wanechi *aŋgīn*, etc Not necessarily lw, as supposed by G and Horn s vv — Prs **ang* bee (v Horn), is supported by Kurd. *hang*, cf Talish *bizang* (*bīz* goat) —Transsylv. Gypsy *yabǰin* honey may be an Ir. lw V *śāt*

ag'mīn kur'mīki pl Ysh, *agi'men kurmiko* g bee V *agimīn, kurmīko*

agimīn'yēx̌ Yzh bee hive V. *yēx̌io*

å'guŋgy Mm, *ə'gunǰ* (g) dough — < **hangaršana-*? Cf Psht. *āγažəl* to mix, knead (and Prs *γuršnāk* a herb used in washing?) V. *ləvaza, gūy-*

agar Ysh if.—*agar kōi ke liēt, γaše* if somebody gives you, it is well, *agar rīzo vīo* if he is small, *agar da hazār mix̌ yū surx paisō rəsī* if you get one copper coin in a thousand days, *agar ᵘšto (ᵘštyot) ki* when he (they) said that Prs

o'guščo Y, *'āguškyo* Mm, *'oguškya* t, *'əguškyə* g, *əgiškya* (g), *o'guškya* ti, *åguškʼa* Z, *aγuš'kya* (?) G *uguške* LSIm finger —Prs. *angušt*, etc. Cf. *čoromī oguščiko, malane oguščigo.*

āγd- Yzh, r, sh, g, *āγəst* zh, r, *āγust* sh, g, *'āγud 'āγust* Mm, *'a°* t, *ǎ°* Z to put on clothes, to dress oneself — *āγdem* 1 sg, *āγde* 2, 3 sg. Yzh, *āγdəf este* 2 pl sh, *no āγəstān* inf sh, *zōpə āγdəm* r, *'āγudem* Mm, *aγudam, a'γustəm* Mt —Cf. Psht *āγustəl* to dress, E. Oss *aγūd* cover, shell, Phl Turf *āgūst* bound, Skr *gudh-* to conceal, bind (cf Charpentier Act. Or VII, 181)

aγdā(w)- Yzh, sh, r *aγ'dǎvd* sh. *°āud* r, *aγdōv- aγdēvd* Z, *aγdav-* LSIy to dress (caus) —*aγ'dāum, aγ'dāvdəm*

a'γām Yp stubble —Khow *Aγām* (Lor) land specially kept for self-sown lucerne grass

å'γurγ Yzh, *o°* sh, r, g, *ər'γūγ* Mg, (g), *ɛr°* t, *ə'γurx* (sh), *ar'γūg* m, Z, *°ūk* G, *orgūh* B egg — **ā-gaura-*, cf Rosh (Lentz) *γur* egg, Skr. *gola(ka)-* ball, glans penis? Cf. the following word

å'γurγa Yzh, *°γake* pl sh, *o'γūrγakə* r, *a'γōr°* g, *'γarkyo* Mm, *°kye* g scrotum —Cf Sgl *γor*, Wkh *γūr*, Shgh. *γarīn*

o'γuzo Yzh, sh, *'ō°* r, *o'γūzo* g, *'åγuzo* Mm, *'əγuza* g, *'oγūza* (g), *'aγūzå* f Z walnut —**ǎgauzā-*, cf Prs *gūz*, Psht *γūz, ūγz, γwoz*, Talish *viz*, Maz *aγuz*, Hebr lw. *ᵊĕgōz*, etc

â'ǰīz Mm poor —*ǰə hōn â'ǰīz 'âdam 'vīo, bī'čâra* Ar.-Prs

u'kâb Mm eagle (?) Ar-Prs. V. *karγəz.*

a'kābur Ysh old man, *a'kâbur* Mm rich —*yū akābur niāsto 'yak mū-safīd . .', a'kābur ɛn ᵘšto* the old man said.— Ar Prs *akābir* pl rich, powerful Also Khow *akābir* old man

a'kade Yzh, sh, *°ə* r, *°i* pl g, *å'kodiy* Mm, *'akondi* ti, *āk'ōndi* (g) thorn, bramble. —Cf Sgl *kandāk*. Connection with Skr. *kaṇta-* improb V *vurγ-ak'ōndi*

ə'kək M(g) groan

au'qât Mm, existence, condition – *wo a° iš qiyaškʸ 'guzarān-iš šud'* Ar.-Prs.

alə Ysh so much (?), *əmtarikār* (?) — *wos alə ken, ke zo na to tat* 'now do it in this way, because I am your father (?)', *wos ale 'ken, muz'durə ken*

'ālū Yzh, *'âlū* Mm plum Prs

olo Yzh there. — *olo dai kyɛi 'd'amū xâna'* — Av *avaδa.*

i'lâǰ Yu remedy, medicine — *wos ci ilāǰ kenem?* Ar-Prs

ālq Mt throat (interior), *alqa* Z Ar-Prs V. *kȧγəko, stūγa.*

a'lăno Yzh, sh pomegranate — *dukan'dār γurd yū a°* the shopkeeper took a p, *wo a° līo no maγakεn* he gave the man the p — < *'ā-dānā-*, or **ha-dānā*, cf Psht *anang* (*ouołink* de Morgan), Afr Psht *nāngrōnsa* ('p tree'), Waz Psht. *wōlang*, id, Av *haδānaē-patā-* (v Tavadia, *Šāyast-nē Šāyast*, p 133) Prs *anār, rānā* can scarcely be a dialect form < **ăδān* Cf Chin *tan-žo*, acc. to Laufer, Sino-Iranica, 283 fr Ir. **dānak*

i'līr Y, *'ʌlɪr* Mt, *'ə̄°* (g), *yi'lar* m, *°er* LSIm belly (exterior) < Av **udara-* Cf Sak. *ūra-*, Psht *lərai*, etc (v KZ, 61, 32 sqq)

ilira Ysh, *'əlero* Mg, ti, *'əlɪro* (g) calf of the leg, *ilīra* B muscle — Cf Wkh *iškamba-i-pâ*, Par s v *iškambek-i pāi*, and also the Romance forms of Lat *ventriculus* mentioned by Goldberger, Glotta, 18, 37

a'larsɪne Yzh, *°enī* p, *larsəne* sh, *°ə* r, g, *'alarsən* Mm, *'alər°* t, ti, *'alarsɪn* (g) threshold, Yp also footboard of spinning-wheel. — *'siri, ta'he a°* zh upper, lower th — < **aδara-sayanaka-* lying below? Resemblance with Khow. *ʌmbərcərēnī* accidental V *yūvərsən*

aḷ'vān Ysh, in *yūṛ a° žiēm* I extinguished the fire

alvōsta v *avlāsto.*

alīxa MFB ribs If correct, cf. Sgl *wolox* ribs.

-əm encl pron 1 sg V § 205

əm Ysh, Z also — *zo əm oyīm* Prs

am'bōγ Yr cowife Prs *ambāγ*, cf Khow. *ʌmbōxčʌn* < **ham-bāgā-?* Cf NTS, V, 47

am'boh Ysh, r, g, u, *°ox* zh much, many. — *yauγo a°* the water is deep, *a° pūre* many sons, *a° aγot* many came, *'mind a° kya'yī* these many houses, *a° pežə xap* fell much timber, *amboh-əni* (?) *hor kəṛet* they did much work — Khow. *amboh* fr Prs. *ambŭh*

ambu'ro Y, *ʌmbʊ'ro* g pincers Prs

am'brōz čog'gō Ysh a kind of pear — Khow *ʌmbrōz* fr Prs. **am(b)rōδ*, cf "Prs" *ambarūd, arbū, xarmul*, etc V. *ābrūo*

'ūmεd Yzh, sh, *umēd* G hope Prs

umid'vāro Yzh, *umīd'vār* sh, *imid'vōr* r pregnant Prs V *vəzεxo*

imo'γō Yzh, *um°* sh, *'yimaγá* Mt, (g) linseed, transl *zaγīr* (prob. brassica campestris, cf Vavilov, Agricult Afghanistan, p. 114)

imo'γo Y, *i'mōγo* u, *'yumago* Mm, *imaγe'ka* t, *i'maγaka* (g), *yu'maγika* g, *yimaγeka* ti, *yu'magâ* f Z, *yuma'ga* G, *°ega* LSIm moon — Cf. Wkh *žə'mak*, Sgl *wulmēk*, Psht *wūngiē, gumakai*, etc, Kurd *hīw* (**ušm-*) — < **uxš-măh-(kā)-* (not **uxšya-*, v Benveniste, JA, 1930, cf Morgenstierne NTS, III, 298). Psht *wažmaī*, Sogd *wxšymʾx* < **waxš(y)a-*

d'muno Yzh, sh, r, *°no* g, *a'mun* u, *'amiŋgʸo* Mm, *°a* g, *'āmiŋgʸa* (g), *amin''g'a* Z, *amiŋ'ga* G, MFB apple, (Yu apple-tree?) — *žə a'mun vo gəl āvər* Yu 'bring the flower from the apple tree' Cf Sgl *miẽṛ*, Wkh *mur*, and v EVP s.v *maṇa*

i'măr- *imuṛ* Yzh, sh, *yumar-* Mm, t, *yūmra* B to count — *i'mārem* Yzh, *ima'rεm* sh, *'yumarem* Mm, *yu'marʌm* t — Av pres. *hišmar-* (*mar-*)

i'mār (*l*) Ysh number. V *i'mar-*

amˈsāyo Yr, *ᵒyaga* Mm neighhour — Prs V *gramˈbɛšu*

aˈmaxno Yzh, ə sh, *ˈamaxna* M(g) sloe. — **ămarnaxā* demin of *âˈmunoˀ* Cf Psht *nāṇū* V. § 96

âɪˈno Mm, *ᵒa* G mirror Prs V *šišoyo*

ˈīno Y. B, *ˈ(y)īna* Mt, *ˈyīno* m, *ᵒɪ* g, *ᵒa* (g), *ᵒe* tɪ, *ᵒa* Z, *oˈa* G blood — Cf Sgl *wēn*, Wkh *wuăxɛn*, Psht *wīne*, etc V Henning, ZII, 9, 226 sq (**vohún- > *vhūn- > vīn-* etc ??)

ınd Yzh, r so much, *īkada* — *mox ınd oryˌ kɛɪəm* Yr we have done so much work. — Cf *mınd* V § 210

anˈdıša M(g) thought. — Prs V *dıš-*.

anˈǰām Ysh dress — Khow (from Ir, cf Prs *ǰāma*)

aˈnīmefˀ Ysh half (adv) — *aᵒ suwār šʊt vəlˈỹō*, *aᵒ šʊt ˈsāro* one half of the horsemen rode upwards, the other half rode downwards From *nīm*

anâr Mm, *anār* LSIm pomegranate. — Prs V *aˈlano*

anuv- Yzh, sh to bellow — *ɣavo aˈnuve* zh, *ɣawə aˈnuvo* sh — Cf Skr. *ā-nu* to roar towards?

aˈnaxno Yzh, *ᵒə* sh, *ᵒxəˀnə* r, *ᵒxən* g nail. — Prs *nāxun*, etc, but why *a-*ˀ V § 96 Cf *nâxun*

aŋˈga(h) Yzh, r, g awake — *aᵒ šom* zh, *aŋˈgāhɪ* u, yon awaken (them), *žə ˈxōvən aŋga šuyəm* r — Khow *aŋgah*, *aŋgā*, from Ir, cf Wkh, Sar (Sh) *agah*, *agâh* fr Prs Cf *bıvāɪe*

aŋgahu- aŋgahavd- Yzh, *aŋgāh-* u to awaken (trans) — *aŋˈgāhɪ* r 3 sg, *aŋgaˈhum*, *aŋgahavdum* zh — Khow *aŋgahaw-*.

ˈıŋgut Yzh halter, headstall of a horse — Khow.

aˈpīr Yzh, sh, Mm, *ˈapĭɪ* Z before, in front of — *ˈnā-mən d aˈpīr* Yzh in front of me, *də tō aᵒ astet* sh, *ustāɪ no maɪ akɛn da aᵒ* sh he rose in front of the man, *pēš-ɪ ū*. — Doubtful whether with Z < Av. *paɪrɪ* (not *paɪrɪ-* or *para-*), or < *paoiryа-* in a local sense. V *skapīr*

arˈbāb Yzh headman of a village — Ar Prs *arbāb* lords, used as a sg. also in Taj (Semenov, Mater II, 44). V. *čārwəl*

ˈârıčo Mm, t shrub with eatable berries, strawberries(?) — Scarcely < **ārınčā*, (cf Brahuì *ārćin* 'wild almond', Prs *arǰan*, etc)

ˈārdɪ Yzh floor — Khow. (Lor) *ardɪ* middle part of a room (But Kurd *ard* floor < Ar.)

ɪrɣoˈɣo Yzh, sh, *uᵒ* r, *yuᵒ* g, *yɪrˈɣaya* Mm, *ᵒgo* m, *ɪɪˈɣaga* Z lucerne, *rıška* — **uɣarahā-* (?), cf Sgl. *yurūk*, Shgh *yorǰ*, etc (v Z s v)

aˈraq Mg, m, Z, G perspiration. — Ar-Prs Cf. *xul*

aˈraq Yzh a kind of wine, made in Shoghor, *aˈrak* sh fruit-juice — Ar-Prs

đˈrunɣo Yzh, sh, *oˈruŋgo* r, g light, brightness, *Arungo* B light, *Arūnwo* B lightning — **ā rauxšnakā-* Cf. *ɪɪˈšân*

arˈra Mm, Z saw. — Prs Cf. *gīr*

araˈrōɣ Yzh, *ˈyōruɣa* M(g) eructation — *aᵒ kenem* = Khow. *ārəˈɪōɣ koman* The Khow word with redupl. from Ir, cf Prs *āɪōɣ*, Sgl *arək*, Sar *rēɣ* V. EVP s.v *arẓaɪ*

ârusō Mm, *đˈrūs* Z bride — Ar.-Prs Cf *šābuk*

aršəˈmɪn Yzh, sh barley bread V. *arzəmɪn*, *kōskən*, *ɣādmɪn*, *maɣmun* and *yɛršɪo*

urw- urwai Yzh, sh, *wurw-* r, *wurw wur'uōi* M(g), *wurv-* Z, *ūrv-* G to be hoiling (Z caus *wurvōn , wurvōv-*) — *yâuyo ur'wai* Yzh, *yauyo wurwāi* r, *ur'uo* sh, *yâuyo urwai vīo* (pluperf), *wos axleno šūi* zh — Cf Sgl *wāiv-*, Sar *wāiaw-*, Shgh *wūrv* (v N Shgh s v), Par *yarw-* < **warb-* < **baiw-*.

u'rīz u'rīzd Yzh, r to spread manure, *pārura parišān mēkinam* — *u'rīzem, °ozdem* zh, *°ʌm* r — < **awa-* (or *wi-?*) *razaya-*, cf Av *raz-*

ur'zu- ur'zā- Yzh, *wuizeyevd* M(g) to stretch the arm — *ur'zum, ur'zāim* Yzh, *wurzəyevdum* M(g) V *urzuy*

'urzŭy Yzh, *hurzŭy* sh, g, *ur'zūy* r, *'uryug* (!) u, *'urzug* Mm, *°əy* g, *wurzəy* (g), *°'zəg* G, *wurzug* Z, *hūrzūh* B right, straight, true — *wurzəx kerem* M(g) I straightened, *do 'uryug* (*čəp*) *suv'dō* Yu on the right (left, shoulder — < Av *ərəzu-*, not with G < **wyz-* Cf Khow *horsk* id fr. Ir **urz(u)k*. Not with Benveniste (JA, 223, 227) *(w)urzuq* < **vi-rāzaram* = Sogd *wrzrw*

aizə'min Yzh, sh millet bread Cf. Prs *arzanīn* V *aršəmin* and *yūrzun*.

ar'zīz Yzh, r, g lead — *Prs*

ayə'yevde Yzh wood carving — Proh from the past ptc of a caus verb. — From Khow ??

as- Y, M, Z, G *ăyŏi* Y, M, *ayəy* Z, *a'yây* G to come — *'asem, as, a'yom* Yzh, *asəm, as, a'səf, ă'yōm, ăy(w)ŏi, kəla ayoyit?* when did you come? *na kōy āyōit?* whom did you come for? *ă'yŏt čpāč* they came back Ysh, *as, ă'yōm* r, *ā'yʷōm* g, etc , *hasum ā'yēyam, ayoi, āyōit* Mm, *asam, 'ăyºyam* t, *aywai* LSIy — **ā-is-*ā-gata-*, cf Sgl. *is- āyad* — Cf Tedesco, BSL, 25, 53

is- yāi Yzh, sh, *yis yây* Mm, *yīs . yâv* G, *(y)īs- yōy* Z to carry (an inanimate thing) — *i'sim* Yzh, *isəm* sh, *'yisam* Mm, *i'sa* imper 2 sg Ysh, *'yāim* Yzh, sh, *yāi* sh, *'yâyam* Mm — *'tu wum i sa no'mən 'kyēyin* Ysh take this to my house, *wo dārū yāt* Ysh they took away the medicine. — Cf Yazgh *ayas-ayed*, Shgh *yâs- yâd*, Ishk *uss-wud*, etc to take away, Psht *yōs* to carry, Av *yāsa-* (Meillet, BSL, 24, 116)

as'kān Yzh, sh, B easy Khow *as'qān*, fr Ar-Prs. *isqān* giving repose, cf Kurd *askān* ease Cf *â'sân*

a'sāl Yzh, sh, *a'sâl* Mm, t, *yim'sâl* G this year. — Cf Sgl. *a'sāl*, Shgh *asīd*, Par *âsuṛ*, Orm *asul* etc. < *ā-s(a)rda- yimsâl* < **ima-*

as'mīno Yzh, r, u, *°ino* sh, g, *'asmuno* Mm, *as'mūna* f. Z, *asmâ'na* G (lw) sky, heaven —*na as'mīne, da asmīno* Prob ancient lw — V *pasmīno*

â'sân Mm easy. — Prs V *as'kān*

'aspəlan Yzh, sh, r stable — < **aspa-dāna,* cf Av *aspastāna-*. V *axta'xâna*

ast- vī Y, M to be — Y in all persons *as'tit* (v. § 224) *mən yū kətyū astet* I have a book, *mun yū wulo astit, kōi ste* who are you? (?)

as'tīo Yzh, *'ástuh'* B abuse — *a° kə'nem* I abuse (Khow. *dis lū koman*)

us'tada Yzh, sh, *w°* g spider — Prs *ustād* is not used in this sense, but cf. Par Voc s vv *dīwu'ɣūk, jō'lāk, ya'fak*, Skold, Materialien, s v *džalo k* Cf *ustāt* V *dorzkuɣūz, zarəškyo*

as'tano Yzh, sh vestibule — Prs *āsitān(a)*

us'tušč *ustuščai* Yzh, sh. *ustuščah* B to jump — *us'tuščəm* *us'tuščaim* zh. *ustuščəm* *ustuš'čam* sh — *uštušč-* is prob originally the past stem of **ustur-*, from which Khow *uštur-* 'to flee, run'

us'tāt Ysh, *ustâd* G carpenter — Prs. Cf. *ustada*

us'xūbun Yzh awake. — *'us* + *xūbun* V *aŋgah, bidâr*

-iš encl pron 3 sg. V § 205

ōš M(g) porridge. — Prs. *āš*

aščo Yzh, *'ā* p, *ăš čŏ* sh, r, g, *oś kʸo* Mm, g, *a* sh, °ə (sh), °ε t, *'ōśkʸa* g, *aš'kʸa* G. *â°* Z, *āškie* LSIm eight. — Av *ašta*

iš'čīγ Y, *os'kīγ* Mti. əs° t, g, *yęskīg* m. *yis'kīg* G, °*īk* Z roof. — *da iščīγ* Yzh under the roof — < **usča-kataka-*, cf Sgl *kiskut*, Wkh *iskakut*, Yazgh *sᵊkād*

aščo-mix̌ Yzh week. — Cf Bajui *wax̌ mēϑ* (Skold), but Shgh *ūv'mēϑ*. Sogd *'βtmyδ* V *mix̌*.

iš'čīn Yzh, °*īn(ə)* r, *-inə* sh, *ščīnə* g, *yiškʸuna* Mm, *'iškyīn* g, *yi* ti, *škyīno* (g), *ᵉškʸīn* t, *līš'kyūn* G female breast — Av *fštāna-*, Kurd. *fstān*, cf. Meillet, BSL, 23, 106, Benveniste. MSL, 23, 405. V. *pīstan*

uš čeno Yzh, *wuškyeno* Mm place for keeping hay and straw (*jāi ki kā mendāzī*) — Cf. Sgl *uštīn* hayrack, Or *wūx̌ tōn* < **wastra dānă-*

ušk Yzh, g, *wušk* sh, r, Mm, G, Z, *wu* Mg dry. — Av. *huška-*

ušk-max̌iko Yzh ankle-bone — Numerous Ir and IA names of hard and protruding parts of the body are compounded with a word denoting 'dry' 'thirsty', 'tinder', etc Thus, e g Bal *wišk haḍḍ*, Badakhshi *kâk-i-pâ*, Khow. *çuçu'ḍēki*, Lhd. *sukṛaṇḍ* 'shin bone', M *šâxek-i sar* temples; Prs *xušk nāy* throat, windpipe, etc, etc V *wuškiostia*

ušk'sāl Yzh year of drought, *sāl ki barf na kard* — Prs *xušk sāl*

u šun- *uši'nāi* Yzh to neigh — *yasp u'šune*.

ašera'fī Ysh gold coin — *sko yū ašɪra fɛn, žə ašerafīəf*. — Ar-Prs

a šasto Yzh, *'ašosti* pl M(g) small shrub with red berries resembling grapes

uštum B voice. — Acc to Tomaschek p. 200 < Av. *staoman*, but prob misunderstood for *'štum* I said

'uštu Yzh, °*ū* B brick. — Khow

uši'(y)ār Yzh, *hu°* sh, *ušyâr* Mm wise — Prs

u'šā- *u'šavd* Yzh, *u šăw-* *u'šavd* sh, r, *u'šav-* *u'šavd* Mm, *wu'šōw-* (g), *ūšâw-* G, *wūšōw* *'wūšēvd* Z to call, shout — *u'šâum*, *u'šavdum* Yzh, *u'šawam*, *u šaudam* r *'faryād mēkunim'*; *wo mən 'pūrəf u'šāwa* sh call my sons, *wo pūrəf u šavdɛt* sh they called the sons — < Av **us sravaya-*, cf. Orosh *x̌ōy* to read, Yazgh. *ax̌aw-*, Psht *šōwul* (q v.) to teach, show (cf. Kashm. *hāwun* id.), Prs *surūdan* to sing, etc Cf. Wkh *širaw-*

u šān-əm *u'šad-əm* Yzh to churn — Cf *firšōn-* to shake

aṭɪ le Yzh, °*ele* sh porridge, *āš*. — Evidently an IA lw, but no direct corresponding form in Khow or elsewhere Is Prs *atāla* 'a kind of porridge' also of IA origin?

'avda Mg, (g, *ab'da* (sh) seventeen — Prs

ōvd, *ōud* Mg, (g) ford — **ā-bda-* place

where one can place the foot? Cf Wkh. *vədek* 'path' < **ābda-*? Mekr Bal *badūk* 'beach impassable at high tide', Av *abda-* (v. s v.)

ˈavdo, *ˈā°* p, *avˈdō* sh, r, *ā°* g, *ovˈdŏ* Mm, g, *°a* sh, G, *°ə* M, (sh), *°ɘ̄* t, *ˈōvdə* (g), *°a* Z, seven — Av *hapta*, etc

avˈɣuš Yzh, sh, u, *ˈyɪvɣuš* Z embrace, lap — *žīo da avɣuš, do ˈvˈɣuš* he put in his lap — Cf Sogd *'pkšy* 'flanc' (Benveniste), Shgh *beǰuž̌* armpit < **upa-kaša-*, or **upa qauša-* (cf EVP s v. *ɣěž*, etc)?

aˈvɛlɪ Yzh, *ăˈbɛlī* sh, *abelɪ* B, *ˈavelˀyɪ*, etc, Z both — *ɯōɪ ā° žōī lāmo vɪet* Ysh they were both from one village, *no a° pūrəf* to both sons — Av *uvaya-* (*avaya-*) + *dva-* (*duye?*)

avˈlānd Yg hem of a cloak — **upadāmanta-*? Cf *lōmadā*.

avˈlăsto Yzh, sh, *ˈalvosto* Mm, *°ōsˈta* f Z sleeve — **upa dastā*, cf Or (Lentz) *abdŏst* leather glove

āvər- *āvəɣ* Yzh, sh, g, *ˈāver-* *ˈāɪer* Mm, *āvəɪ-* *āvəɪ* Z, *āˈvar-* G to bring (inanimate obj.). — *āvəˈrvm* Yzh, *ˀšti-va ˈavəram* Mt I bring something, *avīt* Yzh, sh he brings, *və čūɣɯakəf āvər* Yu bring the apricots, *amboh māl avāl* Ysh bring much goods, *tārazū aˈvrɛ* Ysh bring the scales, *avɣum* Ysh, *aˈvəɣ no xoɪ kyēm* Ysh she brought it to her own house, *ɯo māləf aˈvɾɛt* (*aˈvret*) Ysh they brought the goods, *āvɪeɣəm* Yr I have brought, *aˈvɾɛ* Ysh he has brought — Av *ā-bar-*, cf Sgl *āɯīr-*, Shgh *vār-* (*a*)*vūd*, Sogd *"βr-*, Orm *uar-*.

aˈvăz- *aˈvazd* Yzh, sh, *aˈvɪzd* u, *āˈɪāzum* Mm, *avōz-* *avēzd* Z to bring (animate obj.), to fetch — *zo ˈɣauɯo aˈvāzəm, aˈɪazdɪm* Yzh, *ɣaɯ-aˈɪazəm* sh, *nɪʌske aˈɪazən* sh I yawn, *ˈɯulo avazəm, aˈɪāzdo* sh, *ɯo mən ˈšifɛ ˈč-avazī ā?* why don't you fetch my husband? *aɪīzd* zh he brings, *aˈrāz* imper 2 sg, *aˈvāze* 2 pl., *ɯuˈlo aˈvezdəm* u, *galaˈvānen pānǰ ˈɯule aˈɪezdo* sh — Av *upa-az-*, but Psht. *bōz-* (*bōtlə*) to lead away, Shgh. *bâz-*, Or *abōz-* to send (away) < **apa-az-*

avˈzano Yzh, sh, *°āno* p, *ˈyɪvzano* Mm wooden ladle < **upa zāwanā?*

avˈzanɪko Yzh small wooden ladle

avˈzɪno Yzh, sh first watering of the fields, *xākāva* — Av **upa-zayanā-* following the winter (cf. Av *upanaxtar-*), cf Yazgh. *zīn* winter (Skold) V *ˈlɪvde, ˈxōkova*

avˈlān Yzh, sh, r, *avˈlānd* g (? cf *avlānd*), *avlān* B single bridle — Cf Psht *mlūna, wlīna*, Wan *aulūn*, Sar. *vɪδân*, Yazgh *avδēn*, Kurd *zwāna* (Soane), Sak *vyāna-*, Sogd *βδ"nh* (Benv JA, 233, p. 241), Oss *ɯdoˈn*, Av. *°aɯɪδāna-* Cf. Wackernagel KZ, 43, p 282 V. *loˈǰōm, qɪzaˈgī*

aˈɯarxo Yzh flame — With dissim fr **aɪuărxo*, cf Av *ɯɪvāxra-* (**ɪrāxra-*) heat?

dˈɯusp Yzh, sh, *a°* Mm, *aˈūsp* Yg, *ōɯusˈto* (?) r, *aˈɯusp* Mm plough-beam — Cf Sgl *āɯɪɛp*, Wkh. *ɯəšp* — Cf. Av (*upaɪrɪ-*) *spā-* to place at the top of?

aˈɯusto Yzh, *ăɯ°* sh, *ŏ°* r, g, *ˈawusto* Mm, *°a* t, *°a* (g) dark-leaved willow — With *ɯɪ* < *vɪ*, fr **ā-paustā-* having bark ??

aˈwāz Yzh noise — *yaugo haˈɯāz kīt* the stream is roaring, *awāza kīt* (the trees) are soughing — Prs

ouezōn Mg hanging — o° *kerim* — Prs.

a'wāž-im *a'waγd-əm* Yzh to hang up — *a'wīžd* 3 sg — Prob < **awa-hanǰ*, cf Old Prs. *fra-hang-* (v. Nyberg, Uppsala Univ årsskrift, 1934, 2, p 59 and Henning, ZII, 9, p 198), Prs. *āwang(ān)* hanging, etc The relation to Prs. *āwēz-*, *āwēxtan* is uncertain, but this form may be a cross between **ā-waič-* and **awa-hanǰ-*

ixō Yzh, r, *'xoo* sh, *'yixa* M, t, ti, *'o* m, *'a* (g), *'yexa* g, LSIm, *'ixa* Z, *yi'xa* G, *yixo* B, *yaxva* MFB (*نخوه = *yixoh?) sister (I cannot trace the source of G's Y form *yixwâh*) — Poss < **yaxwā* (cf Sgl *yə'xōai*, Shgh *yax*) < **(h)ahwā* < **hwahā*

ixčogo Yzh, *'īxčago* sh, *'yē°* g husband's brother's wife, g also co wife — Fr **xwahičī* + *-o* and secondary suffix *-yo?* V. *yana*, *yūi-wulo*

ixiko Yzh, *yixigo* g sister (demin V *i'xō*

axlen Yzh, *-ən* r, *eno* (f ?) g, *yax'lən* sh, *°len* Mm, *'yixᵊlen* g cold — *yâuγo uwai vīo*, *uos axlεno šūi* Yzh the water had been boiling, now it became cold — **aixa dāna*, cf Prs *yax*, etc ?

a'xrīo Y, *°ī* pl p, *āxria* Mg, *'axrigə* t, *axrikyo* m wild rose, briar, Khow *gilgitok* — Cf Or *a'x̌ar*, Shgh Skold *x̌ar* id (but note *x̌ʼ*), Khow *xu'rī* (lw.) wild rose, Prs *xār* thorn, Skr. *khara* rough, thorny plant V *axrī-gula*

axūr Yzh, sh, r, *ur* g, *â xūr* Mm, *ō°* ti manger — Prs

axrī-gula Yzh wild rose (flower), *axrī-ku'luxa* fruit of the briar, hip — V *axrīo*, *krox*

āxe'rat Yu in the end, finally — *da ā°* — Ar-Prs

ux'šō Y, *°šō* p, *ox'šō* Mm, g, *°a* sh, *°ə* (sh), *ux'ša* (g), *ox'šə̄* t, *ōx'ša* Z, *āxše* LSIm six. — *uxšo mix̌* Ysh — Av *xšvaš* Cf §§ 94, 168

ax'šin Yzh, *°en* sh, r, *°ən* g, *ākšin* B blue. — Av *axšaēna-*. V *kabūt*

ax'šen sɪ're m, Yzh, *ax'šə̄ sere* sh a kind of large duck.

axšōw- *axšēvd* Z to chew — Z compares Ishk *šāu*, Wkh *šuw-*. cf. also Prs *xasāīdan* to chew, *xašānīdan* to bite

axta'xâna Mm stable — Prs (also in Wkh. and Shgh), from *ăxta* gelded, bull, horse — V *aspəlan*

īya B perhaps — Originally an optative 3 sg of the verb substantive??

oy-, *šūi*, *š-* Y, *ây* · *šūi*, *šī-* Mm, t, *ây-šəy* Z, *ây-* G to go, to become, Z also to come — *'oyim*, *oyiim*, *o'īm* Yzh, sh, *oi(h)*, *oīh* Y imper, *šom*, *šūi* Y, *âyom*, *hâi*, *šīam*, *šui* Mm, t, *uōs do sūγ ōyəm* Yr *'ālī da kūča mērim'*, *zo sa'bā o'īm* g I shall go to morrow, *ku ōī* u where do you go? *də kyoi ayum*, *za da sāhᵃro âyom* Mm Cf §§ 85, 229 sq — *oy-* from **ayaya-* or *ā* + *ayaya-*), a secondary *aya-* present of the root *ai-* to go, cf. Par *žē-* to come. Scarcely fr **ā-hat-* (cf Yazgh. *bad* to go < **upa-hat-*), and not, with G, borrowed from Prs V *šūi*

ize Yzh, *ī'ze* sh, *'yijya* Mm, *'əjyo* g, *'yizio* ti, *'ijiya* Z goatskin bag used for carrying sour milk in, *mašk* — **iziyaka-*, cf Orm *īz* 'mussuck', (Bal *hīz* leather churn) V EVP s v *žai*, and cf Psht, Bal *zik* skin for ghee

âzâda pəˈlaŋg Mm a kind of leopard — *Prs.

iˈzĭko Ysh, zh yester eve, *bēgā* — Cf Samn *izī*, Wkh *yez*, etc., cf Horn, s v. *dī*

izˈmă Yzh, sh, g, *izᵊˈma* r, *ˈyɪzma* Mm, *ˈyʌzmo* ti, *yīzˈma* G. *ˈīz°* Z (m) firewood. — Cf. Av. *aēsma-*, Prs *hēzum*, etc.

ˈziāne, v *ziāne*

aˈzōr, v. *hazār*.

aˈzĭto Y, *ˈa°* Mm, *ˈāzīta* (g) Berberis chitria Prs *zaryūl*, *zarang*, *zārij*, Khow *čowəž* (*čōwinj* jungle plant with red, useless fruit, Lor) — **ā-zarıtā*, v *zīt*

aˈzuzyo Yzh, sh, *o°* g, *oˈj°* r, *ˈujizya* Mt, *ˈuu°* (sh), g, *wuˈjɪzya* (g), *ˈwujuzgo* m, *ˈwuyzəga* f Z, *°ēˈga* G frog — *wuyzəga* < **wuzyago* < Av *vazaya-* + *kā-* Cf. e g Gilaki (de Morgan **yuzyā* ("*rhouz-rhâ*", but Mazand (Barfrush) '*vák*" < Old Prs **waδa-yaka-*

ĭž m, Y, Mt, Z, B, *yĭž* Mm, g, (g), *yīš* (?) (sh) snake. — Av. *aži-*, cf Maz *ažik* 'ver de terre' (de Morgan)

ˈažda Mg, (g), *°ˈda* (sh) eighteen. — Prs.

ažˈdɛɪ Yu dragon — Prs (similar forms in Khow, Bur and Shina)

ažˈyāl Y, zh, sh, *aˈžgaˈl* B family — *də a° ˈxabar češ ɛ?* Ysh have you no news about your family? — Khow. *ažˈyāl*

aˈžəp Ysh wonderful, *ajib* — Ar-Prs

u žer . *užuŋ* Yzh, sh, *užar-* *užɪr* r, *užār-* M(g), *užyār* (*w*)*uˈžɪr* m, *wužar-* *wužɪr* Z, *ūžar-* G, *u užer* LSIm to perceive, to look. — *uže r ɛm estɛ* Ysh I am looking, *užuˈram*, *u žar* r, imper 2 sg , *užūr kə yū kʸɛɪ ˈhuro astɛt* Ysh he saw that there was a house there, *žiŋkiko uˈžuŋ ˈyū mɪx̌*, *loh mix̌* sh the woman looked out for him for one day, for two days, *wuˈžɪr də kyoɪ kə jəˈhōn rūpaˈyo* Mm he saw that there was much gold in the house — **uɪ-* (**awa-?*)*čar-* (cf. Prs *nigarīdan* etc) or **-jar-* (cf Yaghn *yār* to regard, look)? Psht *gōrəl* may go back either to **han-kār-* or to **han-gār-*

ăˈžuryo Yzh, *oˈj°* r, *ăžurž ˈyo* sh, *əžˈyurya* M(g) burning coal, ember, *qarīb i murda ki šud* — Apparently fr **ă-žgaur-*, **ă-gžaur-*, cf Wkh *žagurg*

ˈažɪstaɪ Yzh, p *āžɪsˈtaɪ* sh is born, *aˈjista* B to be born — *ažist-este* is being born, Khow *ažuran*, *olo daɪ kʸɛɪ īda ažistaɪ* Yzh there, in that house a boy is being born — Khow ; note the remarkable retention of the Khow inflexional form. Cf § 231

aˈžawuy- (?) Ysh to bear a child — *aˈžawuye-m tū* you are bearing me, *tu mara paidā mīkunī* — Khow

ˈūžut Yzh, *ūˈžut* sh, *ūjut* B, *wujud* LSIy belly (interior) — Khow *ˈujjut*, *ˈujut* the privates

B

ba Ysh in — In the Prs formulas *ba nām-e Xadā*, *ba hokm e Xadāyɛn*. — Prs

baɪ Yzh, g, B, LSIy, *bōɪ* Mm, (g), *bāɪ* LSIm uncle, *taya* — Cf Shgh *bâb*, Wkh *bəč*, etc

bāɪ Yzh rich — Turk

bū Yzh, sh, r, g, *ˈbīu* Mm, g, *būm* Z owl — Prs *būm*, *būf*; also Khow *bū*.

būɪ Y, Z, G smell — Prs

būɪˈgən Mm stinking — Prs **būy-ɪ gand*

bu'buka Yzh, °*ūk* g, *'babūa* a black and white bird, Khow *bu'buk* — Cf. Prs *bōbak* hoopoo, pewit, Wkh. *bībuk* cuckoo

bi'ābaŋ Yu desert. — In the Prs formula *b°* *bar* *b°* — Prs

bo'bure Yzh, °*ə* sh, r, *o* g wasp, *'bəbər* M (sh), *'ba°* g, *'bɛ ber* (g), *'bambur* m humble-bee. — Prob. fr. Khow *b'ūmbur* V *sur x-bobure*

bī'bāt Yu windless (in Prs formula)

bī'čâra Mm helpless, destitute. — Prs.

biči'rōn- *biči rēnd* M(g) to graze. — Prs, cf Sgl *bečarān-* and Z *bipēčōn-* to twist, *bispōr-* to entrust and other lw s with generalization of Prs. *bi-*. V *bədaway-*

bu'çayi, °*u'ī* Yzh, *a'ī* sh bud, flower. — Khow *bučū* blossom (O'Brien), *bučhušik* to flower.

bād Mm afterwards, after — *b°* *žo wan* *'bād az ū*, *bāda hasum* *'bād mēāyam'*, *bād niāst.* — Ar Prs

bod Ysh, *bot* g, B closed — Early lw. fr. Prs. But cf Khow *botik* to bind

bo'da Yzh dyke, dam, ankle-bone, *bənd* Mg ankle-bone, *'banda* m knuckle — Prs *band*. Cf *bot*, *trəboda*

bā'dām Yzh, *ba* sh, *bō'dōm* r, *bā'dâm* Mm almond — Prs

bod'ru Yzh, *ri* g, *bad'rūī* r ugly, bad. — Prs.

ba'dār Mm off, away — *b°* *šu* he went off — Prs. *ba dar*

bi'dâr Mm awake. — Prs. V *bīvāre* *bə'dawəy-am* Mm, *bidaw-* *bidawōy* Z to run — Prs. V *yāz-*

ba'ḍir Yzh large hammer, sledge — Khow

bē'gāna Yzh foreign, strange. — Prs

'baya Yzh, *bāya* sh, u, B, *bây* Mm, G garden — *də* *bāya* *šūi*, *hu'rō* *da* *bāya* Yu, *'bāya* *ka'ret* sh they made a garden, *də* *bāy* *da* *dram* *č-oi* Yu don't enter the garden — Prs

'bayakɛ (pl ?) Ysh a small garden. — *bayakɛ* *šūi* (sg.) there had grown up a garden (gardens?)

ba'yale Yzh walnut-shell

buy'moz Yzh, *bo°* sh grape-juice, *bōymaz* B wine — Cf Prs *bigmāz* wine, *ba°* drinking glass.

bayaz Yr bellowing, bleating — *yawo*, *vəzo* *b°* *kīt-əstɛ.* — Cf. Z *bey-* to bellow, Ishk *bay-* etc, Khow. *bla y-*, Sgl *ba'yas* Cf § 193.

boh Ysh much, very. — *boh* *ti'pī* *dau'let* very great riches — Khow.

boh-um Yzh *bohay-em* r, *bōy-* *bōy* Z, *bahāi* LSIm to kiss — Cf Sgl *boh*, Khow *bā*, *bah*, Bur *ba*, Wkh. *bā*, etc

bo'hoi Mg, m, *ba'hōr* Z spring (season) — Prs — V *fsidro.*

bihu'šī Yu fainting — *dā'rū-i* *b°* a remedy against f — Prs

'bâja Mm wife's sister's husband, *je* g brother's wife (?) — Cf Sgl. *bō'jā* Kab. Prs. < Turk.?)

bi'aqəl Yzh, sh, *'ql* u, *bēaql* Z stupid — *b°* *žiŋkiko* u — Ar -Prs

bakɪn'ḍa Yzh, °*ənda* g, °*ēnd* ɪ, *nar-* *ba'kend* sh male calf, 1—2 y old. — IA; Cf Sgl. *bakeṇ'ḍī*, Gawar Bati *bākeṇḍʌ* etc Not known from Khow. — V *ju'âna*

bil Yzh, sh, *bēl* g spade — Prs.

bōl Ysh the Pleiades — Khow (orig "The Host, Army", cf e g Hind *Kacpaciyā* *kacpac* 'crowd', etc).

bilčō Yzh, p small spade, especially one used for roasting upon — Prs.

bai'ləγdo Yr female cousin — V *bai, luγdo*

bal'γam Yzh mucus from the mouth, phlegm — Ar-Prs, cf Sgl *bal'γām* V *nez'γo*

balᵊko Yzh °*lko* sh, *bolᵊ'ka* r, *bōlᵊko* Mm hammer — Cf Khow *baloka, bʌlka*, Sgl *balᵊ'kē*, Par *bâlu'kā*, fr Turki *bolqa*

bə'lūlo Mm the mouthpiece of a blacksmith's bellows (?), *kūra* (cf Prs *kūr* a smith's forge?).

bɪ'land Yzh, °*and* sh, r, g, Mm, (g), *bə'land* Z, G high, tall — *jəhānd b° as'tet* Yr he is very tall — Prs

bi'lâr- G to love — ?

bi'ləxša Yzh, *blax°* sh n of a wild vegetable, growing in the hills, *sauza* — Cf Bad. Prs (Lor) *bilaxša* thin?

bḷa'cā-um Yzh to collect — Khow *blacēiman*, imper *bḷʌcāwe*

bam'boli Yp beard of the maize-cob — Said to be a Khow word Acc to Lor *bʌmbεδi* (δ = ḷ) is of uncertain meaning, but possibly refers to crop-plants Cf Psht *bambal* 'heard of corn' from Lhd

bām-se'zīo Ysh n of a shrub V *se'zīyo*

'bandε Y slave. — *'banda-i xākī* human being; *tu Xadāyεn b° češy-a?* art thou not God's slave? — Prs

banda'wā banda'wŏvd- Yzh, r, *banda'vā °vovd* sh to command. — Khow *bandēiman*

ba'nafšo Yzh, sh violet (flower) — Prs

banǰ Yzh, Mm, *bānǰ* M(g), *bānš* Yg holly oak — Khow *bānǰ*

bi'nās Ysh copious, complete — *dau'let, pu'šāk, na'γεn b° šūi 'pur šud'*

baṇ'ḍux Yzh, p, *ban'dux* sh hollow in a large stone used as a hand-mill (for pounding rice in, zh) — IA?

banḍux-'čuxo Yp wooden apparatus for pounding gun powder

'bai pŭr Yzh, sh male cousin. V *bai* Cf *vrai(min)*

bar Yu on In Prs formula *šahar bar šahar*, etc — Prs

bar'bād Yu desolate waste — Prs

ba'rābar Ysh equal, similar — *də tō b°* like you, *yū b°* alike, *b° čī nǫγᵘor* it was not equal (in weight) — Prs

ba'rābar xšovo Ysh, *kšowo b°* B midnight Cf Shgh. *barâbar 'xāb* (Skold)

barg Mm, ti, Z, G leaf — Prs V. *pəṇik*

'braγiko Yzh, g, *bra°* sh, r, Mm, *'brāγika* g, *bᵊ'ra°* f Z sparrow — < *ᵊmraγ- < *ᵊmṛg- (v BSOS, VI 440) Cf Sgl *mərγōg*

barq Mm, g lightning — Ar-Prs V *'velmo*

'bārik Yzh, *bâ'rīk* G, *bō°* Z thin. — Ar-Prs

bâ'rân Mm, g, G, *bō'rōn* Mti, Z rain — Prs V *wariγo, nove*

bᵘ'rinǰ Mm, *bə°* G, *br°* Z husked rice — Prs V *gərīnǰ*

brūt M(g) moustache — Prs V *vᵊrut*

bra'cā um Yzh to knock — Khow *braxē iman*

bar'zeŋge Yu demon, *dēw* — *hu'rō də baγa bar'zəŋge no'γor* an ogre emerged there into the garden — Cf Or (Lentz) *barzaŋ'ga*

burž Yu tower (?), zh corner of a house, *čār burš* B four-cornered — *rūγun da burž deh* Yu pour ghee over the tower — Prs *burǰ* tower, cf Shgh *burǰ* wall (Skold)

'boṛiko Yp small, round basket made of thick twigs (v Fig) — Cf Khow *bεḷu, bōḷu* reed (pipe) (Lor)?

ˈbāɪ- *baɽɣ* Yzh, *baɪ-* g, *baɪ- baɽɣ-* r, *bâr-* Mm, *baɽɣ* LSIy to be satisfied, *baɪav-* LSIm to fill, satisfy — Cf Av *ham.par-*, Sak. *hambada* filled, Prs. *ambārīdan* to fill *r* from past stem, cf § 227

bɽok Yzh, sh, g knuckle, hipbone, *bɽōk* sh bud — *da pīščan b°* g — Khow *blōɣ*, *blōk* bud

bos kən- Yzh to weep (??)

bɪst Mm, t, tɪ, (sh), *bīst* g twenty — Prs V *wɪsto*

ˈ*bastɪko* Yzh shearers — **ham-basta-*, cf. Skr *sambaddha-* joined, bound together (Prs *ambast(a)* bound, stiff, etc)?

baš Ysh, u, LSIy a particle giving the verb a subjunctive force Khow V § 256.

ˈ*bāša* Yg, *bâˈšo* Mm falcon. — Prs

buˈšā-um bu šavd o Yzh to win, to be victorious — Khow *bəˈšēɪman*

būˈṭo Ysh boots — *bāˈṭə* (pl ?) *lī o* — Engl (through Hind, Khow)

bɪˈvāre Yg awake — *b° šom* — Prs, but older borrowing than *bɪˈdāɪ*, q v Cf. *aŋgah*, *usxūbun*

ˈ*bīwo* Yr, °*aya* Mg, °*oˈlyo* m widow — Prs V *wâˈsərɪwo*

ˈ*bāwaɪ* Yzh belief, trust — *b° kenem* — Prs

buˈxōn- bɪxēd Z to read. — Prs

boxš Yzh dividing, distribution — Prs ? Cf

baxš-ɪm ˈ*bayd-em* and *baxˈšī m* Yzh to distribute food at a feast, *baxš-əm bayd-əm* sh, ˈ*boxš-am boyd-əm* Mm, t, *bayd* LSIy to divide, distribute. — *tāam bayd* sh he distributed the food — Prs, or genuine < **ham-baxš-*

baxšiyo Yzh, in *yduyo b°* a stream divided into many rivulets — Perf of *baxš-* Cf. Khow *bāš*, *bašōɣ* minor channel of a river < Ir

būz Mm female markhor — Prs. Cf Wkh *buz* f ibex

baˈzār Ysh, *bōˈzōr* Z bazar. — *do b°* in the b ; *yaī no bazārɛn* he brought it to the b — Prs

boˈžaī Yzh, *bōˈžēɪ* sh bag, sack — *do yū b°*, *yū b° ašərafī* sh one bag full of gold coins — Cf Psht *bōǰaī* from IA (cf. Hind *boɣh* load?)

C

ce Yzh, sh, *cɪ* u B what? — *na maf ce zarūr* sh what need is there for you? *wos cɪ ɪlāǰ kenem* u what remedy shall I use now? — Cf. Psht *cə*, Sgl *ce* what, Wkh *cə-waxt*, Shgh *ca-waxte* when < Av *čɪt̰* (used as an indefinite particle) Cf *cəˈmīn*.

ˈ*ccb-um cebāɪ-m* Yzh, *cəb um cəˈbaɪ* r, *cəb-um cəvd am* Mm, Z, *cˈeb-um* Mt to pinch (e g with the fingers), *gazīdan* — Ir **čimb/p-* (cf Wkh *čip-* to pick?), or fr. IA, cf Nep *cepnu* to press, squeeze, *cimtanu* to pinch (v Nep Dict s.v v), Kshm *cipiñ* pinching? V *cɛpɪo*

cɪˈgyere Yzh mushroom, Khow *braŋgālu* — V *xarpušt*

cəkən Ysh, r, *ckən* g, *skən* Mg, *skɪn* (g), *skun* m, *səkən* Z puppy — Cf. Wkh *sɛkɛn*, *skən*, Sgl *əskənok* and v Z s v. and Tomaschek, p 761, who compares Slav **šteno* (Russ *ščenok*, etc) < **sk°* (of Asiatic origin?) Y *c* appears to be secondary Cf. the foll word

cəkeˈna Yzh, *ckəˈna* g, *ckəˈnake* (pl ?) sh puppy.

calan'dure Yzh window — From Khow *calax'duri* id, crossed with *caren'daru* door frame

cə'min Yzh what? — *c trīk astet?* 'ci *čīz ast?*' *c° žūi?* what do you say? — Cf *ce* and *min*

'cepio Yzh, *ce* sh pincers for pulling out hair — Cf *ceb* v *mūi-čino*

cəpō-um Yzh to wink — *čamaf c°*.

cə'ra'ū Yzh, *°ō'ū* sh, r, g, *cə'roug* Mm *ce'rouγ* g, *°əuγ* (g) male markhor, "*trowoo*" B wild goat — Prob borr from Kafiri, cf Waigeli *cōu* < **crōw* (?), Kati *šu'ru*, etc

cə'roug və'zo Mm female markhor — V *'mažoγo* and *būz*

cə'rox Yzh, *cu'roγdə* (perf ptc ?) g spark — Common Hindukush word, cf Khow *cə'rəx*, Wkh, Wershik *ce'rax*, Ishk *ceraxak*, Sgl *čeryazək*, but also Oss *ca xar*

caro'γo Yzh, *sa* (? r bustard ? (*kabūtar rang, kā mēxura, halāl ast*) Prs *čarda* — *čarda* not in Prs. lexx, but v Burhān ud-Dīn, Каттаган и Бадахшан p 122 چرده pheasant, and cf Prs *čarz*, *čāl* bustard, partridge '*čarda* a bay horse, etc., *čarad* bay colour < **qel-to-?* Cf. Walde—Pok. I, 440 sq) Cf Psht *cāṛai* 'bustard'

ces Ysh what? — V. § 210

Č

čāi Yzh tea. — *č° šəm* drink tea — Prs.

čai-m *čaid-əm* Yzh, *čōi-m* M(g) to sprinkle, *čōy-*, *čey-* Z to sow, scatter — < **hača-hāy-?*

či, *če*, *čə*, *č* Yzh, etc, *či* Mm, G, Z not, nothing, don't — *ču muṛo vīi* he may not have died; *mən xismat č-kəṛγəm* I have not done any service, *kəne-a č-kəni a* do you do it, or not? *γaši ādam či-ō* Yr he is not a good man, *čūi = č-šūi* '*na raft*', *vo mun malmīn če kenē-este* Ysh are you not making me like this? *pilf noγo'ra čīi* sh (the river) cannot be forded, *či aγoi* Mm he did not come, *uč kū čī vīo* Mm '*hēč čīzī na būt*', *no no-ōf no xu'ṛān če astet* there is nothing (for them) to eat, *tə če žūi* subj), *če žyā* (imper, don't say, *č-kene* don't do, say (*na qu*), *na'waxt č as* don't arrive late, *či dale* don't give, *či tələwā gadāī* Ysh don't beg — G s v compares Prs (*h*)*ēč* Is *či*, etc. an early lw from Prs, or has a parallel semantic development of **aiva-čit* taken place in Prs and Y—M? Cf Gypsy *čī* anything > nothing V *češ*

če, *čī* Yzh, sh, u, LSIy what? why? *čī* B why? — *če xšīəf-este?* why are you weeping? *də bāγ čī č-oīm* Yu why shall I not go into the garden? '*ba či na mērawim?*' *mo xap čī kīt?* u '*xap ba či mēkina?*' *tu či va-'mən de'hē?* zh, *tu va-mən či dehe?* g why do you beat me? *tu čī horγ č'kene?* zh why don't you work? *tu ču žuī? maf či žaf? či(= cə'min) žūī?* Yzh what (?) do you say? — Prs — It is often only the context which permits us to distinguish between *če* 'not' and *če* 'what'

čēi Yr something, *čīzī* — *na to čēi pəčāmum* I entrust something to you — Cf Madaglashti Prs *čī(z)* thing

čū- *čūvd-* Yzh, sh, r, *čū-* *čud* g, *jūv* *juvd* Mm, *jū-* t, (g), *juv* *juvd-* Z

to pick, *čuvda* B to choose — Cf Wkh. *čip-*, *čup čovd* to gather, Sar *cev-*, Khow. *capīman* to pick, collect

čačk Yzh a kind of beetle, *čač* ı, g a long and slender, black and white wasp — Khow *čač* grashopper, *malax* (unknown to Lor, who has got *čačk* buzzing). Scarcely orig Ir, cf Orm *čanč* 'bee, flea'

čad čast Yzh to fall, stumble — *čast(əm* '*yaltīd(am)*', *čademı* '*mēyaltam*' — Cf. the following words. — Scarcely connected with Phl. Psalter *čud-* 'to shake', Bal. *čandag* Cf Bailey, BSOS, VI, 822. But note *čaṇḍag* < Sindhī *chandh-*

čad-əm čaˈdī-m Yzh to throw in wrestling — *zə vto čademı*, *duı* pres 3 sg *cadeste*, *mən vəto čaˈdīm*, *mo ādam ʋəmən čadīˈō* — Possibly < **hača-hand-* to make to sit down? Cf

čād-əm čā dī-ım Yzh, sh to pour out — *yđuɹo ˈčādem* zh, sh I let water into an irrigation channel

čaˈdūr Yzh, sh, r, g, (sh also *čā dūr*) turban, *čəˈdər* Z veil — Khow *ča dūr* turban fr Prs *čādar* veil

čof Yzh ceiling made of reeds

čogoō, v *kyogo*

čoˈgulo Ysh, °ə r, ı pl ?) zh, *čəˈgulı* g hoof — Cf *čigālı* V. *sumb*

čı gālı Yzh, sh, °ə r, *čı galī* g, *čaŋ gōlı* M (sh), *čaŋˈgōl* g, *čoŋg* m, *čaŋg* Z claw — *žıyo č°* Ysh '*zad ba čaŋg*'. — Cf Sgl. *čıŋˈgāl*, Or. *čiŋgāl* fr. Prs *čaŋg(āl)*.

čugwˈre Yzh, *čukəˈrī* M(g) rhubarb, *ɹuguˈre* Ysh sorrel (*čıgırī*), *čıgiˈrī* r a plant with an acid taste. — Cf. Prs *čukrī* sorrel, Khow *čʋkuˈrī* small, sour cherries, Orm *čukˈrī* rhubarb

čəˈyū-ım čəˈɣuvd Yzh, *čoˈɣūvd* sh. *čəɣuu- čəɣuıd* Z to return, '*pas gaštan* — *mīı čuɣuˈa* zh return here, Khow *ačkı ɣarı*, *žyūa* (?) *as* sh return and come, *wən čoɣūvd* '*pas gašt*' — Cf Sar *ɯažeıb-* < '*awagaıp*, Or *wıčafs* . *uıžīvd* V *yā-* and *zəyū-*

čayul Z pit, ravine, gully — From Prs *čayal* plait, fold, wrinkle, and not *āyıl*, *nayıl* sheep-fold as suggested by Z.

čhalpıˈǒ Yzh, g golden oriole, Khow *mayōn*

čkyūgo f Mm, *skuga* Z urine — < *ˇčəškyº* < **čaštākā-*, cf Sgl *čīšº* V *mıžyo*

ˈčulo Yzh, *ˈčāº* sh mane — Khow *čāl*

čel Mm, *čıl* g forty — Prs.

čaulıˈī Yzh, sh, °*lī* g stirrup, B horse-shoe — *yū čauˈlī* zh. — Cf Prs *čaul* crooked

ˈčula Yzh, sh, *čūl* Mg, m glans penis, *sar-ı-kīr čūl* Z, G penis — Prs *cul*, *čōl* penis, cf. G s v

čılˈyānc Yp apricot kernel — V *žırˈmalc*

čılıˈkyǒ Yzh, ı, g, *čılkıˈo* sh weeping willow — Khow *čılīkı*

čal-kırmo Mg n. of an insect, *kərmuk* — Cf Prs *čalāk* black beetle

ˈčılım Yzh waterpipe — Prs

čālıya, v *kaliyo*

čam Yzh, g, p, LSIy, *čām* Ysh, ı, LSIm, *čâm* Mm, G, *čōm* Mg, tı, Z, *čoºm* Mt, *čʰõm* (g) eye. — Av *čašman-*, etc Note Chr. Sogd. *čm-*, cf Oss *casm*. *cans* window, mask

čaˈmō Yzh, sh, *čámo* B round brooch worn at the breast — Khow *čama* (also in Kalasha, Bur and Shina)

čımˈdērıo Yzh, *čumˈdērıo* sh, *čumᶜ* p,

frying pan — Khow *čimdōri, čūndōri, čon'dēri* (*čumur* iron + *dorī* ladle)

ča'mīn Y how? how much? *čemin* B how, because — *č° kenəm?* sh *'čiqadrī, ištāri* (= *či-ṭaurī*) *bukunam? čikō kənəm?' tu č° vo xōi nəfs kenē?* sh how do you deal with your own family? *mo ča'mīn 'žaγa?* u what kind of place is this? *'ī štari žā?' č° žūi* zh how do you speak? what do you say? *če min lūro* B how far? — *če + min*

čumur'sū Yzh spit. — Khow

čimitkeryo B maid — Khow *čumuṭ'kēr*

ču'max Yzh, *čəx'mox* Z firestone, flint — Turk.-Prs

čan Ysh, r *ča'na* m, zh, g, *'ča°* Mm, *'čano* g newborn kid — IA, cf Khow *čhāni*, Kati *čū*, Pashai *čhanīk* f, etc V *nar'čan, čānoγo*

cen Yu? — *cene-ste* (= **č-kene-ste?*) *'čika mēkinī'*

čīne Yzh, *°nī* g, *čīnīno* Mm cup — Prs

čua'no Yzh, sh, Mm, *čūo'nō* Yp threshing fork Cf Sgl. *apčūn?*

čand Yzh, sh, B, *čad* Mm, *čēd* G, *čed* LSIm how many? how much? some. — *čand paisa γurdet* Yzh how much money did you take? *čand ādame? 'čand kī'mat ke ke'nε max wo 'γuram* sh we shall buy it for the price you fix = *čan ke tu kenī, hūγ dalεm* sh, *tō čand pūre* (*leγde*) *astet?* r how many sons (daughters) have you? *yū čad mīx̌* Mm a few days. — The Y form is prob infl by Prs

čānoγo m, M(g) male kid, one year old. — V *ča'na.*

či'nār Y, *°âr* Mm oriental plane, chenar. — Prs

či'nuṛγo Yzh, sh, *°rγo* r, g, *'cənuṛgo* (*ṛ?*) Mm, *'cindərγa* g starling, *maina* (acc to zh = *braγiko* sparrow). Cf § 44

ču'ṇa Yzh lime — IA.

činto B whip — Prs. *čanda* (lex)?

čop Y, *čəp* u, *čap* Mm, g, Z, G left (hand), Yzh. sh also untrue, lie. — *do čəp suv'dō* Yu on the left shoulder — Prs. *čap.*

čŏ'pī Yzh, sh, B, *čopīk* sh, g lie — *tu čo'pīk kenε* Ysh, *tu čo'pīk č-ke'nε* don't lie, *čo'pīk kṛt va-mən* Yg you lied to me — V. *čop*

'čapc Yzh, sh, *ča'pīi* pl p door-frame — Cf Prs *čamba* a large bar, spar, *čăm* curved, *čafta* curved, a vaulted roof

čpāč Ysh, *očəpoč* Mm, *ačpōč* Z after, back (adv) — *dukan'dār č° šūi* the shopkeeper went back, *kə wa-č° čīr mix̌ č° asəm* if I come back after four days, *ž' dalεn č° āγ^wōi* — Cf Wkh *sibas*, Sar. *zabō, zabūč*, Prs *sipas* < **hača-pasčā* (not with Z < **hača-paršta!*), cf Tedesco. Dialektologie, p 212 — V *špāč, wa-čpāč* Cf Ishk *čpōšt*

ču'pân Mm, *čū'pōn* Z, LSIm shepherd — Prs. (*č-* < *fš-*)

'čāro Yi store-room for grain, *ambār*, p hollow, pit in the *čārsīr* (q v), *čora* f Z pit for storing grain — *drīem da č°* — Prs. *čāla* vault, depository for grain, *čār* potter's kiln, Khow *'čari* pitted from small pox < Ir

'čire (*či're*) m, Yzh, *°'rī* sh, g, Mm, g, Z, G, *'čīrī* Yr, *°i* Yu. Mti apricot (prunus armeniaca) — *vo čīrief γurd* Yu, *žə čīrien* u from the apricot-tree. — Cf Yazgh *či'rai*, Prasun *či'rē*, Kati *'cirə*, Ashkun *ci'rã*, Kshm

ceı, Bhadrawahı ˈčırō But note also Armen *cıran*. Cf Laufer, Sino-Iranica, p 540 V *čīrɣıšče*

čār Yp cross-bar separating the strings of a pellet-bow — Khow *čār*

čōrda Mg, (g) fourteen — Prs

čırˈgrınǰ Yzh, sh milk rice. — Khow *čhīr + grınǰ*

čırˈgyīzen Mt three days ago, se *rūz šud*. — **čaθru + azanya-* Cf *ǰırızen*, and v *čurmō*

čeˈrīɣ M(g) a kind of cultivated grain or seed, *dāna* — Possibly linseed from which lamp oil is prepared (v Vavilov, Agricult Afgh, p 114). Cf *čırūɣ*

cı ıūɣ Z, °*gˈlân* G lantern — Prob an early lw from Prs

čīrˈgıšče Yzh dried apricots — Cf *čīre* and Prs *kišta* dried fruit, esp apricots (v Vavilov, p 452), Psht dried apricot

cınk Mm, Z dirty — Prs V *kiˈčyo*

čoroˈmī, v *č- oguščiko*

čurˈmō Yzh, sh, ˈ*čūremo* Mm three days ago — < **čaθru-* + *ama-*, not < **čaθwāra + ama* as in most dialects (v. Ganthiot, MSL, 17, p 151) Cf *čırgyīzen*, *pčūrma*, *čurmosal*, *čoromī*

car mak, *čarˈmak* Yp the wool on the spindle — Prs

čırom Yzh, in *na c no šuya* near the river, *pēš-ı daryā* (?

čoroˈmī oˈguščiko Ysh, ˈ*čor o-* g index finger — *čoromī* fourth, cf. *čurˈmō* V. *čaraŋˈgušč*

čurmoˈsāl Yzh, sh three years ago — V *čurˈmō*

čaraŋˈgušč Yzh the index finger, g the four fingers, °*gišt* sh id — *Prs

čār-paˈɣalyo Yp stone lid of the *čāro* (q v)

čōrpoˈyī Mm, *čārpa yī* G bed — Prs V *žen*

ˈ*čārsīr* Yp elevated platform made of brickwork, in one corner of the house

ˈ*čārˈwəl* Yzh headman of a village, *čārbū*. — Khow *čārˈuēlū* headman of several villages (O'Brien) — V *arbāb*

čırˈwašk Yzh, *čuı°* sh resin, gum. Khow *tum* — Prs *čarıš*, *čarbiš* fat? V *ıūyno*, *wāzıyo*

čārˈwoyı pl Mm, *čōrˈvōy* m Z small cattle — Prs *čārpāya*, Taj *čorvō* sheep Cf LSIm *čfiu-pálaf* (obl pl) cattle

čarx Yzh, g, p, Mg, *čorx* m spinning-wheel — *Prs, cf *čarč*

čarˈxo Yzh avalanche of stones — Cf Wkh, Sbgh *čarxa* id < *Prs — Khow *čokŭl* id (**čak(ı a)la-*) is a parallel formation

čarx-ı falak Ysh the Milky Way — *Prs (cf Khow *čārfalak*, acc to my Gawar-Bati informant) V *pado*

car xānuk Yp handle, crank of a spinning-wheel — V *čarx*

čũıwa Yzh, u unripe apricot — *žə cīrıen čūrwakəf āvər* Yu bring unripe apricots from the apricot-tree — Cf Sgl *čıˈuẽl*, Wkh *čuˈuān* apricot

ces Ysh whatever, *čes* B, *čis* LSIy what? — *ces ke Xədāıyen līo čīzī ke Xudāı dād'* — Cf *če* — *čes* < **čes* < **čišči*?

češ Ysh, *čəš* Z, G is not — *hāč kučı češ* there is nothing, '*hēč čīzī nēst*', *yo vīra mən šifien češ* this burden is not my husband's, *tu Xadāyen bandı češy a?* are you not God's slave? *tu do ōf xabar češy ā* have you no news

about them? *no xu'ṛān na'γen 'češ* there is no bread for eating — Cf *če*, acc. to G compounded with *əš* < Av *aēša-*, but this is phonetically improbable

češo Yzh, *ča-* sh, *'češa* p, *češe* Mg, *čēša* f Z the pin of a spindle. — < **častrā/ī-*, cf Psht. *cāšaī*, Orm *tisk* (< **cisk*), Kurd *tašī*, *tešī* spindle.

ča'tīr Yu tent — *da asmīno č° vīo*, *da č° loh šināmi viet* — Khow *ča'tīr*, in its turn fr M Ir. **čātēr*, cf Prs *čādar*, *-ir*, Russ lw *šater* Cf BSOS, VIII, 660.

čšīr Yzh, p, LSIy (zh also *cšīr*, *c's'īr*, p *c'əs'īr*), *čīr* Ysh, g, i, u, B (misheard for *čšīr*?), *čfīr* Mt, g, ti, *čφīr* (sh), *čfūr* m, LSIm, *čī°* Z G (G also *čī'fār*), *ča'fīr* MFB, *čavir* Y, acc. to G (from what source? four — *čīr mix̌* Ysh, *čir wule* sh, *čfūr-pâlaf* LSIm (obl pl.) cattle — Av *čaϑuārō*, etc Cf § 102

čot Yzh antler — Khow Lor *čōṭ* knob on ibex horn Cf

čōte Yzh knuckle. — Khow *čoṭ* knuckle, twig (cf. preceding word).

čuua (= **ču va?*) Yzh something — *mən č° astet* I have something — V. *če*

ča'wuk Yzh whip — Prs. *čābuk*.

čaxt Ysh piece of wood used for tightening a rope — Cf Prs *čaxīdan* to twist

čix̌-, v *tix̌*.

čīy- *čūy-* Z to freeze, to feel cold — Cf. Prs. *čā(h)īdan*, Zaza *čī-* to feel cold, Sar. *pa ci-* to become cold, Orm *cák* cold, and perhaps Khow (Ir. lw ?) *čoi.ik*, *čho ik* (Lor), *čohik* (O'Brien) to be frostbitten. Z compares also Shgh *x̌cīy-* V. *pčīo*

čōy-, v *čai*

čuži'ya Yzh, *°'yak* zh, g, *°'yake* pl. sh, *čō'žiy* Mm, *čūžioγo* (g) *°ī'ya* Z chicken — Cf Badakhshi *čuča*, Madagl *čūčik*, Prs *čūǰa*, etc

čāi'žuš Yzh, *čāž°* sh tea kettle. — Prs

D

da, *də* Y, Mm, Z, *do* Ysh, u, Z, *də* G, etc. into, in, at, etc — Y *lo'γōi də kyei* he entered into the house *nəvuṛ do kučio* brought it out into the street, *'ni'ā* (*nə'γor*) *də kučī'o* went out into the street, *da yū ma'žit šūi* he went into a mosque, *žīo da avγuš* he put it in his lap, *za da'sāharo ðyom* Mm I shall go into the desert, *šūi darūn də kyoi* Mm he entered the house, *šūi na Čitrayī da Čitragī rəsī* Ysh he went to Ch and arrived there; *do urjug suv'dō* Yu on the right shoulder, *wu'žir də 'kyoi kə ǰə'hōn rūpa'yo* Mm he saw that there were many rupees in the house, *da iščīγ* Yzh under the roof, *də tō apīr astet* Ysh he is in front of you, *da 'laxčīo 'nīgio* Ysh he took it out of (?) the bag, *da āxərat* Yu finally, *lə tō barābar* equal to you, — Prob < Av *antarə* (cf. Prs *dar*) not with G, < Av. *-da*, Greek *-δε* Cf § 219

dă Mm, g, (g), (sh), t, Z, G ten — Prs V *los*

'dā um *'davd-um* Yzh to smear — < **han-daw-*, Prs *andūdan*, cf. Av *frā dav*. — V *sā*

de'bāl LSIy, *da°* m behind — Prs (early lw) *dumbāl*

dadram, v *dram*

dīð (?) Ysh after, on account of — *po yū horɣ dīð 'barā ı yak kār'*, *čır mıx dīð 'čār rūz bā'd'*. — *ð* was not heard ın any other word

dəf- *dəft* Yzh, sh. *duf-* *duft* Mm to clasp, seize, *duf-* *duft* Ysh, Mt, *duf-* Z, *dıfta* B to fight, *dəft* Ysh. u, *dıf* *dıft* Z to catch fire, *dufta* B to begın — *dəfum*, ˈ*dəftɑm* Yzh, *dvˈfʌm*, *dufˈtʌm* sh, ˈ*dufʌm*, ˈ*duftʌm* Mm, t, *xāpuı* ˈ*dıfte* Yzh I started coughing (*čašpīda kat-ı mā*), *dəfˈtəd də hōıɣ* Ysh they started workıng, *čāšpīdan*, *ˈlā mən če defa* sh don't fight with me, *'kat-ı man jaŋg na šawīd'*, *yūla dəft* Ysh ıt caught fıe, *dar qnıft*, *vo* (!) *lažīno dəft* Yu the wood-pile caught fire, *suxt* — Possıbly really two verbs **han taf(ya)-* and **han-dab-* (**han dafs-*, cf Z s v v)

dəˈgōnı pl Yr twıns — Prs *dūgāna*. V *luaneke*

degazaˈɣe (pl ?) Yp forked rest for a matchlock. — Prs **dū gāza*.

daˈhă-m *žī-m* Yzh, sh, r, *dəˈhā m* *žī-m* g, ˈ*duh-um* *žī-* Mm, *dō-am* *žī ım* t, *de-*, *də-* *žıɣ-ā* Z, *də(h)-* *žıˈɣa* G, *deh-* *žıa* LSIy, m to beat, strıke, place — *vəto daˈham* Yzh, *daˈhām ftō* sh, *zo ıto dəˈhām* g, *zəftə dōam*, *dōam et* Mt, *zo vaı daˈham* Yzh, *zo vēı dəˈhām* sh, *za vaī dvˈham* Mm, *tu čı va-mən deˈhē?* Yzh, *tu va-mən čı dehē?* g, *daˈhaf* zh 2 pl, *tu vōu deˈ* zh, ˈ*dea* sh beat hım, *zo/mən vto žīm* zh, *ftō žıˈīm* sh, *mən vto žīm* g, *mun ftə žīım* Mt, *tū vəmən žīıt* Yr, *tō vəmən žīt* g, *tu vo mən žıīt* sh, *žīet* Mm, *žīo wōf* Ysh, *mən vto žıɣəm* Yg v § 248), *zə/mən vəto žīɣəm vīo* r (v § 250), *mən vto žīm stəm* g, *zo vəˈtō žīəm-ıštəm* r (v § 247) — *žīo da avˈɣuš* Ysh, *do ˈvɣuš žıo* u he put ıt ın hıs lap, *lažīno deh* Yu build a pile, *vo ˈyaspˀ paˈlān žıˈō* u he saddled the horse, *mıwaˈɣe žīˈet* sh they planted fruitbearıng trees, *wōu ɣalbīn žīəm* r I wınnowed ıt, *tˀfək daˈham* (pret *daˈha-ım!*) zh I fire a gun, ˈ*soro daˈham* (*žīˈem*) sh I manure, *nıˈmekıkya daˈham* zh I drive, *qab ˈdıah* sh speak, *vrūtə žīe baš* sh ıf he cuts hıs beard, *mən do ɣū žo to gap* g thy word struck my ear — *žī* < Av *jata-*, with *dah-* etc, cf Shgh. *de-*, etc (cf Rep Afgh, p 78) Cf especially Sangısarı *de-* *že* to beat

duhˈqân Mm, *dehqān* LSIy, m agrıcultural labourer — Prs

duk Yg the wheel of a spındle — Prs *dūk* woman's spındle

do kuˈčo, v *kučıo*

duˈkān Ysh shop — Ar-Prs

dukanˈdār Ysh shopkeeper — *aı dˀ*, *dˀ ɣurd yū alāno*, *šəlo dukanˈdarɛn*. — Ar-Prs

ˈ*dala* Mt marmot, weasel — Prs, cf Sgl *dɛla*

ˈ*dal-ɪm* *lıū-m* Yzh, ˈ*dal ʊm* *lī-(ı)m* sh, r, u, g, ˈ*dal-* *lī(y)-* (*lıuy*) Mm, t, Z, *dāl-* M(g), *līy-* G to gıve — *noˈman ces dɛlum?* what shall I gıve hım? *noˈwon aˈnūno dalem* Ysh I gıve hım an apple, *naməna daˈle*, ˈ*nā mun dɛl* gıve me, ˈ*na-mən ˈčı daˈle* don't gıve me, *dɪl* 3 sg, ˈ*dalet* 3 pl, *zo yāre naˈyen dalɪm* zh I gıve hım assıstance, *mən nawən naˈɣɛn lıˈīm*, *yan naˈmaf naˈɣɛn līo*, *līˈet* 3 pl, *yū aˈlāno ˈlī vīo* Ysh he had gıven a pome-granate — Av *daδā* *dāta-*,

cf Shgh. *δāδ-* Reg the dissimilation in *dal-*, cf § 52

dul Yzh, sh, *dūl* p the hopper of a mill — *na dūlɛn* — Prs

daula'dâr Mm rich — Prs V *bāi, akâbur.*

dolk Yzh, sh, r, *dəlk* Mm, *delk* Z, *dolk* B lean, bad — Prs *dalq*

dɪlmɪl M(g) straw, ear of corn — Prs *dulmul* unripe grain, cf Panjshiri *tut i-dilmil* half dried mulberries (Andreev, On the ethnology of Afgh, p. 23).

da'lɛn Ysh below — *yū maɹa ži d° āγōi* — *da + lɛn* < **aδana-*, cf Sak *dīna* below

dau'lat Ysh possessions, riches — *mɪnd d°, ni'āst sko d°* — Ar-Prs

dɪl-ɪ ži'gar Yr n of some entrail — Cf Skold, Mater, 261 *dil-džigar*

dəm Mm bellows — Prs V *pu'īne*

dom Yzh, sh, B breath — *yū dəm* sh suddenly — Prs

dəmalɛn Yzh at noon — *də + malen*

də'māmo Yzh, *dʌmōmo* B large drum — Prs

dāməne pl. Ysh foot ("hem") of a mountain, *dāman-i kōh* — Prs

dāna Ysh, *dâ nâ* G wise — Prs Cf *lānawo* B

drāi Ysh hither (?) — *wo maɹa drāi avāze* bring the man hither (?) — Cf. *dram*

drī-m Yzh, *drī m drī-o* sh, *drī-em drī-m* r, *drīā m drī-'um* Mm, *'drī-am* (g) to pour into, throw (into) — *'yauγo da zu'γum* (= *'drīm*) Yr I pour out the water, *maɹakɛn hūγ da tāɹazū drī'o* sh the man threw the money into the scales, *drīo, drīet* sh *'andāxt(an'*, *you drīem da čāɹo* y I threw the grain into the corn bin, *kəryo o'γurγ drēi* (*driyo*) zh the hen lays (laid) an egg, *yaržo drīm* sh I shave (!) my beard — But cf also *'tuγ^u^m 'dɹa-im* Yzh I sow, *drōyam* M(g) I shoot, aim at, *xiɹam dɹ'ōim* I throw into the threshing ground, I thresh, *drai* LSIy, *derāe* LSIm put ye on, *deɹye* LSIm threw, *d^ə^rōy d^ə^rəy* to throw — The material does not enable us to decide whether all these forms belong to one verb (*drāī- drī-?*), or not Note that Khow *drēik* (< Ir ?) means 'to pour out, to throw, to sow' and also 'to shave' — Z compares Av *drāvaya-* 'to make to run', better < **han-d°* Cf *d^ə^ro*

'daro Mm, °ə g, °'ɹa Z valley — Prs V *ko'ša*

d^ə^ro-'um d^u^ru'ī-m Yzh, *dro 'um dɹu'ī-m* sh, *'drō-um drī-m* g, *d^ə^rō um dɹ'vī-m* r, *d^ə^'rəw ʌm 'd^w^rīy ʌm* Mt, *d^ə^row um d^u^'rīy am* m, *deɹaw- durəy* Z, *də'raw-* G, *duriya* B to fear — *drə'vīγəm vīo* Yr I had feared — ≤ *'han dɹaw ?* Cf *drī-*

dā'ɹu Ysh, °*ūī* sh, u medicine — *d°-i bīhu'šī* u, *uo d° la mən astɛt* sh I possess the remedy, *cəs dā'ɹū vīo.* — Prs Cf

'dārui Yzh gunpowder — Prs

di'ārĕ Yp looking around, vision — Prs. *dīdār*

dīr Yzh, sh, *dir* B, *yu'dūr, yu°* Mm, *i'dūr* Z other, another — *dīr maɹa* another man, *yu'dūr sâl* Mm last year — < **antāra-* (with *-ā-* from *atāɹa, katāra-*), cf Sak *hamdāɹa-*, Psht. *nōr*, Wkh (Hayward) "*dirikh*" (??) Cf § 166

dur Yzh, g, Mm, *dūr* Ysh, r, B, G, *dur* Mt, *dər*, *dur* Z to-day — *'dur 'luro 'pādo šōm* Ysh I have gone a long way to day. — Cf Sgl. *nēr*, etc ?

da'rīγ Ysh, u alas, *afsōs* — *hai d° !* — Prs

də'rak Ysh cognizance, perception. — *maγakεn d° č šūi* the man did not perceive it, *mālum na šud* — Ar -Prs *dark* comprehending, finding out, cf. Wkh., Sar *darak*, Shgh *de'rak*

dril Yzh, sh inflated skin for crossing a stream — Khow

dram Yzh, u inside — *da-drām tīm*, *da-dram šom* Yzh I enter, *də bāγ da dram č oi* u *'dar bāγ darūn na rau!'* *dramen* LSIy inside — < **antarahmi?*

drūn Yr, g, B, *drun* sh, *drūṇ* zh bow — Khow *drōn*

da'rūn Mg, ti, Z belly — Prs

da'rūn Mm, (g) into — *šūi d° də kyoi m*, *nə da'rūna* (g) inside — Prs.

drust Ysh all, complete. — *d° məlk* — Prs

drušč Yzh, sh, *dur° g*, *drɪš'to* r, *durišk* Mm rough — Early lw from Prs *durušt*

drūv-am *druvd-am* Yzh, *drūv-* *drūvd-* sh, r, *druvda* B, *drubda* LSIy to dance — *druva* zh imper 2 sg, *druvda* r inf — Cf. Sogd. *δr'wβ-*, *žwb-* (v MSL, 23, p 126) — *dr-* points to borrowing

dra'wā-um Yzh, *dəra-wdw-ān-* G to terrify — V *dəro-*

dar'xufto Yzh covering of the smoke hole — Cf Prs *xufta* curved?

'droxum Ysh, r, g, Mm silver — Khow — Note that the word was also used by Mm

draxt Yzh, g, Mm, B, *°to* Yr, *°tē* pl. sh, *d'raxt* Mti, *dər°* Z, G tree — *draxte mūžet* Yzh the trees are moved (by the wind) — Prs

dar'yā Ysh, *°yâ* Mm, G, *°yō* Mti river — Prs V *yauγo.*

dōrz Yg weaving — *d° kənəm* I weave — Prs *darz* seam

dorzkuγ'γuz Yzh, sh, *°rγūz* sh, r weaver, spider Cf § 193 V *ustada*

'dəsto Yzh handle, hilt, *°ta* Mm, Z (plough) handle. — Prs

dust Yzh, *dūst* Z, G friend — Prs

dīš-im *dišč-im* Yzh to think — **handaisya*, cf Wkh *dīš* to know, Phl *handēš-*

dašk' Z steppe — Prs., early lw

duš'mon Ysh, *°man* Mm, *də°* Z enemy — Prs

'dūōva Mm the second watering of the fields. — Prs **dō-āba*, cf Shgh *dâhâv* — V *livde*, *'xōkova*

dīw'čūw Mm, *dīu'čū* (g) torch — Prs *dīwčūb* deodar

'dwōzda Mg, (g) twelwe. — Prs

dīz əm *dīzd-əm* Yzh, *'dɪz-ʌm* *'dɪzd-ʌm* sh, *dizda* B to bury, *'dīz am*, *dīzd um* Mm, *dīzdo* LSIy to gather, collect — *dezdat* Ysh they buried — **handaiz-*, Skr *sam-dih-* a heap, mound

dīzo Yp, in *paləf d°* squatting, *'yak jāi bukunī'*, Khow. *blacawe* 'collect' — Prob from *dīz*

duzd M(g), Z, *dəzd* G thief — Prs V *γal.*

D

diḍan'wo Yzh cotton thread — Khow *didōnu* (Lor) cotton fibre

F

fīa Y, *ā* Mt, *ˈfīyo* ti, g, *a* m, *fīyo* g wooden spade, shoulder-blade, *fīˈya* G, *ˈfəya* m, Z spade. — < **fayaka-*, cf. Prs. *fīl* oar, spade not with Schwyzer. KZ, 63, 56 < *paθ ?*, Wkh. *pēi*, Shgh. *fe*, Or *fai*, Sgl. *fī*, Par. *phī*, Sangisari *fīˈfe*. Mazand *fiē*, Talish *hiya*.

f(ə)ˈčī-ım · *f(ə)čiˈ)-em* Yzh to cleave, tear asunder, *fčī-ım* M(g) to cleave (a log), *fəčiˈevd-ım* tore asunder — Cf. *pčegıy-* *pčegıy-* Mm to cleave? — V *pətīšā-*, and cf § 238

fəčiˈnā-ım *fəčiˈnəvd* Ysh, *fəˈṭana-ım* Zh to put away, hide, *žāga mēkunım*. — *yūrd, fəčiˈnəvdo* she took (the cat) and hid it

faˈgyıke Yzh, *faıgyıko* g, *paˈkīki* (? r. *faqīka* B, *faqīkef* (obl pl) LSIy song — *f žam* Yzh I sing, *f. ža* g '*bait bəkən*' — < **aβhaŋg-* < **abi-haŋg-*, cf Georg. *hangi* melody (lw.), Goth *siggwan*, etc. (regarding IA forms of the root cf Bloch, BSL, 31, p 62)??

fīyıko Yzh, r, °*go* sh small, wooden spade — V *ˈfīa*.

fkyıyıko Yzh, °*go* g, r, *ifkīgo* B alone — (*i*)*fk* < **ēvk-* < **aiwaka-*, cf Sar *iwj*.

fıoˈł Yzh chip of wood

fro ū *frı ō* Yzh to melt — *warfo* (*arˈzīz*) *froˈū* the snow (the lead melts — **fıa rī-*, cf Skr. *lī-*

fār-əm *fat-əm* Yzh, sh, r, *far-* *fat-* g, *fōr-ım* *fēt əm* Mt, *fatta* B to catch, Khow *dosıman* — *fāto wo paryəf* Ysh he seized the mice; *fət* zh he seizes - Cf Bad Prs *fārīdan* to want?

fārı Yzh, sh mill-broom — **frā rac* cf *rufo?*

farˈbə Mm fat — Prs. V *layˈdık*

ˈfıīyo Yzh, r, *fəˈr°* sh, *fəˈıīya* Mg, °*a* g, °*īgo* m, °*īga* f Z flea — **fruši hā-*, cf Psht *wıəža*, Yazgh *fəˈrēš*, etc, (cf Z s v .

fıāiyo Yzh, *fəˈrāyo* sh yoke-rope. — **fıa-yugā*, cf Sgl *fəryay* yoke V *yūelo*

fıăˈbzl Yzh, sh, r, *fıoy bīz* Mg, *fıayəlˈbīl* m sieve for grain (acc to Mm used for *mužuk* — Cross between Prs *faraxbīz* and *yalbīl* Cf Wkh *frazbīz*

fərˈyāmə (= *eə*) Yzh, *fəı* g, *fra* sh, r, *firyamo* B, *frayama* LSIm he-goat, *fıayomiy* Mm, g, *frayōmıoyo* (g), *fəˈrayomәy* Z he goat, one year old. — < **fra-gāmaka-*, cf. Psht. *waryūmai* male kid Par *ıhayâm* spring. Similarly Psht. *manganai* young of sheep or goats born early in the season *manai* autumn (< summer) — **pra-qāma* also in Kafiri, cf Prasun *pāmə*, Kati *pıˈome*, Waig. *prāmā* kid, one year old, possibly also Pashai *ŷlāŋ* he goat, Gawar-Bati *plaŋ* goats (coll) < **pra gāmaka* (not < **prānaka-*) Cf the following words

fər yōmčeł Yı female calf, one year old. — Cf Wkh. *fərˈyəmč* (lw ?) id., and *rəgūm* Note the place-name *Ferga muŋ* in Badakhshan

fıayıŋgo Mm, *fıaˈyeŋga* g, *frāyeŋga* (g she-goat, one year old — **fıagāmikā-*, cf Sgl. *fərˈyəm* V *prenˈjīo*

fəı mē Ysh it may be, *bâšad, ıīı.* — *ıos wa šūi nə tat hyēın-a, da kyēı žī fərmī ā?* has he now gone to his father's house, or will he be in 'my'

house? *da xāna i mā bāša, dukan dāi fər'mē, kua'tin f°* whether he be a shopkeeper or a rich man, . , *'woko cəs 'kīmat fərmə* (= *vīi*) will there be some money? Cf LSIm *ze ferme ki ā im* I may be — Prob Prs imper *farmāy* V § 254

fərmo-'um Yzh, *fər'mišč-əm* Yzh, sh, g, *fərmišk'um* Mm, *fərmiy- fərmišk'* Z to forget — *də'rōum ke fərmo'um* Yzh I fear that I may forget, *fərmiščəγəm* r perf — Cf Wkh *ramuš-*, Prs *farāmuš-* etc Acc to Henning (ZII, 9, p 185) the root is **muš-*, not *mṛš-*, and this explanation would suit the Y—M forms, but note Orm *šʳamōt*, Par. *nhâmuṛ*, which point to a root in *ṛ* Cf § 132

farang tfak Yzh European rifle — *Prs

fərs- Ysh to spit, *fris- frisōy* Z to blow one's nose

frāspiy Mg rafters — Cf Prs *farasp, firāsab, farsīb* the main roof-beam, Kohrudi *rasp* 'tīr' < **frā spă-*.

fur sōro Mm, *forsàra* MFB, cf LSI *psaro* down — Cf the formation of Lat *praeceps*?

'fruše Yzh muzzle, snout — Khow *froš*, in its turn fr Ir

fəršə me Yzh, °ə g, °*šəm* sh, *frišim* r silk — *Prs, cf with *f- afrīšam*, and فرشم (Garšāsp Nāma, 603) — V *vrīšum*

firšōn- firšəy Z to shake trees. — **fra-šan*, cf Bailey, BSOS, VII, p 777, and Brahui *šana, šanikī* scattering of comfits V *ušān-*

fərx-əm fərxi-ʌm Yzh, *fərxi'yo* g, *furx- firxəy* Z to stool — **fra rixya-*, cf. Wkh. *rəx*, Ishk *yarx* 'excrements'?

fsāy-im fsēiγ-əm Yzh, r, *fsaiγ-om* sh, *sā-im* g to stand up — *fsāi* zh imper 2 sg, *špāč na tō fsāī* sh he rises after you, *'fsāyo hu'ro* he rose here — *fsēiγ-* is the perf stem

'fsīdro Yzh, sh, g, r, *psī°* B spring (season) — **upa-sāradā*? (v §§ 127, 165), cf EVP s v *psarlai* (also with ** sārad-*) and Zaza *wasārī*, Maz *avasor*, Sak *pasāla* (with **-sard*)

fusfe'sīya Mm, *fəsfə'sīyo* g a small insect, locust (which makes a noice, *sadā mēkuna*) — Onomatopoetic word

fəskŏ Yzh, p, g, *fsko* sh, *fəsəkō* r, *'fəska* Mt, g, °*a* (g), *'fuska* m, *fi°* ti, *'fi°* f Z, *fə'ska* G nose — Cf Sgl *fusek* < **fuz k*, connected with Prs *pōz*, etc (v Horn, s v)?

fəskaf-'surv Yzh, *fəskə 'surᵃv* r nostril.

'fšīi Yzh very soft, ripe fruit, *fšī* B rotten — < **fxšīy* < **upa xšīta-*, cf Bal *šīay* to rub away, Oss *ixsiin, fexsuyun* to be rubbed off (Shgh. *x̌tum* hare < **xšita-dumba-*?), Skr *an upa-kṣita-* uninjured

fšarm Yzh, g, *šfarm* sh, *šforəm* Mg, m, *šfdrəm* G, *šerm* B shame — Av *fšarəma-*, Sak *ksārma-* (Bailey), cf Benveniste, MSL, 23, 402 sqq — V *šarm*.

fšūvum fšuvd-um Yzh to suck (used about a child) — **upa šăp-*, cf *šu'vā*

fša'ī Yzh, *fə šayi* sh short-breathed

fto, v *tu*

fətana-, v *fəčinā-*

fxa um Yzh, *fxau- fxevd* Mt, *fxō ym fxēvd im* ti to shear sheep — **apa-xab-*? Cf Sar *px̌au-* (and Slav *xabiti* to destroy?) V. *pərxau-*.

'fxot- fxa tī Ysh, *xat-* LSIm to seize,

believe; *fxat- fxatəy* Z, LSIm to agree, consent. — *čᵘ fxatiyo* Ysh she did not believe it, *na girift*

ˈfâxtaqa Mm, *ˈfoxtaqo* g ring dove, *fâxta* — Prs

fyēl(i) Mm, *fēl* g lie, untrue, cf *fēl* LSIm intention? Scarcely < **apa-haϑya-*

fīz Yzh, sh, g, u, r, Mg, (g), t, *fīz̧* ti, t, *fūz* Mm, *fuz* B breast, forepart of an animal — Cf Wkh *pʿūz*, Sgl *puz* (?)

fīz-yasti Mt collar-bone — V *šūiko*, *paˈra-yasti*

G

gabˈdā um Yzh to open (a door)

gadā-ī Ysh begging — *q° təlaˈūm* I beg, *q° ləγān* give up begging — Ar.-Prs

gof-um Yzh, *gaf- gaft* Z, *goft* LSIy to kiss — Cf *boh*

ˈgūgurt Yzh sulphur — Prs

gɪl Yzh, r, *gel* sh clay (for pottery) — Prs V. *milˈγuz*, *xaˈlarγo*

gul Y, Z, G, B, *gəl* Yu, *gil* Mti flower — *žo aˈmun vo ˈgəl ˈāvər* Yu pick the flower from the apple-tree, *guˈlɛ kščiˈet* sh they planted flowers — Prs

gŭl Yzh, sh boil, small-pox. — Cf *gul*, and Khow *isprū* flower, boil

gūl Mm, g, Z, G dumb — Prs *gōl* stupid. V *kūr*

gulˈgūn Yr red — Prs. V *surx*

gulraˈmɛn Yzh a kind of poplar — V *raˈmɛno*

giˈlās Yzh, sh, °*âs* Mm, °*ōs* Z cherry. — Prs

gulsambare Yzh n. of a flower — Cf Khow *gulsamˈbār* red convolvolus, *gul-i sambār*, *gul i ǰafarī*, Palola *gulsambar*, cf Prs *sumbul* hyacinth.

galaˈwān Yzh, °*vān* u shepherd — *yū g° vīˈō*, *qălaˈvānen vo naql γurḍ* u — Prs *galabān*

guˈnā Ysh sin — *mun cɛs g°?* — Prs

gaˈnaskɛ (pl) Yzh straw of wheat or maize — Khow *gʌnʌsk*

guŋgəstə Yr dumb — Prs *gung* V *gūl*, *kūr*, cf *kunˈγaste*.

gap Ysh, g word — *ˈgab diˈah* sh, *g° dɛh* g speak, *vo mən gap γurā* sh hear my word, *mən do γū žo to gap* speak your word into my ear — Prs.

gᵊˈro Mm, °*ɛ* g, °*e* Z knot — Prs V *γuˈrɛx̌*

gaˈrai Yzh Kafir silver necklace — Khow *gərāi*

gīr Yzh, g saw — Khow V *arra*

gard Yzh, dry, rotten, Khow. *ronǰ* — Lor suggests that Khow *rōnč* 'a disease of corn in which the leaves wither' is the word intended Prs *gard* dust, etc, is not known to be used in this sense

ˈgɪrdo Yzh, *gird* Z round — Prs

gord-um *ˈgošč um* Yzh, u, *gerd- gašk'* Z to turn round, become, *gaštan* — *gorde* zh pres. 3 sg, *goščim* u I became, *kovīyo gošč* u she turned into a dove — Early lw from Prs, cf Sgl *γart-* (with *γ-*, also, if correct, in *γostča* B to return), Khow *γard-*, but Psht *garzēdəl* to walk about with *g-* (< Prs **garδ-*)

g(ᵊ)rah Yzh, sh eclipse — Khow *grah*.

garm Yr, *gərm* Mg, Z warm — Prs V *pɪč* and *Γarmai*

gramˈbɛšu Yzh, sh, °*beˈšanɛ* g neighbour — Khow V *amˈsāyo*

gᵊrīnǰ Ysh, r, *gr°* g husked rice. —

Khow. *gɪrīnǰ* fr a Prs dialect V. *bᵘrunǰ*

gɪr'vān Yzh, °*bān* sh, *gɪrɪ'bān* r, °*ân* Mm, *gərɪvōn* Z shirtband, collar — Prs V *hasa'īne*

guš'wōɪ Mm, *gū°* m, Z, *guš'wōɪa* M(g) earring — Prs. V *γūaɪ̯ɪke*, *kadɪənə*

gat Yzh, sh, p rafter, acc to p the beams surrounding the smokehole of the Chitrali lantern roof — Khow

guv- *guvd* Ysh, g, r, u, *guvd-* Mm, *gūv-* *gūvd-* Z, *guvda* B, LSIy to burn, *sōxtan*, Khow *palēɪk* — *yūla guve* sh 3 sg — Apparently from **han-kaub/p-*

(*guvā-*) *guvəvd* Yg to put fire to

goɪ Yzh hollow, sh, g, r, Mm stem of a tree — Khow *gox* hollow, hole, hollow tree

'gūy- Mm to knead. — **han-gauš-*, or, better, **han-gɪ̯š-* (v § 132), cf. Prs *γašta* kneaded, mixed, and v *ǻguŋgʸ*

'gūya Ysh just as, as if, thus — *'guya da Dɪa'wuso vīo* he was as if it were in Drosh (as far away as D), *wos gūya kɪŋ* now do like this, *ālī amī kåɪe bukən* — Prs *gūyā*

gʸɪb, *gʸɪp* Yzh, Mt, *gɪp* LSIy lost. — *g° šūɪ* Yzh, *g° šuɪ* Mg he was lost. — Early lw. from Prs **gumb*, *gum*

gʸɪbō- Yzh to sink (tr.), *gɪbəvd* g, *gɪbōv* Z, *gɪbavd-* B, LSIy to lose. — *da yauγo gʸɪbōɪm* Yzh. — V *gʸɪb*

gʸɪb lɛnɪke Yzh, °ə g mosquito — V *maxše*.

gʸe ɪ ɛm *gʸešč-em* Ysh to walk, to turn round, *g(ɪ)yaškʸ* Mm to turn, pass, *gɪyaɪ* *gɪyašk'* Z to pass over — *yu čad mɪx̌ɪ gʸaškʸat* Mm a few days passed, *gašt*, *au qât-ɪš gʸyaškʸ* he passed the time, *guzarān ɪš šud* — *Prs Cf

gʸēɪ- *gʸēšč-* Yzh to forgive, ɪ to pass, *guzāštan*, *gʸēr-* *gʸēškʸ* Mm to pass (tr) — Early lw from Prs **gɪδāɪ-*, or from some dialect form with *-y-*, cf Madaglashti *gyāšt*, pret of *guzār-* to leave behind — Cf also *gɪyōɪ-* *gɪyēt* Z to carry across, etc

gaz Yzh ell — Prs

gu'zar M, m, g, Z ford — Prs V *pilf*.

guza'ɪān Mm livelihood, means of existence — *g° čɪ šūɪ* — Prs

gaž'dumba Mg, t, °*o* m, °*a* (g), °*ɛ* (sh) scorpion — Prs V *kuɪ'mo*

gɪ'že Yzh, sh, *gᵊ žə* ɪ pick axe

Γ

γau, v *γawo*

'γī um Yzh, *'γīw-um*· *'γɪvd um* M(g), *γīw* *γūvd* Z to spin, Khow *ga ɪman* (= *γēɪman*). — Cf. Sgl *yɪw-*, Wkh *žup-*, Sar *žeɪb*, Shgh. *žīb-*, Yazgh *γəb-* (v Z s v) < **gaɪp-* — V *zɪγe*

γo(h) Yzh, *γᵘō* sh, *γō* ɪ, *γū* g, Mm, g, *γūw* Z excrements — From Av *gūϑa-* we should expect **γūx̌*

γū Yzh, g, p, B, *'γūĭ* Ysh, ɪ, Mt, g, (g), tɪ, Z, Junker, LSIm, *γūīˡ* (?) Mm, *γūš* (?) G ear — *γūɪ lāɪ* Ysh listen, *gūš dāɪ*, *da γūɪ žī'o* sh it struck his ear — Av. *gaoša*

γū B deaf (Tom, p 206 translates "tief"!) Prob due to some misunderstanding Scarcely < **a gauša-*.

γu bâr Mm, °*ōɪ* Z dustcloud — Ar. Prs

γūdəm Y, *'γōndum* Mm, g, tɪ, °*əm* t, (g), *γd'dum* G, *'γo°* Z, *γandam* MFB (autumn) wheat — Av *gantuma*, Wkh *γ̌ɪ'dīm* (< **-ūma-*), Sgl *'γōndəm* Cf. Charpentier, MO, 26, p 131. V *af'sɪrne*, *pa'īzane*

γadəm-ləro'vo Yzh wheat-harvest.

γad'min naγan Yzh, sh, *γadə'min n°* Mm wheaten bread Cf *Γandumīn* n of a place (Ēranshahr, p 228). V *aršə'min*

γafs Z fat — Cf Tajiki *gauz, gazb* fat, thick, Badakhshi *γaus* thick (stick), Shgb *γafč*

'γiγio Yzh, g, *γe°* sh, *'γi°* p, *'γīγo* r cow-house — Cf Shgh *γečīd*, Psht *γūǰəl* < **gau katī* V *pə'rīvur*

γĭkʸ Yzh, sh, *γīk* i, *γēkʸ* g penis — < **gr̥šnuka-?* Cf EVP *γēn* (and Prs *marz-gūn*), v § 117.

γēik skədəm Yzh circumcision (prob. pres 1 sg) — Cf *skəd-* and v *nai'levd.*

γūi-kiž'γō Ysh ear-wax

γal Yzh thief — Av *gaδa-*, Psht *γal*, Wkh. *γ̌ūδ* — V. *duzd*

'γūelo Mm yoke-rope — < **yūγelo?* V *frāi'γo*

'γūlak Mm, g, *°'ak* G, *γu'lak* Z pellet-bow — *γu'lak skuta 'pusteka* Mm (?). — Taj. *γūlak* (cf. Z s v.), but Prs *γu'lēl*, Bal *galōl*, Lhd lw. *γulēlī* The IA words mentioned Nep Dict s v *gulelı* are borr from Prs

γu'lɛk Yzh dewlap — Cf Prs *γōlak* 'money-till, save-all' (< 'sack, bag')?

γal'tan- *γaltand* Yzh to roll (tr) — Prs

γalv Yzh, *γalv̥* sh, *γalᵊv* r, *γālv̥* g, *γōlv* Mg, *γōlf* (g), t, (sh), *γolv̥* m, *γolv* Z, G, *γalf* LSIy, *γā°* m dog — *γalv rōve* Yr — Av. *gadva-*

'γāmu Yzh a kind of pulse not grown in Lutkoh (*pāyān ast*), sh pulse from which roasted flour (*talkān*) is made (*γāmi*), *'γōmu* Mg '*dōna misl-i muγa. šōxəl*' — Cf Vavilov, Agricult. Afgh pp 114 *gomu(ng)* 'Ervum Ervilia' (but acc to Desmaisons, Dict Prs ,*šaxal*, *šāxūl* Hind *arhar* Cytinus cajan)

'γumino Yzh, g, *γa'm°* sh, *oγ'mīno* r podex, anus, *γ°* *rōγ* g anus. — Cf Wkh. *guh-rūda* guts, v. *γo(h)?*

'γunia Yzh, *γūni'o* r, *γūni'ī* sh, *γu'nī* g (pl), *'γūnĭ* Mm, g, (g), ti, *'γūnəy* m, Z hair — *yū γ°* zh — < Av *gaona-*.

γə'nīgo Mm, *xnī'ga* G sneezing — *mun γə'nīgo* I have sneezed — < **x/γnaiš-*, cf Prs *išnōša*, Psht. *nžai*, Yazgh *ši nīx̌u-*, Oss *axsnirsin* (onomat)

'γūiniko Yzh, *'γūenike* (pl ?) p door-hinge. — Cf *γū?*

γənil- *γəne'lāi* Yzh, *γa'nēl-* *γani'lāi* sh, *γanil-* g to bleat, to bellow — *vəzo γə'nile, γəne'lāi* zh, *γa'nēli-a* sh does it bleat? *vəzo, γawo γa'nilo* g V *anuv-, pr̥āγ-*

γar Yzh, sh, r, *γar* g, i stone, hill Mm, G, *γār* Mti, g mountain, hill (Mg hill top), Yzh, r, Mm also 'pass'. — Av *gairi*, Psht *γar* mountain, Par. *gir* stone, etc

γar Mg adulterer, *kat-i zan i diga mēkīna* — Prs

'γōro Yzh cluster of grapes, Khow *γruc*

γu'rŏi m, Yzh, sh, r, *γo°* g, *γᵊ'rai* Mg, (g), ti, *°əi* m, Z, *°ai* G earth, dust — Cf Yaghn *γ'rik*, Sogd. *γr'yk* (not with *xr-* as assumed by Henning, BSOS, VIII, 585, but Yazgh *xᵊrik*), possibly also Sak *grīham* clay.

γuroi-'pīx̌ Ysh clod of earth Cf. *pīx̌* ('ball' < 'bullet'?)

γa'rīb Ysh poor. — Ar-Prs V *lur'wo*

γar'bīl Yzh, sh, *°īn* r, *γal'bīl* p, Mg, Z, *γəl'bīl* (corrected from *°īn*) Mm sieve for flour (for wheat Mm) — *you γ' kənəm* Yp, *γ°* *γūrdam* p, *uōu γal'bīn žīəm* r — Ar Prs — V *fraγbīl*

γaɪˈbase Yzh sod, clod of earth. — Cf *γuroɪ*

γarγ Yzh, sh, g, r, *γorg* Mm, *γarx* B heavy, *γōrγa* f M(g) pregnant, foetus (*da daɪ ūn-ɪ zan ast*) — Av. *gouru-*

γɛrˈnānu Yzh whirlpool, eddy — Khow. *γɛrnānu*, *γɛrdᵊ*, in its turn fr Ir — Cf BSOS, VIII, 664.

γurūˈraŋg Yr grey, dustcoloured — Cf *γuˈrɔɪ*

γur v-um *ˈγuɪd-um* Ysh, r, *ˈγurˈum* *γurd um*, *γuˈrīvd* zh, *γuˈɪ um* *γŭrd-um* g, *γŭr-um* sh, *γurd* u, *ˈγurv am* *γᵊruvd-um*, *γuruvd* Mm, *ˈγərv-am* *γᵊ rivd-am* t, *γərˈv-əm* G, *γərv* *γərivd* Z — *γure* 2 sg, *γuret* 3 pl Yzh, *max wo* *ˈγuɪam* sh we shall buy it, *zo* *ˈxabar* *γuˈrum* sh, *γuˈra(h)* sh, u, *γurva* g imper 2 sg, *vo mən gap* *γuˈrā* sh hear my word, *γurd yū alāno* sh, *vᵘ to xaɪ vraɪ* *ˈγurdum* u, *γalˈbil* *γŭrdam* Yr, *γurdogum* perf u, *və luγdaf* *γuˈruvd* Mm — Av *grab-*, etc V §§ 129, 151

γuɪˈvo Yzh, sh, g, r, *ˈγuˈ* Mm, *°ă* g, *ˈγərva* (g), t, *ˈγɪˈ* tt, *γərˈwa* G, *γɪˈ* Z throat (exterior). — < Av *grīvā-*, or < **gɪwā-* (cf Greek δέρη, etc.)?

γarˈvaden Yzh yeast

γurvo-kuˈluxa Yzh Adam's apple

γuˈrɛx Yzh, *°ox* sh, *γᵊˈrŏx* r, *γoˈ* g knot. — *γˈ* *keˈɪem* zh. — **graδya-*, Prs *gɪrih* (cf. Gr.Ir Ph., I, 2, p 25, Yazgh. *γᵊɪawδ*, Sak *ggratha-* (?) Cf Prs. (dial.) *γɪl(a)č* < **gɪδačī* Bal *garanč* < **granδačī-*

γoɣɪ-bombur Ysh large, yellow wasp — Khow *γōlɪ-bˈūmbur*

γuɣɪˈčā-um *γuɣɪčavd-um* Yzh to swallow

γūaɣɪke (pl.) Yzh earrings — **gauša-bɣtaka-* V *gušwōr*, *kadrənə*

γurp Yzh steep, precipice, sh deep (water). — Cannot be connected with Phl. *gavr*, etc

γuɪˈpakə pl Ysh the temples — Cf. *γuɪp* V. *poxaˈyak*, *šâxek ɪ-sar.*

γīs Yzh thread made of goat's hair. — Av *gaēsa-*, etc.

γīse Yzh plaited bottom of a bed — Cf *γīs*

ˈγuskən Yzh, g, r, *°un* sh, *ˈγūsᵊkun* Mm, *ˈγūskən* g, *°en* Z cowdung. — **gau-sakana-*, cf Par *sayðn*, Wkh. *səgīn*, Orm (ᵊ)*skan*, etc

ˈyaše Yzh, u, *°ɪ* sh, g, r, Mm, *°əy* Z, *yaˈšī* G good, well — *wən ˈšto ke ˈyašeˈ* Yu he said 'well', *yašɪ ādam ō* r he is a good man, *nɪv yašɪ kɪt* zh the rain does good, *yašɪ kakv* g boil it well, *maɪ* *ˈyašɪ* these are good — Cf Prs *gaš* delicate, handsome, TPhl.nw. *gš-* to be happy?

γuš Y, *γūš* Mm, g, Z, G flesh, meat — Acc to G, fr Taj *γūš(t)*, which I have not been able to trace, and which must, if it exists, be of E Ir origin, just as is the case with Par *γūš* — *γūš* and Psht. *γwaša* < **gauštră-* a form remodelled from **gau šta-*, (Prs *gōšt*, cf Av *aošta-* and *aoštɪa* lip), cf Sak *ggūsˈta-* (**gau-st-*, v Bailey, BSOS, VII, p. 413)

ˈyška f. Z fur coat — Cf Ishk. *yušt*

γuˈve Yp, *ˈγuvya* Z wooden trough — **gaub/paka-*, cf Norw dial *kaup* wooden bowl, etc (v W P., I, p. 561) Cf. also s. Sgl. *γōv*

ˈyavŏ Yzh, p, LSIy, *°wo* Yr, g, *γowo* sh, *°wa* Mt, *ˈγōɪvo* m, *°a* g, (g), *°e* (sh), *°a* Z, *γâˈwa* G cow — *yawə anuvə* Ysh, *γ°* *yanılə* g, *γ°* *baγaz kɪteste* r the cow bellows, *γaw-aˈvazəm* sh I

bring the cow, *mo γavo* sh this cow, *γau vastəm* (*lo kərəm*) i l bound (released) the cow (poss *γau* m in some of these examples?) — Av *gav-*.

'γavarso Yzh, *γaw°* sh, g i millet, *gāl* (Panicum italicum) — Cf Prs *gāwars(a)*, Shgh *ǰawaus*, Bajui *ǰᵘwåxčᵘ* (Skold), Kurd *gārīs*, *gōris*, Saka *gausa*, Par *gâš*, poss, with different suffix, Psht *γōšt* (cf Psht *wēšta* 'hair' Av. *varəsa-*?) V. *yūrzun*

γa'za Yzh a room

'γăz əm γazd-əm Y, LSIy, m to run. — Ir **găz-*, cf Yazgh *γaz-*, Shgh *žōz-* to run, Oss *γazun*, *qazin* to play, make display of one's horsemanship. — Reg Ir **gāz-* to dip, drink, v *nuγōz*, cf also **gaz-* to bite, sting (EVP, s v *āγzai*), **găza* shrub, etc v Sgl *yūz*), **gāza-* fat (EVP, s v *γōza*, cf Khow *zāγ*, Yazgh *zēγ* fat?)

γuz'γăp Yzh, sh, g very dirty.

γa'zavd um Yzh, *°əvd* sh, *°evd* u to make to run — *wos yaspē γazəvdət* sh '*aspara dawåndan*', *yasp γazevda baš* u, '*paga γa'zavdum* zh (v s v *paga*) — V *γăz*

γo'žī-m γoži'ī-m Yzh to stumble — Cf Wkh *gač-* to totter? Connection with Old Engl. *cwacian* 'to quake', etc, is possible.

H

hāč Ysh, *uc* Mm, *əč* G, *hēč* B no, any — *hāč kuči češ* it is nothing, *uč ku či vīo* it was nothing, '*hēč čīzī na būt*', *hēč kuč* B nothing — Prs

(h)oč Yzh, *hoč* sh melted fat (*au karda*). — Khow. (Lor.) *hōč* cooked fat, dripping — V *səbrīm*, *wāzd*

'hade m and f Yzh, *hade* LSIy, *hadda* B slave — **han-taka-*, cf. Wkh. *andag*, Sar *indīǰ*. Cf *'ida*, *idiko*

ha'damə Ysh, *a°* r, *an'dâm* Mm limb, *a dam* Yr body — *drust adam* Yr — < Av *handāman-* Khow. *ha'dām* has the appearance of being a lw from Y!

haud Mm, *həud* tr *aud* g lake — Ar.-Prs *ḥauz*, Taj. *havd* V *žōi*.

hūγ Yzh, sh, LSIy price, money, *pūl* — *ma xō'nam*, *'na tō 'hūγ dalεm* we shall buy it and give you the money, *čan ke tū kenε*, *'hūγ da'lεm* Ysh whatever you do, we shall pay the price. — < **wahāka*, Prs *bahā* Khow. *wāγ* > Wkh *waγ*, born from an earlier form of the Y word? Cf Brahui (< *Bal) *gwăčī* commodities < **wahāčī-* (?), Oss *wæi* 'sale'

hukm Ysh command, order — *ba hokm e Xadāyεn* — Ar Prs

hāl, v *māl*

'hālo Yzh polo stick — *halo xodəm* '*bāzī kardam*' (?) — Cf Khow *hal* goal in polo fr Prs *hāl*

haulε Ysh (garden) wall — Khow *hau(A)li* court yard (Lor.), Panj *haweli* enclosure for cattle, etc, < Ar-Prs

'hīlak Mm flour-sieve. — Turki *elek*, *alak* V *γarbīl*

ha'lāl, *°ār* Ysh lawful — *h° muzdurə kεn* — Ar-Prs

hal'wā Yzh, sh sweets — Ar.-Prs

hεno Yzh scabbard — Khow *hanu*

'hənadiy Mm out of breath — **an-antika-*, cf Av *ånti-* (*ā-anti*) inhalation Cf Barthol. IF 7, p 59

'henǰu Yzh tamarisk. — Khow

har Yzh, Z all, every — Prs

hu'rŏ Yzh, sh, u, *'wuro*, *'ūra* Mm, *wūra* Z,

wuɪa LSIm, *hūré* B there — *užūr kə yū kyeɪ huro astet* Ysh he saw that there was a house there, *fsāyo h°* he rose there (*da amīn jāɪš*), *rəˈšɪet h°* Ysh they arrived there, *h° da bāya* r, *nâst wuɪo* Mm he sat down there — Av. *avaθra*, Psht *war*, Kurd. *ōra*

ˈhaɪgeno Ysh on all sides (?). — *ˈh° ˈhaulen pəzgɪˈet* they built a wall all around it — Cf *harᵊ*

hoɪɣ Yzh, sh, *oryɣ* r, *hōr(g)* g, *org* Mm, *ʌrɣ* t, *aɪg* Z, LSIm work — *zo wum h° kənəm* Ysh I do this work, *po yū h° dīδ* sh *'barā-ɪ yak kār'*, *hōr kənem* g, *ˈʌɪɣ ikeˈnam* Mt, *hōrkuɪ* B work (**hōrɣ kən*) *arkɪrɪm* G work (for **aɪg kɪrɪm*) — Cf Wkh. *yaɪk*, Sgl *arā*, Phl *ark*, etc V. Barth. Miran. Mund I, p 10, Bailey, JRAS 1930, p 18

ˈharkŏ Yzh, *ˈhā°* sh upper part of the back, between the shoulders — Turk. *arqa*, cf Sgl *arˈka*, Khow *ʌrˈqa*

harko-ˈyaste Yzh spine

hoɪk Yzh scar — Khow *holk*, *hŏδk* (Lor)

hasaˈīne Yg collar, *os°* zh handkerchief — Khow (*h*)*osērnɪ* (Lor) handkerchief

hostaˈganɪ Ysh, *ostaˈgane* zh plough-handle. — Khow *hostaˈganɪ*

haɪˈwān Yzh animal, sh mad, *aɪˈwân* G animal. — Ar. Prs

haˈzār Ysh, *a zōr* r 1 000. — Prs

ˈhāzer Yzh a sigh. — *h° xšečim* I sighed

hazorčaɣ gōlo Mm centipede — *Prs

K (Q)

ke, *kə* Y, M that, when, where, if, so that, who, whatever — Cf. §§ 210, 261 — Prs.

kɪˈō Ysh hard work, labour, duty, ploughing, *kulba — na ˈxāyi h° kīt* he gives himself trouble, *agar nə ˈmax ˈštet h° zaˈɪū ˈšūɪ* if it has become a duty that they should speak to us (*agar ba mā gap zadan zarūr šuda ast*) — < **k(a)ršā-*ᵊ V § 132, cf *kugo*

kŏɪ Ysh, u, *həy* Z, *koyɪ* B who, anybody — *kōɪ-steᵊ* Yu who are you? *na koɪ āyōɪtᵊ* sh whom (what) did you come for? *kōɪ yurdo fərmaᵊ* sh *'kī girifta bâšadᵊ'* *moɪ hōɪ kān fərmāᵊ* sh to whom may it belong? V § 210. — Av *kahyā*, cf Wkh. *kūɪ*, Sgl *kō(ɪ)* Cf *nakōɪ*, *kəˈdī*.

kŭ Y, Mm, Z, G where? — *ku šuyəf vīo* Ysh, *'kuǰā rafta būdīdᵊ' ku lišćut* u *'kužā dīdīᵊ' xōyo kū šūɪᵊ* zh where did he go himself? *to yār wos kū ōᵊ* sh where is your friend now? *kɪ oɪᵊ* u *'kšā mērīᵊ' kū kɪ tu šūyɪt, zo asəm* p wherever you go, I shall come, *kū vəˈdetᵊ* Mm *'kuǰā burdīᵊ'* — Av, Prs. *kū* V *kužā*

kū Yzh mountain, *kūh bar kūh* u (in Prs formula) — Prs V. *yar*

ˈqābəl Yzh strong — Ar.-Prs.

kaˈbūt Yzh, dove-coloured, Mm, g, tɪ, Z blue. — Prs

kač Yzh a kind of silk or cotton, *'paxta-wārī* , sh *pīlaɣ* (= *pīlaᵊ*), g spider's web — Prs *kaǰ* silk of little value. V *kač-kurma*, *kač-ǯōɣ*.

qačio Yzh, *kaˈčīo* sh scissors — *pa k° vɪ ūtəf dea* sh cut your beard — Ar.-Prs.

kɪ čīo Ysh street — *nɪˈā də kučɪˈo* go out into the street, *do-kučo* zh outside, B without, *de-kčo* LSIy outside, *dᵊ šom* zh — Prs *kūča*.

kač-ˈkurma Yzh silk-worm — V. *kač*.

ka'čīr, v *xa'čīr*.
kač žōγ Yzh cloak made of *kač* (q v)
kə'dī Yzh, Z, *kedi* LSIy, °*ē* m who? which? — *kə'dī a'γoi?* Cf *kidi či* B nobody — Cf §§ 119, 210 V *kʸem*
ka'dūi Yzh, *ko°* i, *ko'dū* g cucumber. — Prs
ka'dam Yzh step, pace. — Ar-Prs
ka'drənə Ysh earring — Khow *kari'dreni* V *gušwōr*, *γūaṛike*.
kaf'čī Yzh, sh hollow below the sternum — Cf Burushaski (Lor) *-ʌskāpʊn* id (*ʌs* heart + *khʌpʊn* spoon) Cf
'kafčio Yzh, g, Mm, °*'čīo* Ysh, *'kafčia* f Z, °*ī ʸa* G *kʌfčī* B spoon — Prs V *nar-kafčī*
'kufčiliy Mm stockings V *žirabe*
'kāfila Yzh, *kōfile* sh caravan — Prs
kafas'tūr Yzh cage — Ar-Prs *qafas* + *tūr* (q v)
'kŏfše Yzh, g, °*šo* sh, *'kofškə* r, *kafšo* Mm, °*a* f Z, *kafš* G shoe — Prs
'kugo Mm plough — < **kṛšakā*, cf *kiō*, *qi'āγ?* V § 132
qi'āγ Yzh, p, °*āx* sh, *ki āγ* i, °*ā'γ* g, *qi'o* Mt, *'qio* g, (g), (sh), *quwo(γ)* m, *'kuvā* Z, *keṛaγ* LSIy, *kūa* m, *kyāx* B bull — Reg the uvular fricative v § 33. — Cf. Sgl. *kužūk*, Yaghn (Ujfalvy) *kšak* bull, Saraghlani (Z, *kišo* 'cow' — Derivation from **kṛšăka-* improbable Cf *ki'ō*
'kâγəko Mg throat (interior of) — V. *ālq*, *stūγa*
kāγəz Ysh letter — *k' kəro* he has written a letter — Prs
ka'hal Yzh lazy — Ar-Prs
kuh'no Yzh, *koh'nō* sh, *kūna* Mm, *kūnaga* Z old, ancient — Prs
kāk Ysh, r thirsty. — Prs, Taj. *qāq* dry. V *trušna*
'kāka Yzh, sh, r top of the head, *'kaka* g back of the head, Khow *khʌk* — Cf Badakshi *kåk i på*, Shgh *kâk-e liŋg* leg above ankle, and v *ušk-maxiko*, *šâxek-i-sar*, *wuškiostia*
'kōko Yzh, *'kako* Mm, *'kəka* (g) aunt, *koko* B father's sister — But cf Prs *kākā* father's brother
'kūiko Mm, *'kuika* g, *kʊ°* ti, *kūʷī'ka* G, *'kŭyka* Z stone — Genuine (cf. Wanji *kup* stone), or derived from Prs *kōh?*
ka'kŭk Y cuckoo — Khow *'kakū*, Sar *kakkuk*, Turki *kakkuk*
kākʸim *kakʸi'ī-m* Yzh, *kaʸ'kʸ* *kaʸ kʸē-* sh, *kekʸ am* *kēkʸi ăm* r, *'kākʸ-im* *ke'kʸī-m* (*ke'tʸī-m*) g, *kəčiy am* *kutʸiy ō* Mm, *kətÿ-* *kətəy-* Z to boil, cook (Z only intr) — *γaši kakʸ* Yg cook it well — < **kaṭ-?* IA? Cf
kə'tyōv- *kətyēvd-* Mt, *kətōv-* *kətēvd* Z to boil (tr).
kɪkʸi'ī Yzh, *ke°* sh, *kiki kī* (?) r, *kʊkʸɛ'γa* Mg, *kʊǰ'go* m cooked, ripe — Cf *kākʸ*
kūkʸa Yzh, °*ia* r, °*tyo* sh Mm, *kə'tʸa* G, *kūkyo* B short — IA, cf Shina *khuto*, etc, Wkh *kət*, Sgl *kʊt*
kə'kʸaro Yzh, °*āro* g Kafir dagger — IA, cf Gawar Bati *ka'tăro*, etc
kə'la Yzh, sh, G when (interrog and rel — *kəla āγoyit? tro kyɛ̄i kəlo ōγōīt* when you come to a house — Av *kaδa*.
qala Mm, g fort — Ar-Prs V *lɪzo*
ku lač Yzh, *qə lōč* Z fathom — Prs.
kəlf Yzh, p, *kʊlf* Mm, ti, *qulf* Z lock — Ar Prs
kulγo Yzh a kind of wild-growing vegetable, *kūlγa* M(g) vegetable, eaten with porridge (*birūn-i āš mendåza*) — **kaudakā-*, cf. Prs *kūya* کوبه, but

also written كويه, BQ) sweet esculent herb, licorice") Or cf Kalasha *kōla* 'chive')

kala *kəɻ* Yzh wrinkles — Khow *kʌla-kʌḷ* (Lor wrinkled

kala-mayˈzīgo Mm, °*ıqa* Z brain. — Prs **kalla-mayzī* V (*pusur-)mayz*

qālın Yzh, *kāˈlīn* sh, g, u, ˈ*kâlın* Mm rug (?) — Prs

kaˈlando Mm, *kə landə* ti pickaxe, mattock — Prs *kaland* V. *gɪˈže*

ka lāpo Yzh down — *k° .xovdam* I descended. — Badakhshi *kalapâ* sloping down, Shgh *kala pâi* down, Ishk *kalapo* low Cf Khorasan Prs *kallapâ* downwards, v Lenz, Pamir Dial., I, 171 a

kalˈpıč Mm, °*īč* Z turban — Prs **kalapīč*. V. *ča dūr*

kaləy Z soot - Cf Wkh. *kat-ðīt* < **kata-dūta-*.

kalıyo, v. *kᵂɛ lēu*

kām Yzh, g r, *kˈām* sh, *kȧm* Mm palate — Prs , cf Khow *khâm*

ku nıā Yzh harlot — Khow.

kūmıo Yzh big basket, carried on the back

kam lad Yzh, *ka°* g back tooth — V. *kām, lad*

ka manek Yzh bow for teasing cotton — *k° daham 'gāla mēkɪnam'*, Khow *bıčešıman* — Prs *kamānča* id

ka mān i Rus tam Mm rainbow — Prs V *mīra avˈlasto*

ka mar Yp pouch for gun powder — Cf Prs *kamar* belt? V *kutıˈā*

kamarˈband Yg belt — Prs — V *suɣməlān*

kīmat Ysh price — Ar.-Prs — V *hūy*

kăn Ysh, Z affix of the predic gen V § 214 — *mən kān, ta-kān amaf-kān* (§ 203), *amən-kan, amaf-kan*, etc (§ 206), *kōɪ-kān* (§ 210)

ˈken am *ˈked-am* Mm, *kan-· kĕd-* Z to dig — *kēdo və zəˈmīn* dug in the earth — Av *kan-*.

keˈn em *kəˈɻ-em* Yzh, sh, u, *ˈkən- kəɻ-* g, *kə n keˈɪ-* r, *ıke n-am* Mt, *ˈyıken-ˈyıkəɪ-* m, *(ı)kəɪ* *(ı)kəɪ-* Z, *kəˈn- kər* G to do — *kenɛ* sh 2 sg, *č-kīɪ kəne* Yu you cannot (*na mētānī*), *kĭt, kᵛīt* 3 sg, *keˈnam* 1 pl sh, u, *keˈnɛt* 3 pl sh, *ken* imper 2 sg sh, *kene* 2 pl sh, u, *xo šāne kəˈnɛ* sh make merry, *mən oɪɣ keˈrəm* r I worked, *wo ˈmən xa lās kəˈret* sh you released me *kəɻɣəm* sh I have done, *kīd vīo* he was doing — Av *kar-* (*kərənav-*) The element (*y*)*ı-*, which appears in some of the M forms, can scarcely be an ancient prefix (*ɣı-*?).

kəˈnī- Ysh, in *ˈwos na xaˈyīn ləˈzo kəˈnīum* now I shall have a castle made for myself Or let me now make — Causative or subjunctive?

kun ʊm *kuˈnā ı-m* Yzh, *kun-əm* *kunāˈī-m* g, *kūn əm* *kū nā ı m* r, *kū nāy-am* Mm, *kŭn* *kŭnōy* Z to copulate. — Z compares Prs *kūn* but cf Orm *kīn- kwul-*, Caucas Jewish *kunkerd*, which point to a contamination between *kūn* and the verb 'to do' used euphemistically (cf Horn, Np Et., 259. Cf Sgl *ken*

kınčaka M(g), *ˈkın'tıka*, *ˈkın'k°* Z small girl, *kınke* LSlm girl — Somehow related to Prs. *kanīz(ak)*, Auromani *kənača*, etc **kanyačī* > *kınč-*?

kando Yzh, sh, *kēnd* Mm plough-share. — < **kanando*? Cf Prs. *kanand* hoe, spade or instrument for turning up ground which cannot be ploughed

With dissimilation Prs *kaland* pick-axe, and further *kuland*, *kulang* (through contamination with the word for 'crane') But cf also Psht *kunda* plough share

kund Mm blunt. — Prs. V *mɪkʷ*.

'kandraq Yzh trench, ditch. — Khow, cf Prs. *kandag*, *xandaq*

kun'dūt Mm dust storm

ka'naγiko Yzh wart

kunǰ Yzh, Mm corner of a house — Prs V *burž*, *šuŋgā*.

kēṇ Yzh cave — Khow *kēn*

kun'ḍūk Yzh, *'kuṇḍuk* sh, g wooden bowl (larger than a *padriško*) — Khow

kuṇ'γaste Yzh. g, *kun°* sh, *kunγəstə* r, *kūn'gʷ* Mm, t, g, *kun'g'* Z, *kuŋ* G deaf — Av. *karəna-*, Psht *kūṇ*, etc. Cf. the similar suffix in *guŋgəstə*

'kaŋkaṭo Ysh iron kettle for porridge (not recognized by zh). — IA?

kap Y, *kōp* Mm, g, (sh), *kāp* G, *kōp* B fish — Cf. EVP. s.v *kab*. The *-p* renders the word suspect of being borrowed (from Wkh *kūp*?).

kop Yzh, g, r, *koḅ* sh, *kob* Mm little, too little — *kop šūi* Yzh it became too little, *hūγ kəb no'γoṛ* sh the price became too small, *kam šud* — < **kam(b)na*, Av *kamna-*, etc

kᵘ'pəi, v *pukor*

'kār- *'kišč-* Yzh, *kəšč-*, *kᵊši i* sh, *kiškʷ* Mm to sow, plant, *kōr-* *kišk* Z to plough — *gu'lɛ kšči'et* Ysh they planted flowers, *pāšīdan kɛt* zh he plants — Bad. and Taj have *kår-kåšt*, not **kišt-*, yet borrowing from Prs. is probable Cf Sgl. *kīr-*

kir Yu, in *č-kir kəne* you cannot Cf *'ikər* *'kənəm* Z I can. V *ken-*

'kɪr- Yzb, *'kər-* r to cut down — Cf *kəṛ dah-*

kūr Yzh, *kur* sh, g dumb. — Cf. Ishk. *kar*

qa'rīb Mm, g near, close — *mə kyai q°* g this house is near. — Ar Prs. V *naz'dīk*

krabəre Yzh wool of lambs — Khow *kābraih*, etc

'karbəsa Y, *kar'bosakt* pl sh, *kar vaša* Mt, (sh), *kawuŋgʷiy* Mm lizard — Prs *karbasa*, *°pāsa*, *°pāša*, etc, cf Sgl *kərvišik*, etc — V *zᵊgārmyə*.

'kurbəs Mm blind — Cf Prs *kūr*. V *'yāde*

kār'ga maker of wooden troughs and plates, *tabak trāš*. — Scarcely fr. Prs *kārgah* workshop! But cf Psht *kāra* large wooden vessel?

kəro γunu Yzh, sh cattle-infesting tick — Khow *kor'γuno*, *kōr'γunu* (Lor) tick

kur'γudə Yzh, *°ūt* sh bramble, *siāh-xār* — With *°γudə* cf. Prs *kunda* log?

'karγəz f. Yzh, g, *°'γəz* r, *'kargas* Mg black and white eagle, Khow *bizbar* — The M form is a modern lw from Prs *kargas*, cf Sgl. *kor'yos*. With *z* also Sängisari *k'ar'g'az*, Brahui *kargaz* V *ukâb*, *šiž*.

kar'γasp Yzh small, uneatable fish

'kɪrəm Yzh bug which eats the grain — Prs.

kur'mo Y, *žu'γus k°* g scorpion, *'kurmo* Yg, *kurm* Mm insect (?), *kərm* Z worm. — *vo k° pis'to* Yu he asked the scorpion (*gaždum*) — Genuine, cf Prs *kirm*, etc

kur'mīko Yzh bee — V. *ag'min-* *kur mīki*.

'kārun Yzh, *°wun* sh army — Anc lw. fr. Prs. The meaning of the Y word

supports Fr Muller's derivation of *kārwān* < *kāra-* (Horn, Np Et p 185), which has been rejected by Hubschmann (Prs Stud, p. 85) and others

ˈkurpo Yzh, ˈ*po* ı, Mm, °ˈ*pa* G, Z bed-clothes — Bad Prs *kurpa* quilt, cf Sgl. *kurpē*

kurpaˈša Yr mosquito — Prs. **kūr-paša* Cf Ishk id

kaˈrāį Yzh Kafir cheese — IA (e g Pashai *kaˈrār*), but not Khow (cf Ashkun Voc s.v. *ceˈla*).

kuˈsī Yzh, g chair — Ar Prs

kaˈrăst Yzh, g, r, *keˈ* sh, *kərost* Mg, t, ˈ*kaˈ* m, *kəˈ* Z, G hide, skin — Cf Sgl. *korost* hide, Psht *kıāsta* felt (Impossible etymology proposed by Markwart, Caucasica, 6, 32

kurušo Yzh Angelica.

kərˈšav- *kəˈšavd-* Ysh to stir (soup, etc)

kuˈrūt Yzh "not made in Lutkoh", g, Mm, °*tə* Ysh dried curds. — Prs

kərˈtus Mm cartridge — Ind fr French

kaıvōnˈkuš the morning star. — *Prs, cf Wkh. *kaıwān-kuš*.

kaˈvase Yzh, *karˈbos* Mm, °*ōs* Z cotton — M fr Prs., Y fr Khow *karˈvas* in its turn from Prs *kaıbās*, which is of Ind origin!.

ˈ*kırıo* Yzh, *keriˈo* sh, *keˈ* g, *kı yo* r, *kırya* Mg, t, °*o* m, ˈ*kherya* (g), ˈ*kəˈrəya* Z, *kəıˈya* G hen — **kɻkiyā*, cf. Prs. *kaıɣ*, Psht. *čırg*, Wotyak (Iw *kureg*, etc But cf Shgh *čuǰ*, *čaǰ*

kəɻ in *kəɣ daˈham*, *žıēm* Yzh, *kər dam* r to fell a tree, *pa kəɣa skəstēm* zh I felled — < **kɻta-* Cf. Sgl *kuɻ ken-*.

kəˈɣe Yzh, *yūkəˈrıy* Mm closed — *ken-* Yzh also means 'to close'.

kɛɣe Yzh, ˈ*kəıə* g shield. — Khow *khelı*, *kɛɻı*

kɛɻo f Yzh, ˈ*kʌ*° sh, *kə*° g, ˈ*ko*° r, ˈ*kɛ*° p, ˈ*kero* Mm, ˈ*kērıka* g, ˈ*kēɣa* Z, °ˈ*ɣa* G knife — *nuvəˈɣum vo k*° Yp I took out the knife — **kartıyā-*, cf Psht *čāɣa*, etc

ˈ*kuıə* Yzh numb, stiff with cold, Khow *kauɣ* — *k*° *šūı*

kāıtak Yzh, °ˈ*āk* sh yoke-peg — *kāɣĭāke* pl — Khow *kāɣı*, fr which also Wkh *keˈlī*

ˈ*kɻīnsar* Yzh, sh combined walking stick and pickaxe. — Khow *krınzāl* pick-axe, *klīnsār* (Lor.) alpenstock

kıox Yzh incrustation, scab of a wound — Khow. *klŏk* hard, stiff (of a hide, etc)

kɻox(ı)-yaste Ysh knuckle, ankle bone — V *bɻol*, *axrıgula*, *boda*, *trəboda*

ˈ*kōs-*, ˈ*kıst* Yzh, r, *kuos-* sh to search for. — *čəš kōse ste*? Yr *čıš mēšūrī*? *kuoˈsem vīo* sh '*mēšuıīdım*' — Fr Av *kas-* to see, get sight of?

kus Yg, Z, *kvs* Mm, g, *kos* vulva — Prs V *šrno*

ˈ*kuso* Yp straw of maize

kosh m Mm, Z, G, *kōsk* Mg, (g), ti, t barley — Cf Yazgh *kåsh*, Arm *kash* (Hubschm, 515), but Prs *kašk*, Shgh *čūšč*, Sar. *čušǰ* V *ˈyeršıo*

kōskən (*nayan*) Mm barley (bread) — Prs. *kaškina*, Arm *kˈaškēn* (Hubschm, 257) V *aršəˈmın*

ˈqasam Mm oath — Ar-Prs V *wor*

qıssa Yu tale — Ar-Prs

kŏˈša Yzh, g, *kŏš* sh, r valley — **kaš(š)a-* 'armpit', cf. Kabuli Prs *bayalı kōh* nook at the foot of a hill?

kaš Z' piebald, multicoloured — Cf. Shgh. *čūǰ*, Yazgh *kˈāw*, Ishk *čōl*. Psht *gaź* -*š*- points to borrowing

kišča Yr plough(ing), *kišču-yuz* LSIy cultivation — V *kār*

ˈkuščo Yzh, p wooden frame for carrying hay on the back (v illustrations in Vavilov, Agricult Afgh., figg 40, 70).

kušˈm-um kušˈmāi-m Yzh, *kiščˈmōy-ani* Mg to vomit Cf *ˈkašpa* Z saliva?

kᵘˈšūn Yzh, sh smoke — Khow V *lūi*

kᵊˈšer Yzh, r, *kšyar* sh a kind of pea, Lathyrus sativus, *patek* — Cf. Wkh *kᵊɪᵊš* Acc to Agricult Afgh pp 112, 114 it grows in Sanglech, but not in Munjan V *pateko*, *xurmuyo*

kɪ šār Yp spike of wheat, etc.

kaˈtā Ysh plough — V *kugo*

kaˈtī M(g) mixed — *k° kerem* — Ar-Prs. *qāṭī*

keˈtu Yzh, *kə tyū* g, *kᵊˈtōb* Mm. — *zo ˈnā-to kiti ū daˈlɪm* Yzh, *mən yū k° astət* g — M fr Ar-Prs., with Y cf. Khow *kiteb*, Wershikwar *kitēp*, with imāla

kautɪa Yzh, sh, g, °ˈ*tīo* r, ˈ*kaftɪua* Mm, °*o* g, *kotɪa* B butterfly. — V *paɪˈwāno*

kutɪˈā Yp small pouch for gunpowder, carried inside the *kaˈmar* — Cf Prs *qūtī* a box in which precious stones etc are carried?

kiˈtaya Yzh, °*ya(ɪ)* sh wild almond, *bādām*. — From Kafiri, cf Kati *ktc* < *kāntā*

kuaˈtɪn Ysh, *kotɪn* g rich — *no yū kuaˈtɪnen muzˈduɪə ken* Ysh take service with a rich man. — Khow *koaˈtīn* fr Ar-Prs **quwwatīn*. V. *bāi*, *dauladâ*

kᵘˈtāⁿ Yzh large water-fowl, *ˈkulān* (?)

kuˈtox Yzh, sh, °*ax* Mm a kind of sour milk made from *dūy* (*māst mēzana*, *dūy mendâza*), *ktəx* Yg *kandū* (?). — Cf. Sgl *kᵘtəx* fr. Tu.-Prs *katax*, *qatɪy*

kutaˈxɪn Yzh bread made with *kutox* V *arsəmīn*.

kᵊtyōv-, v *kākv-*

kūṭ Ysb coat. — Engl

koˈṭīne Yzh, °*ɪ* g, °*ine* sh middle sized hammer. — Khow

kɪtoˈɪī Yzh dried mulberries — Khow V. *talˈkān*

ˈkovɪo m, Yzh, *ˈkōvɪo* sh, °*ɪya* r, °*ɪyo* (°*āyo*?) u, *koū* g, *ˈkouya* Mm, °*o* g, *ˈkowūya* Z, *kăʷūˈya* G, *kowū* B pigeon — *kōvɪyo gošč* Yu — Cf Prs *kabūtar*, Wkh *kɪbɪt*, Sgl *kōˈvīδ*, Khow Iw *kovōr*, etc

kovzˈdūz Yzh, *kafˈdūz* sh cobbler — Prs *kafšdōz*

ˈkowɪto Yzh fig — Khow *ko(w)ˈīt*

kʏɛɪ m Y, Mt, °*ɔɪ* g, °*oɪ* m, °*oɪ* tı, *kyaɪ* Z, *kʏčy* G house — *loɣōɪ də kʏɛɪ; no xoɪ kʏɛɪn*, *tɪo kʏɛ̄ɪ*, *tɪo kˈyēf loɣōɪ*, *asəm nə kyēˈyɛn*, *no xoɪ kyēyen* Yu, *šūɪ daˈrūn də kʏoɪ*, *yū kyoɪ*, *ǰʰɪoɪ kyayɪ* Mm; *mə kyaɪ qaˈɪb*, *nyend kʏaˈyī qaˈrīb* Mg — < **kataka-*, Prs *kada*, etc

ˈkyof-um ˈkyoft-um Yzh to groan. — Cf Prs. *kafīdan* to burst, crack, foam?

ˈkʏɪfo Yzh, *ˈkʏū°* sh, r, *ˈkʏīfɛ* Mg, *ˈkɪfa* Z, *kūˈfân* Mm hump (of cows) — *moɪ ˈkʏufo* Ysh — Cf *kūˈfōn* Z camel's hump — Cf Prs. *koha*, Kurd. *kēf*, Sgl *kīf* < **kaufa-*, but Psht. *ḵwab*, Or. *kūp*, with *p*. — Reg. Wkh *kɪp*, *kap*, Sar *kɪep* v Wkh. s v.

kyoˈgō Yzh, p, *čoˈgōo* sh, *kyoɣo* B pear. — < **ṭoŋgo*, Khow *ṭoŋg*

kʏahre Yzh anger — Ar-Prs

kʸɛl Yzh, *kʸāl* Mm bald-headed — Prs. *kal*

kʸɛ'lēu Yzh, sh, *'kaliyo* Mm, *čāliye* ti, *kəlī'ya* G key, bolt — Anc lw fr Prs. *kilīd*.

kʸal-'γereno Yzh, °*γareno* sh white headed, bald-headed eagle. Cf. *kʸɛl* and Wkh. *kalmurγ* °*γereno* < **gṛdnu-*, cf. Skr *gṛdhnú-* eager, greedy, *gṛ'dhra-* vulture?

'kʸɛliko Yzh, sh, *'kʸalikə* r, °*kʸe* g, *'kaliko* Mm, *'kalgʸika* g, *'kʸālʸaka* (g) jaw. — IA, cf. Kalasha *kālyak*, etc, Par *kalagī da'nân* front tooth. V *ni'šōk*.

kʸal-yaršīo Ysh beardless barley, '*kal-jau*' Cf Agric. Afgh. p 302

kʸɛm Yzh, *kʸəm* sh, *ki'yam* Mm, *kəyam* Z which? — *mo kʸɛm ādam?* Yzh '*ī kudām ādam ast'? kyəm ādam?* sh — Cf § 210. V *kədī*

kʸamder Yzh, *kʸəmdər* sh, *kamder* Mm, *kemder* LSIy younger, *'kandir* Z smaller, *kandə'ra* G little finger — *k° vraya, vrai, vrōi* younger brother — Prs *kamtar*

kʸɛmalγo Yzh skull — Av *kamərəδa-*, Sak *kamala-*

kʸuŋγo Yzh, *kʸun'γo* sh, *'kʸū°* g, r, *'kuŋgʸuvgo* Mm, *'kendəvga* Z magpie, *γalbēk* — **kṛšna(pa)kā-* (?), cf Sgl *kʸēvžāk* < **kēžvāk* < **kṛšapaka-*, Wkh *kiržepč, kižipči*, Shgh. *kiẍēpc*, Sar. *kargopč*, etc (v Z s v), Khow. lw. *ki'šipi*, Shina *kašap*, Wershikwar *γašēp*

kʸi po Yzh polo ball — Not Khow

kʸir'f-um: *kʸir'fāi-m* Yzh, *kʸir'fay-əm* sh, *kirfa'ī m* r, *čīrfəm*. *čirfa'ī m* g to sneeze — Onomatopoetic, cf Wkh *štrof-*

kʸarazo Yzh, *č°* sh small wooden spade with long handle, used for opening and shutting irrigation rivulets — Cf Prs *kirāz* harrow, Orm *kurāžī*, Wanetsi *krōz* spade

kʸesa, v. *xšīr kʸesa*

kʸɛsi'na Yzh forest — Lor. suggests connection with Khow *tɛs-pʸk* (*ṭ-*) a kind of shrub. — V. *'žaŋgal*

'kūza Yg, °*o* r, Mm jar. — Prs. V *so'fo*

qiza'gī Yzh small bridle. — Ar.-Prs *qaiza* V. *aw'lān*

ku'žā Ysh where? — *da-kužā? kšā?* — Prs. *kujā*, cf. Madaglashti *kušā* < **kšā* < **k(u)jā*.

ku'žo Yzh, sh, Mm crooked. — Cf Sgl, Prs *kūž*, etc

'kužke Yzh, °*kə* sh, °*'ke* p, °*gə* g, *'kūžikā* f Z, *kujka* B hair (of the head). — *kuška nvašim* Yg — **kaučī-* lock, curl, cf. Prs *kōž* curved, Skr *kucati* bends, Sogd *kuz'k* 'chignon' (Benveniste, JA, 223. p 229).

kɪž'γo Yzh, r dirty.

kož'vīoko Yzh a kind of red and white duck. — Cf *kaš*

L

la, lo Y with, together with. — *ze lə to orγ kə'nim* Yr I work together with you, *la mən astɛt* sh I possess. Cf §§ 166, 218, 220. — Av *haδa*, Psht. *la*

la-, v. *lak*.

'līu Mm rotten, bad, *ganda, līw* Z, G bad — *mai γaši, wai liwi* these are good, those are bad, *līu keram* I stooled — Acc. to G < Av *daēva-* Ishk. *lēw* night-mare, *lēv* mad belong to a dialect with *l* < *δ* Ishk *leu*

hišča Yr plough(ing), *hišču yuz* LSIy cultivation — V *kār*

'kušču Yzh, p wooden frame for carrying hay on the back (v illustrations in Vavilov, Agricult Afgh., figg 40, 70).

huš'm-um kuš'māi-m Yzh, *hix'mōy-am* Mg to vomit Cf *'kašpa* Z saliva?

ku'šūn Yzh, sh smoke — Khow V *lūi*

h'šer Yzh, r, *kšyar* sh a kind of pea, Lathyrus sativus, *patek* — Cf. Wkh *h'ɔš* Acc to Agricult Afgh pp 112, 114 it grows in Sanglech, but not in Munjan V *patčho, xurmuyo*

hi šār Yp spike of wheat, etc.

ha'tā Ysh plough — V *kugo*

ha'tī M(g) mixed — *k°* *kerem* — Ar-Prs. *qātī*

ke'tiu Yzh, *ka'tyū* g, *k'ə'tōb* Mm. — *zo 'nā-to kuti ū da'lim* Yzh, *mən yū k° astət* g — M fr Ar-Prs., with Y cf. Khow *kuteb*, Wershikwar *hitčp*, with imāla

kautia Yzh, sh, g, °'*tīo* r, '*kaftiua* Mm, °*o* g, *kotia* B butterfly. — V *par'wāno*

kuti'ā Yp small pouch for gunpowder, carried inside the *ka'mar* — Cf Prs *qūtī* a box in which precious stones etc are carried?

ki'taya Yzh, °*ya(n)* sh wild almond, *bādām*. — From Kafiri, cf Kati *kte* < *kāntā*

kua'tin Ysh, *ko tin* g rich — *no yū kua'tinen muz'duə ken* Ysh take service with a rich man — Khow *koa'tīn* fr Ar-Prs **quwwatīn*. V. *bāi, dauladâ*

ku'tāⁿ Yzh large water-fowl, '*kulān*' (?)

ku'tax Yzh, sh, °*ax* Mm a kind of sour milk made from *dūy* (*māst mēzana, dūy mendâza*), *ktəx* Yg *kandū* (?). — Cf. Sgl *ku'təx* fr Tu.-Prs *katax, qatiy*

kuta'xin Yzh bread made with *kutox* V *arsəmīn*.

k'tyōv-, v *kāky-*

kūṭ Ysh coat. — Engl

ko'ṭine Yzh, °*i* g, °*ine* sh middle sized hammer. — Khow.

kiṭo'ī Yzh dried mulberries — Khow V. *tal'kān*

'*kovio* m, Yzh, '*kōvio* sh, °*iya* r, °*iyo* (°*ūyo*?) u, *koū* g, '*kouya* Mm, °*o* g, '*kowūya* Z, *kə̄w'ū'ya* G, *kowū* B pigeon — *kōviyo gošč* Yu — Cf Prs *kabūtar*, Wkh *kibit*, Sgl *kō'vīδ*, Khow lw. *kovōr*, etc

kovz'dūz Yzh, *kaf'dūz* sh cobbler — Prs *kafšdōz*

'*kowito* Yzh fig — Khow *ko(w)it*.

kyei m Y, Mt, °*ɔi* g, °*oi* m, °*oi* ti, *kyai* Z, *kyēy* G house — *loyōi də kyei, no xoi kyein, tio kyēi, tio k'yēf loyōi, asəm nə kyē'yen, no xoi kyēyen* Yu, *šū da'rūn də kyoi, yū kyoi, x'roi kyayi* Mm; *mə kyai qa'rīb, niyend kya'yī qa'rīb* Mg —< **kataka-*, Prs *kada*, etc

'*kyof-um* '*kyoft-um* Yzh to groan. — Cf Prs. *kafīdan* to burst, crack, foam?

'*kyuxfo* Yzh, '*kyū*° sh, r, '*kyīfe* Mg, '*kyfa* Z, *kū'fân* Mm hump (of cows) — *moi 'kyufo* Ysh — Cf *kū'fōn* Z camel's hump — Cf Prs. *koha*, Kurd. *kēf*, Sgl *kīf* < **kaufa-*, but Psht. *kwab*, Or *kūp*, with *p*. — Reg. Wkh *kip*, *kap*, Sar *kiep* v. Wkh. s.v.

kyo'qō Yzh, p, *čo'gōo* sh, *kyoyo* B pear — < **ṭoŋgo*, Khow *ṭoŋg*

kyahre Yzh anger — Ar-Prs.

kʸɛl Yzh, *kʸāl* Mm bald-headed — Prs. *kal*

kʸɛ'lēu Yzh, sh, *'kalıyo* Mm, *čālıye* tı, *kəlī'ya* G key, bolt — Anc lw fr Prs *kılīd*

kʸal-'γereno Yzh, °*γaıeno* sh white headed, bald headed eagle. Cf. *kʸɛl* and Wkh. *kʌlmurγ* °*γeıeno* < **gr̥dnu-*, cf. Skr *gr̥dhnú-* eager, greedy, *gr̥'dhra-* vulture?

'kʸɛlıko Yzh, sh, *'kʸalıkə* r, °*kʸe* g, *'kalıko* Mm, *'kalʸʸıka* g, *'kʸālʸaka* (g) jaw — IA, cf. Kalasha *kālyak*, etc, Par *kalagī da'nân* front tooth. V *nı'šōk*.

kʸal-yaršīo Ysh beardless barley, *'kal-jau'* Cf Agric. Afgh. p 302

kʸɛm Yzh, *kʸəm* sh, *kı'yam* Mm, *kᵊyam* Z which? — *mo kʸɛm ādam?* Yzh *'ī kudām ādam ast'?* *kyəm ādam?* sh — Cf § 210. V. *kədī*

kʸamder Yzh, *kʸəmdər* sh, *kamder* Mm, *kemder* LSIy younger, *'kandır* Z smaller, *kandə'ra* G little finger — *k°* *vraya*, *vraı*, *vrōı* younger brother. — Prs *kamtar*

kʸɛmalγo Yzh skull — Av *kamərəδa-*, Sak. *kamala-*

kʸuŋγo Yzh, *kʸun'γo* sh, *'kʸū?* g, ı, *'kuŋgʸuvgo* Mm, *'kendəvga* Z magpie, *γalbēk* — **kr̥šna(pa)kā-* (?), cf Sgl *kʸēvžāk* < **kēžvāk* < **kr̥šapaka-*, Wkh *kır̥žepč*, *kıžıpčı*, Shgh *kıx̌ēpc*, Sar *kargopč*, etc. (v. Z s v), Khow. lw. *kı'šıpı*, Shina *kašap*, Weıshıkwar *γašēp*

kʸıpo Yzh polo ball — Not Khow

kʸır'f-um: *kʸır fāı-m* Yzh, *kʸır'fay-əm* sh, *kırfa'ī-m* r, *čīrf-əm* *čırfa ī m* g to sneeze. — Onomatopoetic, cf Wkh *štrof-*

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'kužke Yzh, °*kə* sh, °*'ke* p, °*gə* g, *'kūžıkå* f. Z, *kujka* B hair (of the head). — *kuška nvašım* Yg. — **kaučī-* lock, curl, cf Prs *kōž* curved, Skr *kucatı* bends, Sogd *kwz'k* 'chignon' (Benveniste, JA, 223, p. 229).

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la, *lo* Y with, together with. — *ze lə to oıγ kə'nım* Yr I work together with you, *la mən astɛt* sh I possess. Cf. §§ 166, 218, 220. — Av. *haδa*, Psht. *la*

la-, v. *lak*.

'līu Mm rotten, bad, *ganda*; *līw* Z, G bad. — *maı γaši*, *waı lıwı* these are good, those are bad, *līu keram* I stooled — Acc. to G < Av *daēva-* Ishk. *lēw* night mare, *lēv* mad belong to a dialect with *l* < *δ* Ishk *leu*

stupid, blunt, cf Prs *līw* stupid, foolish, may have the same origin

loū- *loˈwaı* Yzh, *lawū* LSIy to graze (tr. and intr) — *xᵊšuˈwān loˈū* the shepherd grazes (the cattle), *woˈrī l°* the sheep graze, *no-lauayen* LSIy to graze. — < **dab-*, cf EVP, s v *blōs*?

lūı m Y, *luy* Mm, g, tı, *lī* (g), *lūy* Z, G smoke — Cf Prs. *dūd*, Wkh *δīf*, Sgl *dīδ*, etc — V. *kušūn*.

luū Yzh, *lū* g pine marten, Khow *rušk*

luˈb em *luˈbāı m* Yzh, *ˈlub əm* Mtı to card wool, Khow *dumıman* — Cf Sgl *dəmb-*, Khow. lw *dum-* With Ir **dumb-* cf IA *tumb-* in Panj. *tumbnā* to tease cotton, etc (v. Nep Dict s v *tunnu*) — Prs *dafta* 'weaver's comb' for **dufta*?

labaˈkowum M(g) to smear, plaster — Ar -Prs *labk* mixing (flour with honey, etc), mixture?

lə bān əm Ysh *ləˈbad əm* sh, r, *lᵊˈvân- lᵊ vēd-* Mm, *lᵊˈvōn- lᵊˈvɛy-* t, (g), *luˈvōn- luvəy-* Z to winnow, *bāt kardan* — *wōu laˈbadəm* Yı — Cf Sgl *dəvīn*, Wkh *būn*, Shgh. *deˈvēn-*, Yazgh *δevan* to winnow, Av *dvan* (*dıąsa*) to fly, *us dvanaya-* to throw up (Sak *uysvan*), *bata-* 'winnowed' (= *lᵊvēy-*, Yazgh *δevūd*), not 'coarsely ground' (v ZAIIWb, s v., Scheftelowitz, ZDMG 59, pp 690, 780) — Psht *lwan lwast* to winnow, Ardistanı *band bas* to throw (Bailey, BSOS, 7, p 771) < *dvan-*, influenced by **ban(d)-* Cf also Orm *ban-*, Bakht., etc, *van* to throw (away), cf NTS, 5, p 14

lad Y, *loḍ* Mm, *lōnd* g, (g), t, *lōnḍ* tı, *lod* Z *lât* G, *lād* LSIm, *land* MFB tooth — Pl *lade* Ysh, *loḍı* Mm — Av *dantan-*, cf Sgl *dānd*, Wkh. *dendıl*, *lānd*

loˈyoī, v *tī*

ˈ*luydo* Yzh, u, *luyˈdo* sh, g, p, *lə°* r, ˈ*ləyda* Mtı, g, *°a* (g), ˈ*lāydo* m, ˈ*luydā* Z, *ləyˈda* G daughter. — *tō čand ləyde astet*? *yū ləydo*, *ǎˈroı ləyde* Yr, obl *ləydən*, *ləydəf* Yı, *luyˈde* pl, ˈ*aı* ˈ*luydeo* sh, *lu* ˈ*luydı vīˈat*, *rə* ˈ *luydaf yuˈruvd*, *maı* ˈ*luydı nāstat* Mm, ˈ*ləydı* pl. Mtı — Av *duydar-*, Sgl *wuδəyδ*, Wkh *δəyd*, etc , cf. Oss ˈ*xo dıyd* husband's sister (°*dıyd* *'girl')

luydıˈko Yzh daughter (demin)

laˈyafči, v *ləˈvaxčc.*

loˈyn-am *loˈyod am* Yzh, r, *lᵊyəd o* sh, *ləyot* u, *nayoˈn-əm* (?) *loˈyod-əm* g, · *lᵊyēnd um* Mm, *loyada* B to lie down, to fall asleep — *ləyˈne* zh 3 sg., *loyot* u, '*xau kat*', *loˈyoda waxt* sh evening, *sko loyo šuyam* r perf (?), *stīnyo šūı lᵊyodə* g he lay down on his back — Mm would point to Ir **ni-gan-*, not -**kan* Cf

loˈyan um, *loˈyad um* Yzh, sh, ı, *nᵊyān-um nᵊˈyaδəm* g, *lᵊyōn- lᵊyēnd-* Mt, (g) to throw away, to pour out, '*partau kardan, partaftan*' — But note also *lᵊyend əm* Yzh '*partau kardım*', *lᵊyēnd- əm* Yı I send away, '*mēfiıstim*', *lᵊˈyed əm* I poured out, '*tīt kardam*', *lᵊyēnd um* Mm, '*tīt mēkunam*' *liˈgad- um*(?) '*tīt kaıdum*'. — *gadāt ləyān* Ysh give up begging (*partau*), *uo ˈvira ləyado da kyēı* '*da xāna bār partaft*' sh, *xosto lyadəm da* ˘*xuˈıum* ı I threw the grain into the threshing-ground — **ni gan-*, or, if Mm *ligad-* is correct, **ni kan*, cf. Prs *afgandan*, etc, (v. AO, 1, p 249, Bailey JRAS,

1934, p 515, Henning, ZII, 9, p. 172)

loʰ Y, *lō(ʰ)* Yg, *lʊ* Mm, (sh), (g), *lʊ̄* t, *lə̄* g, *lŭ*, *lə* Z, *ləᵘ* G two. — *lo naha'rī* Ysh two loaves, *loʰ mix̌*, *loh pūre* sh, *'lʊ 'lʊγdi* Mm — < **duwa*, Av *dva*, etc.

loʰ o'guščo Ysh span from thumb to index finger

loh'γīnǰ Yzh double — Adapted from Khow *ǰurinǰ*

loh'saxo Yzh a period of two years, Khow *ǰusaxa* (not known from other sources!). — *sax-* < **saxwan* from *sak-* to pass the time? Cf. *yu'saxo*.

la'ǰōm Mm, g, Z, *lo°* ti bridle, bit — Prs. *lijām*, cf Sgl *la'žām*, Shgh *la'ǰūm*. etc V *aw'lān*

la-ken- Ysh, r, *lak-* M(g) to let loose, leave, *la'kra* B to leave, *lâken* LSIm keep, put — *γau lo-kərəm* Yr I let loose the cow, *wo pəš'ko la kəṛ* sh, *wos pilγiγa lakam* M(g) now I break a wind. — Cf Sgl *la ken-*, Wkh *la-cer*, Shgh, Or. *lā(k)*, Khow lw *lakoman* I let go, leave.

'lāmo Yzh, sh, g, LSIy, *'la°* Yr. B, *'lōmo* Mm, *°ε* g, *lâ'ma* G village — *'žōt 'lāmə vī'et* they were from one village, *wo 'lōmo žowan* Mm this village is his. — G compares Av. *dāman-* creature, creation, place of habitation (in an eschatological sense), cf Sogd. *δ'm* world Similarly Lhd. *lōk* village < world.

lɪm Yzh, g, *lem* r, *lʊm* sh, Mm, (sh), *ləm* G, *lum* m. Z tail — < Av *duma* (< **dumbma-*) **dumba-* would have resulted in **lub* etc.

'lamdo f. Y, *'lo'* Mm, *lōmada* Z hem, *'dāman* — < **dāmantā'* pl ? cf Benv. Gramm Sogd II, 79), cf Psht *laman* V *avlānd*

lōmago Mm snare — Psht *lūma*, Wkh *δung*, etc

lə'moiγa Mt swollen, *waran karda* — A perf. ptc, cf Prs *damīdan* to break out in pimples or swellings.

loma'lɛn Yzh, *li°* g, *nə°* sh half-full — **haδa-maδyana-* V *'malen*, *nim'kālo*, *nīmopir*

lə'mōn əm· *lə'mī m* Yzh, *ləmo'n əm lə mī im* sh to rub — < **ni man(ϑ)na-ni-matita-* (cf Gr Ir Ph. I, 2, p 212), cf Av. *mant-* (pres. *manā*), Shgh *δe'mān-*, etc V *magʸ-*.

lōndeka, v. *laŋdik*

'lɛnǰu Yzh, *'lʸanǰu(ŋ)* sh strip of willow's bark — Khow *lēnžu*.

luaneke (pl) Yzh, *luanə'kə* sh, *lū'eno* Mg twin(s), *'lūini* m both. — < **dwīn-*, or **duwāna* ? Cf. Sogd *δ(y)βn* pair (Gramm Sogd 2, p 140), Shgh *δīōᵘn*, etc two. — V. *də'gōnī*

lānawo B wise If correct, ancient lw from Prs

laŋ'dik Yzh, *lʌndʊk* sh, *°ʌk* B fat (adj), *'lōndeka* M(g) belly, *škāmbe*

'liŋga Mm, *ləŋg* t, *°ga* m. Z calf of the leg. — Prs. *lang* V. *ilira*, *nɛliko*

laŋ'gau Yg bucket not known to Yzh. — V *mašerba*.

liŋ'gōn Yr, *lu'* Mm, *lə°* g (not known to Yzh) hand-mill —

la'poir (!) Yzh glitters, Khow *lapoiran*, *lapessa* B to sparkle. — Khow V. § 231.

lār- *lāt-* Yzh, sh, *'lōr-* Mm, g, *lōr* *lēt* Z to have, *lâr-* G to give (?) — *lat* zh he has, *la'təm* sh, *lato* he had, *zo vəta gap γū lārəm* zh I hear your word, *γūi lār* sh listen, *xabar lāram* sh,

tu ˈštī lōrī Mm have you anything? — Cf Prs *dāram*, etc

ləˈrī-m ləreˈī-m Yzh, *laˈrī-m* g, *luriy-am* Mt, *luˈrī-am luˈrī-em* (?) ti, *lūrīy-lūryīy-* Z to reap — Cf *ləˈrawa* Mt reaper, '*gandum ki mēdrawa*' — Cf. Sgl *deray-*, Prs *durūdau*

līra Yp the drum of a spinning wheel (v Ill) — Cf Av *dāru-*, Prs *dār* wood, beam?

lūr-um ˈrust um Yzh, sh, *lur rust-* r, Mm, t, ti, Z, *rul-am* Yr to flee — *ˈstārei ˈlūrət* Yg the stars fall — < **raud- rusta-*, cf Av *raod-* to stream, run.

luˈrō um Yu to put to flight — *zə vto l°*, *ās ˈtā l°*. Cf. *ˈlūr-*

ˈlūro Yzh, sh, g, *°ˈro* r, *luˈro* Mm, *ləˈrɛ* g, *°a*, *lū°* Z far, distant — *yo ādam luˈro* Yzh, *wo ādam luˈro* Mm, *wənd ādame ˈlūro astet* Ysh, *wə kyai ləˈrɛ* Mg, *dur luro pādo šom* I have walked far to day, *žo luraˈγan* Ysh, *že lūreγen* LSIy from afar, *az dūr* — Av. *dūra-*, etc

lɛˈrəfšo Yzh, *ləˈraušo* sh, r, *ləˈrɛfšo* Mm, *°a* g, *dəˈrevša* Z awl. — Cf. Prs. *dirafš*, which has influenced Z's form

ləˈroγo Yzh clear sky — < **idrakā-*, cf Oss *ird*, Skr *vīdhra-*, Palola *bīdri*, etc < **vīdhriya-*, Khow *yudur* < **edhra* (?) Possibly borr into Finno-Ugrian, v Paasonen, Ostjak Wb, Nr. 157 (*ẹ̄tər*) and cf Kola Lapp *vierhta*, which acc. to information kindly supplied by professor Collinder may go back to **vĕtra*

ləˈruγus Yzh, sh, *ləˈrū* r, *ləˈrī°* Mg, t, ti, *ləˈrēgus* m, *l°r°γūx̌*, *lrʸūx̌ lrʸūs'*, *lr̥ūx̌* G sickle — **drāta-* < **dāθra-* + *kusa-* (?), v Goteborgs Hogskolas Årsskrift, 36, pp 68 sqq Cf Yaghn *dirât*, *dirâs* < **drāθ-*, Sogd *δrʼʼš* (JA, 223, p 219) and v EVP s v. *lōr*.

lirs Y, *līrs* Mg, *lurs* m. Z goat's hair — Cf Wkh *δirs*, Shgh. *δošc*, and v NTS, V, p 43, s v *drassam* Cf also Prs *dirs* a threadbare garment, a camel's tail, and Khow *jošk* (O'Brien) fine hair of yak fr lr (cf *još* ten < **doš*)?

ləroˈvo Yzh, r, *°wo* sh, *ləravo* Mm reaping, *ləˈrawa* ti reaper — *l° kenem*, *yikenum* I reap — Cf Prs. *dirau* V. *lərī*

lurˈve Yzh, *°wu* sh, *°wo* r, *°ūə* g, *loˈrū* B, *ˈlɛravi* Mm, *leˈrɛvi* ti sick, ill, (poor Yzh) — *zo lurˈve* Yzh I am ill, *pādšā lurˈvū šūi* sh, *mən* (*mox*) *uˈzīr ˈlurvo ˈvīem* r I was (we were) ill yesterday — Cf.

ləˈrovə Yzh, *lorovo* B, *lərawē* G illness — *mən lərovə* zh I am ill, I feel pain. — *lurˈve* < **a-druvaka-*, cf Av. *drva-*, Sogd. *δrʼwh* sound, fresh, *ləˈrovo* < **a-drawyā-* (??), scarcely, with G, from **draγwi*, cf Av *driγu-* poor, weak — Cf also Bal *durāh*, Brahui *d(u)rāx* well in health < **drāwaxa-*

ləˈrīva Mti, *ləˈrīven* t shrub, bush used as fuel, *pūš*.

ˈlarza Yzh, g, *°o* r trembling. — *mən l° kit* I tremble — Prs

ˈlarze Yzh, *°zi* (pl ?) sh, *ˈlārzi* p, *ˈlorziy* Mm, *ˈlōrzi* t sheaf of corn, *ˈlarze* Ysh sheaf band — Cf. Talish *darz* sheaf, Av *darəz-* to tie together, etc

lāˈrū Yzh melon, *tarbuza* — Khow

los Y ten — Av *dasa* V *dă*.

loˈso Ysh, r, *la°* g, *la°* zh, Mm, *lā sa* G, *ˈlā°* Z, *lâsef* obl pl LSIm rope (made of goat's wool) — Cf. Prs.

dasa thread which remains in the loom, Bal *dasag* thread (?), Shumashti (Dardic) *dasə* thread (fr. Prs.), Skr *daśā-* fringe

lɛso Yzh, *lo°* r, *lə°* g, *lɛ̄°* Mm wild oats. — Cf Sgl *də'sīn*

last m Y, *lost* Mm, Z, *lōst* Mg, (g), ti, *lāst* G arm, *lāst* Ysh arm below elbow, hand — *žuwānɛn wa alāno da lāst kəɣ* Ysh the young man took the pome-granate in his hand, *'na tə trə lās kəɣum* sh I put it in your hand, *last ūzdəm* g I wash my hands. — Not lw, but with dissimilation fr Av *zasta-*, as in other Ir dialects

laste Yzh, i p, °ə sh handle of a spade

las(t)bot Yr, g, *lastɛn b°* sh wrist — *trə bən ta lasbo'da* Yg (?)

los wist Yr 200, *hazār* (!)

los'yū Yzh, g, °*iyū* sh, r eleven — Cf Khow *ǰoš-ī*

lišč-, *lišky*, v *wīn-*

laštokun Ysh saddle-cover (?) V *ǰaləɣ*

latrək Yzh, *'lātᵊrik* sh wild chive garlic, used as a vegetable — Khow *laṭruk*

'livde Yzh, °ə sh second irrigation, *dūāva*. — V *dūōva*, *avzino*

livdɛn Yzh, sh, *lī°* r, g, Mm g, *'livdani* pl ?) Yp, *līv'dēn* Z fire-place, Mm also n of a constellation, (cf Kalasha *idhon* tripod. *Idhonek* constellation) — **daiga-dāna-* (Prs *dēgdān*) with dissim of *δ-δ* (v § 52) But *v* < *γ*?

ləvor Y, Mm, °*ər* g, *liv'vār* m Z, *lə'war* G door — *yū l° no'γor* Mm he appeared in the doorway — Av. *dvar-*, cf Sgl *vōr*, Wkh *bār*.

lᵊvoro Y, *lᵊ'veriko* Mm, *'luvəra* Z roof-board, rafter — Originally *door-plank*? — Psht *barga* rafter is prob borr from IA

lə'raxče Yzh, *la'γafči* sh large conifer, torch — V. *pelicyo*

ləra'za Yzh, sh, r baked dough

liv'zīn Yzh, *lə°* sh, r, g, *ləv'zo* felt, *ləvz nāmyo* G coarse cloth, *palos*, *lovs* B thick — Cf Prs *dabz* thick, coarse (as cloth), *-īn* is an adj. ending

lə vɛrzəγa rūso Yzh bat (winged fox) — Cf *la* and *varzeγo* V *šabparekilaγ*, *živderaus*

lu'wist Yzh, g, *lū°* r 40, °*isto'los* r 50 — V § 202

lax'čīo Ysh, r, p, *'laxčio* zh, Mm, g, °*a* f Z small goatskin bag for keeping flour *sənāč*. — *lə'γado da l°* sh threw into a bag, *da laxčief γurdam* r — *laač* < **lakč-* < **lačk*, cf Sgl *dēcak*, Wkh *δock*??

lax'sɪre Yzh, *'laxsərə* sh, g, °*ere* r *'yaxsəriy* Mm, g, *yaxsere* Z ice — Cf Prs *xasār*, *hasar*, *hasīr* (*yax* + *sār*)? Regarding *l-* cf. § 78 V List of Place Names *Yakhseighar*.

lyoxe Yzh, sh, *loxə* r itching (or it itches?)

li'zo Yzh, sh, *lə°* sh, r, g, *lizox* B fort, *qala* Cf *Lizo* Mm n of a village — *li'zo kə'ɣet*, *lə'zo kə'nīum* sh — Cf Prs *diz*, Chr Sogd *dyz*, etc.

lauz Yzh, *labz* G word — Ar.-Prs V. *rōi*

lūž-vm lūγd əm Yzh, r, Mm, t, Z, *lūžy-lūγd-* Ysh, *lūž lōγd-* r to milk — < **dauč-* (a secondary present base made up from **duxta-*), cf Wkh *δic-*, Shgh *δūj-*, Par *dūč-*. Sgl. *dēš*, Psht *luaš əl* < **dauxš* What is W. Oss *docun* (cf *ficun* to cook)?

la'žīno Yu pile of firewood. — *və lažīno žafa'ū* put fire to the pile. — **ni-čayanā*, cf Turf Phl *ni ži-* (Henning,

ZII, 9, p 182), Skr *ni-ci-* to pile up V *parčīn*

lāžʾvər Yzh lapis lazuli — Prs

M

ma, mo Y, *mā* M this — V, § 206

mŏ Mm, g month — Prs. V *max*

[1] *mā-um* ʾ*mavd-um* Yzh to masticate, chew

[2] ʾ*mā-um mavʾd-əm* Yzh, sh, ʾ*māv-um* ʾ*mēvd-um* Mm, *məvda* B to measure, weigh — ʾ*mām də tāɪaʾzū* sh let us weigh, *mavʾdo, mavʾdet* sh he (they) weighed it, *ɪɪʾzān* ʾ*māum* Yzh '*xūb sanǰīdɪm*' — Av *mā(y)-*, oi IA. Iw

ʾ*mūo* Yzh, g, *mūʾō* sh, r, ʾ*mɪyo* Mm, °*a* (sh), ʾ*muyā* g, °*a* (g), ʾ*məya* Z sheep (Ysh, Mm also female oorial). — **maišā-*, Av *maēša* V ʾ*mɪya*

maʾčɪo Yzh, sh, r, °*ɪo* g, ʾ*mačɪo* Mm, g, °*a* (g), ʾ*māčɪa* Z, *ma°* LSIm she-dog — Cf Sgl *māčik*, Taj *māča* Early Iw.

macɪʾxor Yzh kingfisher. — Khow *mʌcɪ-roɪ* (Lor) a 'kind of duck', *māciʾxor* (O'Brien) 'kingfisher', an adaptation of Prs *māhīxwār* heron Note the — incidental? — similarity to Nep *māṭhoɪe* kingfisher

mōčɪe Yzh, °*ə* sh artisan, blacksmith. — Hi, etc *mocɪ* cobbler

mū-čɪno tweezers, *mūčɪʾna* G scissors (?) — Prs V *cɛpɪo*

mēdī Ysh? — In *nəvɪɪ m°* '*az bayal badar* (*usū*) *kat*' (took it out from his bosom)

maʾdɪrɪ Yzh, g seam Khow

mədraʾɪɛ Yzh, *mənd°* sh, *malraga* Mm silver neckring (from Peshawar, acc. to Yzh) — Pl of **mədɪa*, cf Ishk. *murdik* small ring (v Sgl *cām-mərdikig*), Phl *mudr* ring V § 88

maf Yzh, sh, *mŏf* r, Mm, Z you V § 203 sq

ʾ*magam* Ysh verily — *m° max yū pādšā astɛt* but you have a king — Cf Par *magam* possibly, unless, Shgh probably Fr Prs *magar?*

ʾ*măgʏ-ɪm maʾgʏī-m* Yzh, g, r, ʾ*maɪgʏ-em maɪʾgʏī-m* sh, *maʾgy em maʾgyī-m* r, ʾ*mōgʏ-um mugaʾy um* Mm, ʾ*mōʾgʏ-am megɪʾā m* t, *mōg'- mēg'* Z to rub (with the hands), to wash clothes, Yg to crush, '*mēmālɪm*'. — Cf Sgl. *mānḍ-* to rub, smear, Wkh *mānd-*, *māṇḍ* to rub, shampoo, prob. fr IA, cf e g Palola *māṇḍ-*, Kshm. *mãḍun* to knead, wash (v Nep. Dict s vv *maɪeɪ*, *mārnu*) — Cf also Yazgh *marn-* to twist, rub with the hands, but *rn* would not account for Y—M *gʏ* (v §§ 121, 133).

mɪʾgʏa Y ringdove, *fāxta*, Khow *kalhūr* — V *fâxtaga*.

mīγ Yzh, sh, r, Mm, g, B *mēγ* Yg, Z, G cloud, *Mêγ* Yp n of a mythical horse (cf IIFL, I p 165 Par *Aɪr*, Taj. *Abɪ* V also *Wūɪ*) — Av *maēγa-*, etc

ʾ*muγo* Yzh, sh, r, *mūγo* g, °*a* Mt, (g), *stur-mugo* m bean, Vicia faba, *bākula* (cf Agricult Afgh, p 112 — not mentioned from Munjan) — Borr from Pkt *mugga-* phaseolus mungo? (Saka lw *māmga?*). V *xur-muγo*

mōγɪkɪ (pl ?) Ysh, *mūγɪk* B hail — Connected with the preceding word, cf Wkh *mužɛk* hail Sgl *mužīk* pea, Shgh *maʾšak* hail *maš* pea?

mayʾmun (*nayan*) Ysh bread made of *muγo* — Reg the suffix, v. § 193.

moɣuso Y, *ˈmʌɣəsa* Mt, *ˈməɣəsa* (g), *ˈmoguso* m, *ˈmaxsa* g, *magusa* f Z, *ˈūˈsa* G fly — **makasā*, cf Prs *magas*, Wkh *maks*, etc

mayz Y, Mm, t, Z, *māyz* Mg, *maxs* ti marrow, brain — *pusu-mayz* Yr = *ˈmayz-i sar* Z brain — The *a* points to borrowing from Prs.

maha lam Yzh mending (clothes) — *m° kenem*

mɪh mān Yzh, sh, *mi mân* Mm, *mĭ mōn* Z guest — Prs

mahmi zā ɪm mahmī zavd-ɪm Yzh, sh to make to fly flee, *mēparɪm* (intr !, Khow *uštarēɪm* — Cf. Prs *mahmīz kardan* to spur a horse

mīkɣ Yzh, sh, *mekɣ* g, *miˈgʷo* r, *miɣo* B blunt — Possibly early loan fr Khow *muʃu* (*ʃ* > *kɣ*), but cf also Wkh *muq*, Sar *mēaq* (Shaw) blunt

māl Ysh, u goods, property — *wo mālәf avɪ ɛt* Ysh they brought the money, *vo māl hāl līm nōn* u I gave him all kinds of goods (*māl-hāl*) *'māl-ɪ hāl ba ū dādam'* — Ar-Prs

molo Y, *ˈmәlo* Mm, *mala* t, *mәˈla* G here — *tu nišā malo* Ysh *'tu īnjā lašī'*, *maf ˈmale ˈnĭxɪt* Mm sit down here, *zә žɪ ˈmalɛn* (obl form?) Ysh I am from here, *mā az hamījā* — < **ɪmaδā*, cf Sogd *mδ*, Sgl *mōδ(ak)*

mūl Yzh, *mōl* Mm stirring stick, used in cooking flour (*ārd puxta mēkunan*) — Cf. Wkh *mul*, Psht *mōlai* fr IA, cf Lhd *molhā*, etc — V *tiwaniɣ*

mɪlˈɣo Yzh, sh, *mīlya* Mti, *ˈmәlgo* m, *ˈmɪlɣɪga* g (white) clay, used for plastering the outside walls of a house. — < **mɪdakā-*, cf Skr. *mɪd*, Prasun *mīre* — V *qɪl*, *ši fōn*, *xa laryo*. Cf also

mɪlˈɣuz Yzh red clay

mәlk Ysh kingdom, realm. — *dɪust m* — Ar-Prs.

mɪlˈlondɪ Yzh n of a flower — Khow *mulkōn*, *mulkhōn* a small violet, bell-shaped flower, violet

mullāhәɲya G goose — Cf. Gawar-Bati *mullā čɪngo* fi Psht ?

mālәm Yzh apparent, known. — *nā-mәn mālәm ī* it appears to me, Khow *sanēn an* — Ar-Prs

mәˈlārɪm Yzh, *blārɪm* g soft, *mɪlārɪma* zh slowly — Ar-Prs

mal-ˈmīn Ysh, *mɪlmin* B thus, in this manner, *'amtarɪx'* (*ham-* or *īn-tarīq*) — *mˈ šɪlaxe šū* he became so destitute, *wo mun mˈ če kɛˈnē-este* sh why do you act thus with me? — V *molo* and *-mɪn*

ˈmalen Mm half-full, Z middle — V *lomaˈlɛn*, *dәmâˈlan* G at noon, *duˈmalen* Z between

mәˈlān Y, *mʷ°* Mm, *mәˈlân* g, *°ōn* (g), ti, Z, *mәˈla* G waist, Yzh, sh, Mm (*mulonɪ*) also belt, *mәlân* G, *ˈmәlōnˈavgɪna* Z belt — *mlān tɪ ăžɪm* Yr — Cf Av. *maɪδyāna-*, etc V *suɣmɪlān*

malane oguščɪgo Ysh, *mˈ °ščo* g, *mala noguščo* r, *malaˈnīgo ˈāgušk'o* Mm, *maleˈnɪg ˈāgušk'a* Z, *malenɛˈga* G middle finger. — **madanaka-*, Wkh *mәlung* middle, cf Av. *maδәmahe ərəzvō* (gen) — V also *Mɪlɪɣeg*

mulragɪ, v *mәdraɣe*

marˈlɪs Yu festival, assembly, music. — Khow *marlɪs* fr Ar Prs *majlɪs*, cf Taj *maylis*.

ma lax Yzh, r, Mm, g, t large, yellow locust — Genuine, or lw from Prs *malax* (note the vocalism)

ˈmāmo Yzh, sh, g, *mām* r, *mâma* Mm, G, *ˈmōma* M(g), *ʾa* Z grandmother, *ˈmāmə* Yp old woman, *kampīr* — Wkh, Shgh *mūm*, Yazgh, Sar *mâm* Cf Z s v

maina Yzh starling, *mynah*. — IA

mən, etc me, my V § 203 sq

-min Y In *cəs-mɪn?* of what kind? (*yo cəs-mɪn žāndār?* Ysh, *ya cəs-mɪn mīra?* sh '*ī či bar ast?*' *tō nām cɪs-mīn?* sh what is your name?), *ča-min?* how (much)? (v. s v), *čes-min?* what? (*čis min* LSIy what? *to nām čes-mīn?* B), *mal-mīn* (v s v.) — *mīn* appears to give the pronoun an indefinite meaning Cf also *mo mʌn vrai mīn* B this is my brother.

mind Ysh, LSIy so much — *mind daulat 'hamīqada d°'*, *vo mind ābādiəf* so many fields (obl. pl), *mən min(d) xismat kərum* I have done so much service — Cf *ind*

məndraye, v *mədraye*

ˈmunyo Yzh, sh inflated sheepskin, *sənāč* — Anc lw from IA, cf. Waigeli *mõka*, Khow *manu*, etc skin-bag for ghee? V *laxčio*.

ˈmānǰo Mti bed — IA, cf Panj *mañǰā* (but not in Khow) Wkh *manǰa*, Badakhshi *mānǰa*

məˈr-ɛm muˈr-ʊm Yzh, r, *muˈr-am muˈr-o* Mm, *məˈr-əm məˈr-a* G, *mur mur-* Z to die — *məˈre* pres 3 sg, *məˈret* 3 pl, *məˈrīstə* Yzh '*mēmurad*', *muˈro* he died — Av *mar-*

ˈmīra Y, Mm, Z, *°ra* G, *ˈmīro* Mg, (g), t, ti, *mīraˈčām* Ysh, u sun — *mīra rəsīⁿ* Ysh '*aftāb rasīd*' — Av *miθra-*

mīr-čoya Ysh to this side, *mīr-čuyua* turns back (?), Khow *ačhi yari*. < **ham iθra?* — Cf *vračoya*.

mərɛč Yzh, *°ač* sh, g mulberry — Khow *mərʌč*

mardumˈpūr Yzh boy

marˈgas Ysh iris — Prs *nargis*

ˈmīryo Ysh, *ˈmu°* Mm, *ˈmirya* g, *mĭryiko* Yzh meadow — **mārgā-?* But cf Sgl *mēry* < **margya-* Av *marəyā-*

mʊrˈyŏ Yzh, sh, *mə°* r, *mʌ°* g, *ˈmʊryi* (pl), *ˈmərɣika* Mg, *°aka* (g), *ˈmurgiko* m ant — < **marwikā-*, cf Av *maurvi-*, etc

muryuˈlum Yzh, r down of birds — Khow *muryulūm* down, Wkh *margilam* (Shaw) goat's down — Ir ?

mɣˈkič Yzh carded wool, Khow *piˈženu*

mīra avˈlasto Yzh, sh, *mīra-lamdo* r rainbow ("the sun's sleeve or hem") — V *kaˈmān-i Rustam*

mirmuˈšān pary Yzh rat — Cf Khow *murmuˈšān kalau* rat (Lor. *mʊr mʊšān xʌlāo* field rat, Shina *mīrimʊša* ferret, weasel) From Prs **mīr-mūšān* 'master-mouse', cf Wkh *mīr-prič*

maṛa Ysh, r, LSIy, *mēra* LSIm, G man — Pl *ˈmaṛe* Ysh, r, *yū maṛa ži daˈlɛn āˈyōi* Ysh, *yu maṛa hor kit* g a man works, *ai ˈmaṛā* sh o man! *līo no maṛakɛn* sh he gave it to the man, *no ˈmaṛakɛn da apīr* sh in front of the man, *yo ˈmaṛa žᵘ kū̃?* from where is this man? *ˈmaṛakɛn yūrd* sh the man seized it — Cf

mɛr Y, *mēr* Mm, g, (g), ti, *mar* (t), *mēr* Z, G man, vir — *me x̌ᵘroi mere hōr kenet* Yg these four men are working — **martya-* (hardly M. Ir. **mērt* < *mart+mērak*, v Barth, Miran Mund, VI, p 55)

mʊˈro Yzh, g, *ˈmuṛo* sh, i, *murˈda* Mm, Z, *muˈriy* Z dead, dead body. — V. *mər-*

mɪs Yzh, g, r, G brass — Prs
'masko Yzh, r, *'ko* sh, g, *'maska* Mm, °ə g butter — Prs
'māst Yg curdled milk — Prs V *poya*
mɪšč Yzh, sh, *mu°* r, *mušky* Mtı, *mı°* t, *mu°* Z, *'muškıo* Mm, *mıškyc* g, *məškya* G, *mušt* Yg fist — Av *mušti-* (Yg lw. fr Prs), cf Wkh. *məst*, Sgl. *mət*.
mišča Yp sheaf of corn — Cf Prs *mušti* handful
mišč̌o'γo Ysh, °*uγo* g, *mɪščıγıko* zh she-calf, one year old — V. *muškoya*.
maška Ysh, *mašk* Mm, *mašk* g inflated skin, used for crossing rivers. — Prs V *dril*
muško'ya (pl *muško'ī*) Yzh, sh, g, *miškō'ī* (pl ?) r, *muš kayı* Mm, *miš'kayı* g, t, (sh), *mə°* (g) newborn, male calf, *məš'kâəy* Z male calf, up to the age of two years, *məškâī* G ram, sheep(?) — **ham-huškaka-*, cf Par *tōr-pī* calf, one to two years old ("*dē-licus*"), Phl Psalter *'xšyrky* weaned
mašer'ba Yzh, °*o* sh bucket — Khow, fr Ar-Prs
miš'tor Yzh, °*ər* r prince, mehtar — *yo kyeı mištərān-ē* Yr this house belongs to the mehtar. — **masyah-tara*, Prs *mihtar*
'muštī Yzh, sh silver necklace (from Chitral) — Khow *mušti*.
mīwa Yzh, *mēwa* B fruit — Pl *mɪwa γe* Ysh fruit-trees — *m° žīet* they planted fruit trees. — Prs
max Y, *mōx* M we — V § 203 sq.
max Yzh, *mōx* m. Mm, Z, *mâx* G peg, *mex* — Genuine < **maxa-*, cf Psht *mōžaı*, *mažuaı* < **maxšu-* + *aka-*? But Prs *mēx* < **maıxa*.
mīx Yzh, sh, r, °*xə* g nail — Prs
mux Y month. — *do yū məx* sh in the course of one month — **māhaxa-*, cf Sogd *m'γ?* V. *mo*
mu'xālıš Yu? — *'zə da šerı'et m°-əm*(?)
max'mudıγo Yzh, *mamū°* B dagger — Cf Khow *mehmūdı*, *mahmūdī* Pathan dagger, Prs, Psht, Sar *bıhbūdī*, Wkh *bıbhūdī*, *bēbı'dī*, Kalasha *meha'būdı ka'tār*.
mu'xan Yzh, sh veranda — Khow *muxān*
'maxše (pl *maxše'ī*) Yzh, *maxšı'īn* (pl) sh, *max'šī* p, *mōxšı* M(g), *'mayaxšıy* m mosquito — Av. *maxšī-*
mıx̌ m Yzh, Mm, g, t, *mīx̌* Ysh, r, M(g), tı, Z day — *do yū mɪx̌* sh in one day, *no yū 'mīx̌ɛn* Ysh for one day, *xšo'vō tā mīx̌* sh night and day, *čīr*, *uxšo mɪx̌* sh, *yu čad mıx̌ı qyaškyat* Mm a few days passed, *x̌ī'raı mıx̌* t — Cf Sogd *myδ*, Yaghn. *mēt*, *mēϑ*, etc., Shgh *mēϑ*, Sgl *mēı* (cf also Markwart, Ungar Jahrb 7, p 100) Junker (SHAW, 1914, p 13) compares Lith *mētas* year, time, Alb *mot* year This is perhaps possible if we assume an Ir form **māϑya-* < **mētyo-* Sar *mā̆ϑ* shows that the word does not contain an ancient diphthong (Or *mīϑ* may be of Shgh. or)
'mōx̌e Yzh, sh, °*ə* r, g, *'max̌ıy* Mm, °*ı* t, °*əy* m Z stick. — **māϑaka-*, cf Shgh *mâϑ*, *mōϑ*
mıx̌en Yzh, g, *'mīx̌ɛn* r, Mm, (g) noon — Ancient adj to *mıx̌*, cf Bartangı *mī'ϑın* day-.
'mıya M male oorial — V *mūo*
mayo'γo Y, °*aga* Mm, *mōyaγa* g, °*'aga* Z, *mâya'ga* G, *māyaga* LSIm, *mayeγo* y mare. — **mātakā-* Cf Prs *māda*, *mādıyān*

mō'yān Mm, *māyan* LSIm true — Fr Prs *māya* substance? V *'urzuγ*

'maza Mm taste — Prs V *xāl*

mīz Yzh, *mēz* g table — *šᵊtāhan že me'zân* Yzh under the table — Prs

'mīz-em mīzd-əm Yzh, *'mēz mīzd* sh, Mm to urinate — *mīzet* 3 pl. — Av *maēz* Cf *mīzγo*

'mōz em 'mašč im Yzh, sh, r, *'maz'əm 'mōšk^y əm* Mm, *'məz- 'mōšk^y* t, *maz mošk'* Z, G to kill — *vətō mōzəm, mox wōu maščəm* Yr we killed him, *zo ftō mōᵃzəm* sh, *mōzē-em tū* sh *'mēkšī em tu'*, *mən wōᵘ maščim* sh, *vo šīr maščet* Yu they killed the lion, *vo barzaŋgə mašč* u he killed the ogre, *agar Xadāi ču mašče vīi, oyim* sh if God has not killed me, I shall come — Shgh *mōz-* means to cut, form (v. *Xuγ̌nōni Alifbə*, p 32), but cf Orm *maz-* to break, Psht *māt* broken (< **mašta-*, not < **maxta-*, prob not Par *mač-* to cut, hurt)

maza'dār Yzh savoury, tasty — Prs

'məzdira Mt the day after to-morrow — Containing **azn-??* V *sūγ'yāmo*

muz'durə Ysh service, pay — *no yū kua'tinen m° ken* take service with a rich man, *m° krə, wo mən m° na mən dεl* give me my wages, *muzdu'rī kᵘed vīo* he used to serve — Prs

'mīzγo Yzh, *mē°* sh, *'mizγa* Mg, *miz'da* (v *mīz-*) Yr urine — **maizakā-*, cf Wkh *mīzg* V *mīz-*

mūž- mūγd Yzh, sh, *mūž- muγd* Mm, *muž- muγd* Z to move (intr), to be swung — *draxte mūžet* zh the trees are moved (by the wind)

mu'ža-um Yzh, *mu'žav- mu'žavd-* sh, *mūživda* B to shake, move (tr), *mūǰevt* B earthquake

'mažoγo Yzh, g, *māžəγo* sh female markhor — Khow *ma'žēγ*

mi'žaγiko, °ki pl Yzh mist, fog — **mižakā-(kā-)*, cf Zaza *miž*, Prs *mizga* a dark sky

mažnum bit Mm hanging-willow. — Prs **maǰnūn-bēd* V *čilikyo*

mižis'te Yzh thigh-bone, sh hip-bone, g arm above elbow (?) — Khow *mužusti, mu'ǰusti* thigh, upper arm (fr. Ir, not fr Pkt *miñjā*). Cf Sak *mijsā* marrow < **maγzyakă*) — Cf also Sgl. *asta-maγzik*, Wkh *maγzī* upper arm

ma'žīt Yu mosque — *da yū m° šūi, da m° lo'γoi* — Ar-Prs

N

nă, no Y, M for, to — *'na mən dεl* give me, *nə 'pādšān nə sa'lāmat šut* Yu they went to salute the king, *nə šīren 'škūr kenam* let us go hunting for the lion, *čpāč šūi na du'kānεn* sh he returned to the shop, *na koī āγōit? 'ba či āmadī?' 'xšīyem esto no'xoi za'rūriεn* sh we are weeping out of necessity V § 216 — Av *ana* over, along with, on

no, nə Ysh, etc LSIy, *na* Z, G, LSIm not — *nə pəč 'što, no yox 'što, no pᵊxuftəm 'što, no ušiyādəm išto* he said that it was neither hot nor cold, and that he was neither tired nor hungry, *no no-ōf no xuγān če astεt, no n-āγestān čε astεt* there is neither anything for them to eat nor to wear — Av *na*, etc V *če*

'na-um 'navd um Yzh to pour out, to empty, Khow *ulēiman* Cf Skr *snāvaya ?*

nai M(g) reed — Prs

nīī-m *noˈyoɾ əm* Yzh, sh, *nəˈyoɻ* u, *noyoɾ-əm* ı, *ˈnī-am* *nəyaɾ-am* M(g), *nəyar-am*(?) *nəyaɾ-am* m, *nuy-* *nəyaɾ* Z, *neyer* LSIm, *noyor* y to come out, emerge, appear, Khow *nɪsɪman* — *nɪˈā də kučɪˈo* Ysh go out into the street, *nəˈyoɾ do kučɪˈo*, *mīra nəˈyoɻ* zh the sun rose, *yū barzəŋge nəˈyor* u, *pāɪye noyoˈɾɛt* sh the mice appeared, *yə tō hūy ləb noˈyoɾ* this your price appeared to be too small, *yū ažder nəɻ* (?) Yu a dragon appeared, *pɪlf noyoˈra čīī* sh (the river) cannot be forded, *yū ləvor noˈyor* Mm a door appeared — < **nɪš-ɪ-* *nɪž-gata-* (> **nɪrgata* > **nɪgarta-*, v. § 113?), cf. Par *nǐ-* *naɻγǒ*, Orm *nɪs-* (**nɪ-ɪsa-*) *naγōk*, Sogd *nīž-*.

nōu Y, *nāu* Mm, *nəˈū* g, (g), (sh), t, *ndu* Z, G nine — Av *nava*

nəb Mg, *nəp* tı dew — Cf. Bal *namb*, Prs *nam* dew, moisture, Sgl, Shgh *namb* moist — V *pražyār*, *šakˈlām*

nɪˈčāy Yzh, sh, r, g the shady side of a valley — Khow *nɪčhāy* V *ˈnvsīy*.

naˈdram Ysh inside — *n°* *na yurˈvo* inside the throat. — V *dram*

nɪf Yzh, g, *nīf* sh, Mg, (g), t, tı, *naf* Yr, *ˈnūfa* Mm, Z, °*fa*, *nâf* G navel — < **nāfa(ka)-*, Yr fr. Khow *naf*, in its turn fr Ir

ɪəfs Yzh soul, individual, own family — *tu čamɪn wo xōɪ nəfs henē?* how do you deal with your own family? — Ar-Prs

nuy'- *nuˈəy* Z, *nīgɪ o* Ysh to pull out — *da laxčīo n°* he took it out of the bag, *'ba dar kart'* — **nɪ-kɻš-* Cf. § 132

ˈnāyo, v s v *xužbūn*.

noyo-ˈum *nəˈyavd-um* Yzh, sh, *noˈyā-noyaud-* r, *noˈya-ūm* *noˈyavd um* g, *nəˈgō-um* *nəˈgavd-um* Mm, *nəˈyōu* *nəˈyevd ə* (g), *nugōw* *nugēvd* Z to bite, *gazīdan*, Khow *čokɪk* — Phonetically < **nɪ-kap/b-*, cf Greek κάπτω to swallow, snatch with the teeth, etc (v WP, s.v *qap-*)? Cf. also Shgh, etc *anǰāv-* to seize < **han-kab-*? Z compares *gǐv-* (q v.), but this is scarcely possible

naˈγɛn Yzh, sh, g, *ˈnayən* r, Mm, g, Z, *nayn* G bread, food — *n°* *na-wən līo*, *nayan xorum* Yg I eat bread, *no xuˈɻān n°* *češ* sh there is no food to eat — **nayna-*, cf Gauthiot, MSL, 19, p 129, cf also Yazgh. *δōˈyūn* (Skold) — Brahui *nɪkān* 'rations, meat' fr a lost Bal word of the **nɪ kāna-* type

noyoɻ, v. *nīī*

noyoˈsār Yzh, *negusār* LSIm below, *pāyān* — Anc lw, cf Prs *nugū(n)sāɪ* turned upside down, etc Also Sar has *nuyusār* down

nəˈyuy- *nəˈyušč-* Yzh, *nəˈγūy-* *nəˈyušky* Mm, *neyūy-* *neyɪšk'-* Z, *nuyuš-*(?) *nuyušky* G, *doyuja*(!) B to hear — < **nɪ-gauš-*, cf Yazgh. *nɪyuw-* *nɪyoxt*, Psht *nywaž-* *nyut-*, Yaghn *duguš* (< **nguš-*).

nuyōz- *nɪyēzd* Z to swallow — Cf Wanetsi Psht *yōz-* to drink

noˈyuže Yzh snipe

nakaˈɾī Ysh breakfast, bread, *kɪlča* — *lo nakarī* two loaves — Ar-Prs

naql Yu tale, story — Ar-Prs

nɪkaˈnā-um Yzh, sh, r *nɪkaˈnavd-um* ı to dig — The *k* points to recent compounding V. *ken-*

nuˈkrâ Mm, *nuˈqra* g, LSIm silver — Ar-Prs V *droxum*

nəl Mm, ˈnəli (pl.) ti reed — NWPhl *nad*, Prs *nai*, Khow *nōl*, *nol* rushes from *Y? — V. *nai*, *naliko*, *xᵊšlāniγo*

naiˈlā-um Yzh, *nēiˈlō-um* sh, *nēiˈlā um* *nēiˈlavd-um* r, g, *niˈlāv-* Mm, *nīyalōv* *nīyalēvd* Z to make to sit down. — *zə fto nēilōum* Ysh — **niyāl* < **ni-šād-* (Or *nōδ* Z, but *nōϑ-* Lenz *nēϑ-* Shgh, with *ϑ* from the intr), or **ni-hād-* Cf Av *ni-šāδaya-* V *nix̌-*

naiˈlō-um Yzh to circumcise, (Psht *sunnat kawum*), *nailevd* zh, sh circumcision, '*čulburrī*, *da jâ ki mânda*' ('remains'). — **ni-dab-*? Cf Wkh *nəδavn-*

naliko Yzh, g calf of the leg — Cf *nəl* V *ilira*, *līŋga*

nəliv-um *nuvōst-əm* Mm, *nilv-* (ti) to lie down, *nuˈwōstiy* Yzh lying flat, *nīlv-* Z *nuwâst* Z, G to sleep. — ˈ*nilva* Mti imper 2 sg — < Av *ni-paiδya-*· **ni pasta-*. Not, with Z, connected with *nailā-* Cf *nivīlo*

nām Yzh, sh, *nâm* G name — *tō nām cis-mīn*? Ysh, *ba nām-e Xadā* sh — Prs.

nəˈmaī Yzh appears, Khow. *nayūran*, *nimēd* M(g) became known, *mālum šud*, *nəmōy-* Z to appear — *yū ādam nəmaī* — Cf Prs *numāy-* *numūd*

nīmˈkālo Yzh half-full — Khow. *nīmkalau* V *lomaˈlεn*, *nīmopir*

niˈmekʸika Yzh diving — *n°* *daˈham* I dive

nəˈmālγo Y, ˈ*namalgo* Mm, °*ōlγa* (g), °*olga* f Z, °*ālˈγa* G salt — **namaδ(a)kā-* (v Gauthiot, MSL, 20, 19), cf Sgl *nəmēγδ*, etc, Sar *nimaδǰ*, Sak *namve*, etc

nuˈmuŋ Yzh target. — Cf Prs *namūk* butt, target?

nīmopir half-full — Cf Prs *nīm pur* V *nīmˈkālo*

ˈ*nāmyo* Mg, ti felt. — < **namatā*, cf Sgl *numōδ* Prs *namad*, etc (Pali *namataka-*, etc lww) V. *livzīn*, *yiston*

naˈmāz Yzh prayer — Prs

nəmāzdiˈgar Ysh, *neˈm°* zh afternoon — Prs

nəˈmiž Yg winking, *nemig-* *nęməšk'* Z to shut the eyes — From **ni-miž-*, or **ni-mič-*, cf. Sogd *nymz'y* (Benveniste, JA, 223, p 241), Sak *namajs-*, Bal *mičāč*, Prs *miža* eyelashes But Ishk *numul-*, Skr *nimis-* with *-š-*

ˈ*nīno* Y, ˈ*nēno* Mm, °*a* g, °*a* (g), -°*a*, -°*å* Z, *nen* G mother — Cf. Prs. *nana*, Sgl, Wkh, Or, Khow *nān*, etc

nānoˈγŏ Yzh, p a single grain — < *dānakā-* (v § 135), cf Prs. *dāna* corn, boil, Psht dial. *nīnē* roasted grain, Waziri *nāna* grain

ninaˈmāšče Yzh, °*aščə* g, *nīnaˈmərə* sh, ˈ*nīno°* r spleen — V *spərzə*, *šišpāzək*

nar Ysh, g, Mm, g, Z, g, *naro* Yzh, *nor* r male — Prs, or genuine?

nᵊroˈū Y, *nᵊrowiy* Mm, g, °*əwi* ti, *nəˈrawəy* Z, °*åuˈwī* G black, *norå*ˈ*ū* Yzh pupil of the eye, cf *nərowī čoggō* — < **an-arušaka-*? Phonetically possible, we should expect c g Mm **nᵊruyīy*, but a change of *-uyi-* > *-uwi-* is conceivable — Acc to Hess (Orient Stud in Honour of C. E Pavry, p 139) Av *auruša-* means 'red', but cf Oss *ors*, etc 'white'

narˈbəz Yg he-goat. — Prs V *fεrˈγāmə*

narˈčan Ysh, i, *yusaˈxō narˈčεn* zh he-goat, one year old — V *čaˈna*. Cf *fεrˈγāmə*

narkaf'čī Yp wooden ladle without a handle, used for flour — V *kafčio* — *nar* as a prefix indicates size or strength, v *naraŋ'gušč*, *nari'rau*, *nar'zū*, and cf Brahui *nar-xurūt* extra strong *khurūt*

nar'kire Yzh, sh, °ə r, °ərə g, °*iriy* Mm, g, '*narkiri* (sh), °*iri* (g) cock — V. *kirio*

naraŋ'gušč Yzh, sh, *nər*° g, *naraŋ'gišt* r, °*'gušt* M(g), °*gušt* B thumb. — Prs (with *št* > *šč* in early lw), cf *oguščo*, *usturoguščo* V s v *nar-kaf'čī*

nā'ranǰ Mm orange — Ar-Prs.

nari'rau Mm a kind of vegetable, *rau* — V *rīv*

na'ruš m Z cat — < **nar-vuš* < °*puš*

nərowī čog'gō Ysh a kind of pear — V *nəro'ū*

nar'uorya Yzh male lamb, one year old — V *prasi'lane'ware*, '*uaryiko*

nar'zū Yzh pus, matter. — Cf Psht *zawa*, Sak *ysū* pus, and v s v *nar'kafčī*

nə'rīz- *nərīzd-* Y, Mm, *nə'rīz-* *nərizd* t, *nęrīz* *nerīzd-* Z to lick — *ne'rize* Yzh pres 3 sg — Av *raēz-*, Sak *rrays-* Sogd *rys-*.

nāsēⁿ Ysh, in *drust məlk u*° *nəru'ṛam* '*gāštim sar ba sar*' (?)

nis- Ysh to take out — Only form noted is *nisa* imper 2 sg. — Cf. Sogd *n'y's*, Psht *nis* to take (**ni-yăs-*), Yazgh *yas-* to take away V *nəvor-*

nusīy Mm, *nisiy* g the shady side of a valley — Cf Prs *nasā(r)*, *nasar*, etc, Fars dialect *nisā*, cf also Sgl *nišorm*, Wkh. *niširm* and v Par. Voc s v *ni'sōr* — V *ničāy*

ni'aske Yzh, sh, *nyoskye* g, *nīes'kyiy* Mm, *niezye* (g), *niāzyila* (t) yawn — *n*° *a'vazem* Yzh, sh, *n*° *kenam* Mt I yawn, *n*° *astet* Yg (they) yawn. —

nasi'āt Ysh advise — *zo fto n*° *kenəm* — Ar-Prs

ni'āst, v *niǎ-*.

niastiko, v s.v '*palo*

nas'uār Yzh snuff — Hind *nāswar* (Psht. lw *năswār*)

ni'šōk Mt jaw, *nə'šâk* G cheek

naškel Ysh, LSIy, °*er* B bad.

ni'šān Yzh showing — *n*° *dahem* — Prs

našpotiy Mm — Prs V *kyo'gō*

ni'šāž-əm *nišā'žī-m* Yzh, sh, *ni'šāž-* r, *ni'žāž-əm* *nižā'žī-m* g, *ni'ǰāš-um* *niǰašt-um* Mm, *ni'ǰōš-* (g), Z *niǰešt-* Z to show — **ni-žaš-* (v § 75) < **ni-čaš-*, Sak *najsas-*, cf Z s v

nīv Yzh, *nōvo* sh, r, *novə* g, *nōve* (pl ?) sh, *novo* B rain. — *nīv yaše kīt* the rain does good — Cf.

nov-e *nīvd-o* Yzh, sh, *nīvd-a* r, *nav-ī* *nīvdo* Mm, *nāv-* *nīvd* Z to rain — *wos nove* Yzh, *nəvdəyo šūi* perf — Cf Sgl *nav-*, Av *nab-* to moisten, possibly with semantic change due to association with *nabah-* sky. Scarcely connected with Prs *nāwīdan* to lament, as proposed by Z, nor with *nawoyŏ*, etc. (q v)

'*nəvyo* Y, °*a* Mg, '*nuvgo* m, '*nūvga* Z beak, bill — < *(*h*)*năbakā-*, cf. Prs *nauk*, *nōl* beak, Saka *nauha* point (**nabaxa-*?) and, possibly, Germ **nabja-* (Engl *neb*, etc), Lith *snāpas*

nəvyiko Yp n of a pink flower, *convolvulus*? Cf *nəvyo*

ni'vīlo Mt bedding, *na'wul-virya* Z bed — **nipādā-* (?), cf. *nəliv-* V *kurpo*, *pəlas*

'*novnoyo* Yp, *now'neyiko* sh pasteboard, baxter (v Ill)

nəˈvoɪ- *nəvəˈɽ-* Yzh, sh, *nuˈvəɽ-um* p, *neˈvɛɪ-um* M(g), *nouɪɪ* LSIy, *nevar* m to take out, draw out — *nəˈvīt* Yzh pres 3 sg, *xām čū nəwoɪ* g don't take it (the bread?) out unbaked, *že sanˈdukɛn če nəvaˈrum* sh I take something out of the box, *nəvuɽ*, *nəvuˈɽam* sh pret 1 pl, *nuvəˈɽum və ˈkɛ̄ɽo* Yn I took out the knife — **nɪbaɪ-*, Sgl *neuaɪ-*, Orm *nauaɪ-*, cf Par *neɽ-* (?), Av *niš-baɪ-*

nuˈvāš- *nuˈvišč-* Yzh, sh, *nuˈvōš-* *nuˈvōšī-* r, *nvaš-* g, *nuˈvōš-* *nuvašt-* Mm to comb. — *kuška n°* Yg I comb my hair — < **niˈpaš(š)a-* (v § 75) < **ni-peks-*, cf Waz Psht *lmēžəl*, *lmataɪ* (v EVP s v)

nu viš- *nuˈŭxt* Yzh, sh, *nūš-* *nuxt-* g, *nuˈvuš-* *nuˈvuxt-*, *nuˈvišky-* Mm, *nuˈviš-* *nuˈvuxt-* t, *newūš-* *nẹwūxt-* Z, *nūiša* B to write — Not a recent lw from Prs *niwēsam niwištan*. With *nuvuxt*, etc cf Sogd *npʾγšt*, *npxšt-* (v Benveniste BSL, 29, pp 105 sqq)

naviš'to ken- Yr to write. — Prs. The compound verb is in common use in Afgh Prs

nauoˈγŏ Yzh, sh, *nāw°* r, *nauˈγo* g, *nowogo* Mm mill-race, cf *nawâɪ* G 'chute d'eau'. — Not connected with *novo* rain, as suggested by G, but cf Prs *nāwa* gutter, tube, Kandulaī *nâŷᵘa* 'ausgehohlte Baumstamme die als Wasserleitung fur die Wassermuhlen dienen', etc Cf Sgl *nəˈwōk*

nowoˈγo Yzh, *noū* sh, *nūˈuɪy* Mm, *nove* B new — Av *nava* + *ka*, Sgl *nuwōk*, Psht. *nawaɪ*, etc

nuˈwāɽe Yzh excuse. — *n° kenəm* I excuse myself, Khow *išpen koman* — Cf Skr. *nivartaka-* removing, abolishing, etc, *nivartana-* repenting, etc ?

noˈwīsa Yzh, *°is* sh, g, *ˈnəwus* Mm, *nawiso* (g), *ˈnawəs* Z grandson (= *pūrɛn pūr*), nephew — Early lw. from Prs. *nawāsa*? Cf Sgl *nəˈvəs*, Wkh *nəˈpūs*

noˈwoso Yg, *nuwoˈso* r, *noˈwasiko* zh, *nə°* sh, *ˈnawəso* Mm, *°a* Z, *nawesa(ka)* M(g) granddaughter — Cf *noˈwīsa*

naˈuaxt Yzh (too) late — *n° č-as* don't come too late — Ar.-Prs

nax Mm floor — Khow *nax* id, Or. *nŏx* terrace, sleeping platform, Shgh *nɛ̄x* vestibule, etc — Cf *naxdaru*.

nəxč- *nəxčaɪ* Yzh, *naxč-* r, g, *nič-* M(g) to drip, to drop from the eaves — *nəxˈče*, *nəxčiˈe* Yzh, *naxˈče* r, *ˈniči* M(g) 3 sg, *naxˈči-stə* Yr, g dur pres. — Derivation (as a denominative) fr. **nəx(š)č-* < **niš-txa-* (cf *ava-tka-*, Wackernagel, KZ, 61, 190) is improbable

naxˈčīr Ysh, Mm g, (g), G, *nakšir* B male ibex Prs. V. *x̌umâne*

naxˈčīr-pəzax̌e Yzh, g, *°x̌ieⁿ* sh male oorial (?). V *pəzɛx̌i* Cf *miyo*

naxˈčīr-vəzo Yr, g female ibex

naxˈdaɪu Yzh, sh, g roof-beam, *bâlâ-i tīr* — Khow *naxdāɪu* Cf *nax*

nâxun Mm, *°ən* g, t, *nōxn̥* M(ti), *°ən* (g), Z nail. — Prs V. *aˈnaxno*.

naxš Mm, *nāxši* (g) song

nuxta Mm bit of a horse (?)

niˈx̌-im *niˈāst-em* Yzh, g, *-em* *-əm* sh, *niˈx̌-īm* *niˈost-am* r, *niāst* u, *ˈnix̌-um* *niˈōst-am* Mm, t, *nix̌-* *niyōst* Z, *niasta* B to sit down — *nix̌* Yzh, Mm, *nix̌t* Z pres 3 sg, *nix̌a* Yzh, sh, r, *niˈx̌ā* sh, *niša* LSIy, *nilθa* m imper 2 sg, *nix̌ē* Yzh, (*ˈmaf ˈmale*)

'nix̌it Mm imper 2 pl, *ni'āst so dukan'darə* Ysh he sat down (stayed) with the shop keeper, *bād ni'âst wuro* Mm then he sat down there, *də γoi kyēi niāstet* Ysh they sat down in their own house, *mai 'luγdi niâstat* Mm these daughters sat down But *žiŋkiko (yū akābur) niāsto* Ysh a woman (an old man) was sitting, *loh šināmiī niāsti* sh to girls were sitting (v § 196), *niastəγəm* Yzh, r, *niēstəγom* (g!) g I am sitting — *nix̌-* < **niθ-* < **ni-h(i)δ-*, cf Shgh *neθ-* *niāst-* < **ni-hasta-* (Shgh *nūst*), or, more prob, < **ni-šasta* (Sgl *ni'lōst*, Sar. *nālust*) — Cf Sgl *nīδ-*, Wkh. *nezd-* V. *nai'lā*

nī'ya Y, Mm, °*o* g sour milk, *dūγ* — **nītaka-*, cf Sgl *nīδuk*, Sak. *ñye* Connected with the Kafiri-Dardic words Kalasha *nīu* (*nīl-*), Kati *nivâ*, etc, Dameli *nīt* id, cf Skr (*nava-*) *nīta-* fresh butter

niyâ əm G I plant — Early lw from W. Ir **ni-δā-?*

nai'zo Yzh, r, *na°* sh, *nai'za* Mm spear — Prs

nūzda Mg, (g), °*'da* (sh) 19. — Prs

naz'dīk Yzh, sh, r, *nə°* g near. — *mo ādam n°* Yzh, *mind ādamen n° astet* sh — Prs

nez'γo Yzh, *nɪ°* sh, *nəz'γə* r, g, *nəzγa* Mg, *'nɪzγa* (g), *'niγzo* m, *'nâzuk* G nasal mucus. — **nēz(d)gā* < *nāstikā-?* Cf. Par *nēšt* nose < **nāstī-*.

na'žan Ysh irrecognisable, strange. — *zo n' wīnəm* I see something strange — Khow

P

po Y at, on, for, *pə* Z with — V § 219 — Av *paiti*

'pīo Yzh, *pī'əy* Z rotten, *pīy* Z to rot — Cf Sgl *pū-*, Wkh *pitk*, Shgh *pūδj* (v. Z s v), Av *pav* Reg *ū* > *ī* v. § 150

pə'cəg am *pəcə'gī-m* Yzh, *pəz'g am* *pəz'gī im* sh, *pčegiy-em*(?) *pčegiy em* Mm, *'psīgi am* t, *pčig'-* *pčig'əy-* Z to cut, cleave, *burrīdan*, Khow. *čhinik* — *mən lo'so pəz gyo* sh I cut the rope, *pəz'gyō-m* sh it cut me (?), *pəzgi'et* sh they cut (*brīdan*), *pəcigyo* zh '*burrīda šud*' (intr ?) — Cf *pčix̌-* *pčišk'* Z to be torn — *pəcəg-*, etc < **patsiṇḍ-*, **pati-sṛnda-* (v § 121), *pčišk'* < **pati sṛsta-* (v § 131), *pčix̌*, if = **pčiš-*, might be a secondary present, as **pati sṛd(y)a* would result in **pčil-* Cf. Prs *gusilam* (Horn Np Et, 922)

pɪč Yzh, *pəč* sh, r, g, *pič* B hot — Khow *pəč* V *garm*, *suzōn*.

pčīo Yzh frostbitten, Khow *čōistai* — Cf. *čīy*

pičī'lī Yp a plant with yellow flowers and thick edible leaves — Khow *pi'čili šax* purslain, *xulfa*

pčūrma Mt four days ago — V *čurmō*

'pādo f Yzh, sh, *pa°* g, r, B, *pōndo* Mm, °*ə* g, *'pōda* Z, *pâda* G road, path (the Milky Way Yr, cf. Gawar Bati *Phont* id). — *dur luro pādo šom* Ysh I have walked far to-day, *ra hε šūi, da p aγōi* he started and came on to the road — Av *pantå* etc (Ostyak *pənt* from Ir ?), cf Z s v Note the fem. gender (also in Sak *pande* and in Psht *plā*), the existence of which in Ir renders doubtful Bloch's explanation of the fem in Kafiri (Kati *put*, etc) and Dardic (Studia indo-iranica, p 19) Reg Av. *nt* cf. § 120

paiˈdā Ysh, i appearing, born — *pūr p° šūi* sh a boy was born, *jiŋko zəˈmōn paiˈdā kīt* i the woman bears a child, *zəmōn paiˈdāī*(?) — Prs

paˈdieško Yzh, sh small wooden milk bowl — **pari-dāsya-kā* (cf § 127), cf Prs *dās* pot, pan?? — V *xšīr-kuesa*

ˈ*pādšā* Yzh, u, ˈ *šā* sh, *pōdˈšō* Z king — *yū pādšā pūr, pādšāan pūr* a prince, *max yū pādšā astet* you have got a king, *na pādˈšāan līˈet* they gave it to the king — Prs

puˈf-um puˈfāi-m Yzh, *pˈuˈfōi m* M(g), *puf- pufōy-* Z *phūa* B (but *pufa* to burn!) to blow, breathe — Onomatopoetic, cf Sgl, Or. *puf-* etc (v Z s.v)

puˈfānek M(g) a kind of mushroom — Cf Taj *pufuk* mushroom V *puf-*

paiˈfar Yzh, sh, *paifar* r, *paiˈfer zaˈmīn* g steep hillside, *pēfer* B mountain — Tomaschek (BB, VII, p 197) writes *péver*, and compares Av. "*paiwra-*"!

ˈ*paga* Yzh horse-race — *p° yaˈzavdum* — Khow

pagˈzo Yzh, *pākiˈzo* sh, *pagˈzō, pazyō* r, *pazˈgo* g, *pâkiˈzā* Mm, °*īˈza* G, *payzyo*(!) B clean — *you pazyō šūi* r — Prs. *pākīza*, and Khow. *pazˈgā, pagˈza* (fr Prs).

pīy Yzh onion — Possibly < **pitāka-*, or **piy°*, cf Prs *piyāz*, Phl *pidāč* (with dialectical development of *t-*?), or *piy°*, cf Yazgh *piˈyēg* (Skold).

ˈ*puyo* Yzh, *poˈyo* sh, r, g, ˈ*pʊyo* Mg, ᶜ*a* (g), °ˈ*ya* t, (ti), *pugo* m, ˈ*pəya* f Z, ᶜˈ*ya* G, *pegāh* LSIm long hair, woman's hair. — **pŭka* ?

paˈyalyo, v *čār-p°*.

paiˈyumbar Ysh prophet — Prs

puhaˈra Yp leather strap placed between the two strings of a pellet-bow — Cf *pˀkoie*, Khow *apaq*, Palola *dhut* also mean both 'mouth' and 'strap of a pellet-bow'.

pˀ·koie Yzh, *puˈkorə* sh, *puˈkoi* i, *pkor* p, LSIy, *kuˈpōr* Yg, *pūxor* B mouth, *kuˈpoi* Mm, *kˀˈpər* g, t, ti, *kuˈpar* m Z lip — < Anc Prs *patikara-* picture, cf Prs. *paikar* picture, countenance, face. From 'face' to 'mouth', 'lip' the semantic development is possible V *yiv, pŏršik*

paˈkoio Yzh, sh, g, *paˈkōl* r, *paˈkūlo* Mm, *pāˈkūla* Z wooden cap — Cf Khow *phaˈkōl*, Madaglashti *pākūl*, Shgh., Ishk *pakŏl*, etc — Y *paˈkoio* must be an ancient lw.

poˈkor Yzh rung of a ladder.

pokʊ Yp, *pokef* (obl. pl) LSIy husks — Khow. *phōṭ*. Cf *sabūstaf, paˈlo*

paˈkʊikʊ Yzh, sh, *poˈkʊukʊ* Mm, *poˈkīk* m Z woman's cap, veil, *burqa*

paˈlau Yzh pillau — Prs.

ˈ*pale* Yzh, sh straw of wheat, etc — *IA, cf Skr *pala-* straw?

paˈlo Yzh husks

ˈ*palo* Yzh, *poˈlo* sh, ˈ*pŏ°* r, g, ˈ*pālo* Mm, °*ɛ* g, °*a* (g), °*e* ti, °*a* t, Z, °ˈ*la* G foot — *niastiko palef dizo* Yp squatting — **pādā-*, cf Av. *pad(a)-*, Sgl *pūð*, Wkh *pūˈd*, etc.

ˈ*pil-em* ˈ*pišč-im* Yzh, ˈ*pišky-em* M(g) to break wind — Av *pairəd-* (*pərəda-*) V. *pilyo*

pol Yzh footprint. — Av *paδa-*, Wkh. *poð*, Prs. *pai*, etc

pōlə bəˈḷōkə Yr ankle-bone — V *bṛok.*

plāc Yzh Kafir cheese — Kati *prˈoc* Is also Psht. *pōca* cream cheese, curds a lw. from Kafiri?

pe'licio Yzh, g, *-ia* M(g fir-tree, torch — Cf Khow *pūīč* (Lor) fir-tree, torch? Ancient *d* > Y—M *l*, Khow *y* But *c č* and the vocalism?

pū'lād Yzh, sh, g, *°ōd* r, *fū'lâd* Mm, *fə°* G steel — Khow, Madaglashti, and Wakhi have forms in *p*, but Sgl, Badakhshi, Taj have forms in *f*-

pilf Yzh, sh, r, *pəlf* g ford — *pilf noγora čīi* sh the stream cannot be forded — Av. *pərətu-*, *pərəθu-*, *hu-pərəθu(y)a* (v §§ 102, 128) V *gu'zar*

pa le o'guščo Yg toe. — Cf *'palo*

'pilγo Yzh, *'pilγiγa* Mg a flatus — *nos p° lakam* M(g) — Cf *pil-*

pilo'γo Yzh, *pe'lōγo* r wooden cup, *pə'lōγiko* p small wooden tray, smaller than a *poško* (q v), *piō'lega* Z, *piyâle'qa* G cup — Early lw fr Prs *piyāla*, cf Wkh *pīl*

'paliko Yzh foot-board of a loom — Cf. *'palo*

pe'lek Yzh, *pu'luk* Mm, *pə'lək* t, *pr'lek* (g), *pə'luk* Z, G eyelashes — Prs *palak*. V *pa'naxko*

'poləm Yzh, sh, *polm* sh, r, *pal^um* Mm soft, smooth, fine. — *polm kiṛəm* = *yīṛəm* Yg I ground, *γau polmo šūi* r, *γūεn polma* g the lobe of the ear — Cf. Khow. *'pălum* (*pʌδum*, *pʌḷum* Lor) smooth, Wkh *pal(a)m* soft, smooth, fine powder (and Prs *palm* dust, earth?) But Sar *páδm* soft, smooth Originally belonging to a dialect with *l* < *δ*? Note also Oss *fælmǽn* soft (*fælm* fog).

pilam'ru Yzh cloak, *čakman*, *pilamru wurž* sh woollen thread, *pilamuī* (*pilamrū?*) *žōγ* sh man's cloak. — Cf Burushaski *pīlʌm* woollen home-spun

pa lan Yzh, sh, g, *°ān* u saddle, *'pōlon* Mm, g, ti donkey-saddle — *vo yaspə pa lān ži'ō* Yu he saddled the horse — Prs *pălān* (from a dialect with *l* < *δ*, cf Wkh *poδn?*)

pa'laŋg Yzh, sh, *pə'loŋg* r, *plaŋg* g, M(sh), *pəlaŋg* m, g leopard — Prs V *âzâda-p°*, *xar-pəlaŋg*

plār- *prīst* Yzh, sh, r, *pə'rīst* g, *pəlār prūst* Mm, *pəlōr am* *pə'rīst-am* t, *pəlōr-* *pərūst* Z, *pəlâr-* G to sell — *pəlεr* Yzh pres. 3 sg, *mən wo prēstəm* sh I sold it. — < **parăd* **parāsta-*, *parād-* has been abstracted from the weak form of athematic Av. *para-dā-* and has been treated as a simple verbal stem Cf Psht *prōləl-*, *plōrəl* (with the same metathesis as in Y—M, v § 137), Sogd *pr'δ-*, Sak. *parā*, Orm *prāy-*, Gypsy of Qain *parū-īdan* (?) — Shgh *parδāδ* < **para-dada-*, Sgl *parδē-* < **para daya-*, Wkh. *purutk* < **para-rātaka-purund-* < **para rand-* (?)

pə'larz əm. *pə'lišč-em* Yzh, *pə'lōrz əm* M(g) to wrap up (a bundle) — Cf Sgl *pēžl-* id., Prs *padarza*, a wrapper, *payarza* a bundle, Psht *blēždəl* to swaddle, Orm *palašt* 'to wring, fold' (< **pari-dṛšta-?*)

pə lās Y, *°as* Mm blanket, matress made of goat's hair. — Prs. *palās*

pa lastiko Yzh, *pə°* sh, *pa'lasto* Mm armlet — Cf *lasto*

păm Y, *pâm* Mm, *pōm* g, Z, G wool. — Cf Sgl. *pām*, Prs *pašm*, Bal *phīm*, Oss *fasm*, *fans*, etc

puma Mm, g, *°a* (g) avalanche < **piš-man-*, cf Skr *pis* to crush?

pumbaraš Yzh beacon, bonfire — Khow. *pūmbaraš*

ˈpɛno Yzh, ˈpə° g, pa° r, ponə sh, ˈpēno Mm, °a (g), ˈpɛna t, ˈpēne g, °e ti, pēna G palm of the hand — There is no trace of r in Ir Shgh *bēn*, Wkh *pun*, Kurd *pani*, *panadest*, Phl Psalter *pn'-* (Reg Av *pərənā*, which has been transl 'palm' v Meillet, MSL, 20, p 290)

puˈīne Yzh, °i sh bellows. — Khow *phuˈīni*

pānǰəmo Mm five days ago — **pančamā*

paˈnīr Y, Mm, Z, G cheese. — Prs

pānš (*pānᵗš*) Yzh, g, °nǰ sh, r, u, LSIm, °nč Yp, *pŏnž* Mm, °nč g, t, (sh), °nš (g), *pânč* Z, G five — *pānǰ ruˈpayo* Ysh, *pānǰ wule* u — Av *panča*

pɛˈnaxko Yzh, *pa°* g, *paˈnaxko* r eyelashes — < **paš(m)axa* + *kā-*, cf Av. *pašna-*

pōnzda Mg, g) fifteen — Prs.

pānžwist Yzh, *pānǰ°* r 100 — V *sad*

ˈpanio Yzh, g, *paniˈo* sh, ˈpāŋgʸo Mm, °ɛ g, °giya (g), °a t, *pānˈgʸe* ti, ˈpanˈgˈa Z heel — **pāršniyā-*, cf Shgh *pērnak*, Av *pāšna-*, etc

pūṇa Yzh, °ə g, ˈpinə sh, r, *pūŋgʸ* Mm, *pī°* g, *pīŋkʸ* (sh), *pūna* B feather. — Cf Par *pŏn*, etc < Av *parəna-*

pəˈṇek Yzh, sh, u, *pəˈnək* r, p, *pūˈnuk* g leaf — *vo čīrief la pəṇəkaf* γuid Yu he took the apricots together with the leaves — Cf Sak *pārra-*, Psht *pāṇa*, etc.

pāp Y, *pâp* Mm, G, *pōp* M(g), Z grandfather (paternal and maternal) — Cf Wkh *pūp*, Arm *pap*, but v Sgl *bōbō*, etc

ˈpāpəs Yzh, ˈpa° g, *pāpus* sh, *paˈpūs* r, ˈpapus Mm lung — IA (cf e g Ashkun *paˈpus*), but the Khow word is now *Asqār* V *dil-i žigar*, *šuš*

ˈpāru Y, *pōˈru* m Z horse-dung — Cf Ishk ˈpōru, Badakhshi *pârub*, Taj *pōrū* (Z, Semenov, etc). But Prs *pārō(b)* (**pāda raupa-* 'what is swept off at one's feet?'), diall *pōrū* wooden shovel, *pārūča* vessel to carry earth and clay? V *vaškən*

ˈpɛro Yzh podex, ˈpēro Mm, °a g, Z, °e Mti, ˈpɛre t, ˈpɛ̄ra (g) hip — Cf Phl *pārak*, *parīk* (Tavadia, Šāyast nē-šāyast, p 87) Connection with Skr *pāli-* margin, edge, bosom is not prob — V ˈpiščan, *mižis te*

piro B, *pīra* LSIm. *wapir* y before, earlier, *pīra-wasˈta* G forwards — < Av *paurvya-*? Cf Sak *pīro* before, in front, Shgh *pirō* before (ABC, pp 32, 41)

pir Yzh, sh, r, *pər* zh, g, *pur* Mm, Z, G full — *pər kenem* Yzh I fill, *pər šət* sh many came, '*pur šudan*, *bisyār āmadan*' — Prs

puˈra um *pṛveˈim* Yzh, *puˈrā-am* *purvi am* sh, ˈprāv-am *parˈvī-əm* r, *puˈrōv um* *puˈrvī um* Mm, *pᵊrōv* *pəˈrvi* t, *pəˈrvī-* (g), *pᵊrŏu-* *pərvəy* Z, *peruī* LSIy, *privia* B to find, obtain — *pəˈrevd* zh pres 3 sg, *pəˈravet* 3 pl, *č-purˈviam* sh '*na yāftim*', *č-pərviayāf* perf '*na yāfta būdīd*' (!) — < **parī ap-*, cf Wkh *parvē am* to attain (v Z s v)?

pūr Y, M (Ysh, g also *pūl*) son, B boy, *pūser* (?) B son — *žA mən yū pūl amˈboh pūre*, *astɛt* Ysh I have one son (many sons), *tu mon pūl* sh you are my son, *mən nə pūrən amūno līəm* sh I gave my son an apple, *aˈ pūrɛ* sh o sons, *no xoi pūrəf* sh

to his own sons, *wo ˈmun ˈpūrəf uˈšāwa* sh call my sons, *pūr, pūrən, pūre, pūrəf* r, *yū ˈpūr, x̌ɪroɪ ˈpūrɪ* Mm, *pūr kɪr* (g) she bore a son — Av. *puθra*, Wkh *pətɪ̨*, etc, but Sgl *zōt*

ˈ*pūra* Yzh son — Demin of *pūr* Cf s v *vən-*

ˈ*parčam* Yzh a girl's front lock, *čām* r a lock of hair — Prs

parˈgušče Yzh, sh, *ˈpargušk*ʸ*ɪy* Mm, g, °*gišky* ti, °*guš*ˈ*kyī* G, *porgušču* LSIy finger ring — Cf. Khow lw. *puluŋ-ˈgušṭu*, Wkh. *pl̥oŋgošt* and Yazgh *pər waxt*. The forms with *l* are prob of Prs origin, with *pul-, pal* < *pari*, just as in *palwanda* bale, bundle, *palăhang* bridle, halter (*āhang* tether), *palandīn* lintel, jambs of a door (cf Av *aiθya-*) But I cannot find Prs *pulangušt* mentioned by G

pǎrɣ Y, *pǒrɣ* Mm, g, *porg* Z, *pórk* G, *perx* B mouse — ˈ*pārɣe noɣoˈrɛt* Ysh, ˈ*fāto wo ˈparɣəf* he seized the mice — Cf Sgl. *pōrk*, Wkh *purk*, and v Notes on Shgh s v *pūrg*

poruɣ Yzh, sh, ˈ*peruɣ* m Z bolt of a door — **pati-ruga-*, cf Greek λύγρος flexible twig, etc, possibly connected with Engl *lock*, etc ?

poruɣˈlan Yzh, sh hole fore the door-bolt — V *poruɣ*, cf § 145

pĭraˈhān Yzh, sh, *pɪraˈān* r, ˈ*pīran* Mm shirt, *pīˈrān* m Z woman's shirt — *p*° *liˈo* Ysh — Prs

parkand LSIy half. — *loh rupeo p*ᶜ 2½ rupees — Cf Phl **kand* fragment (?) (cf Nyberg, Uppsala Univ Årsskrift, 1934, 2, p 67)?

ˈ*purᵘm* Yzh, sh cotton, mattress filled with cotton-wool, *paxta* Khow *purum* cotton fibre Lor.

pa rɪnda Ysh, *parandagi* LSIm bird — Prs

paˈranɣiko Yzh steep part of a road on the face of a cliff, *parri* — Cf Skr *paraṇa-* crossing?

prenǰīˈo Yzh, *pran*ᶜ sh, r, ˈ*prenǰio*, ˈ*ǰīko* g she-goat, one year old — **parana-čī-* belonging to last year, cf Psht *parūn* yesterday, etc ?

parəˈpati Ysh boil, sore — Khow *pərˈpat* (Lor), *parpaṭ* small-pox, or a similar disease

pārse Y, *parˈsīy* Mm, *pōrˈsiy* g rough roof beam — **pǎrsaka-*, but cf Khow. *isprāsk*, ceiling, Wkh *sipask*, Shgh *sipāšc* rafter < **us parsa-ka-(-čī-)*?

prˈs-ɪm Yzh, *pərˈs-əm* sh, g, r ˈ*pist ɪm* Y, G, ˈ*purs um pist-əm* Mm, *pərs-pēst-, pist* Z to ask — *zo vto pr̥ˈsɪm* Yzh, *zo fto pərˈsəm* sh, *zə pərˈsəm-īstə* sh I am asking, *waɪ pərˈsɛ* sh ask him (2 pl), *pādˈšāɛn pisˈtŏ* sh, u the king asked, *zənief pisˈtɛt* sh the daughters in-law asked, *pistəɣəm* r I have asked — Cf. Wkh. *purs- purst*, Sgl *fᵊrōs fᵊrōt*, Av. *pərəsa- paršta*

pərsəˈɣe Y, ˈ*pursəgo* Mm, *aɣa* g, *pūr-saɣa* (g), ˈ*pursəɣē* t, *pursɪ ga* f. Z rib — Av *pərəsu*, cf Wkh *purs*, Oss. *parsk*

pra sāl Y, *prəˈsâl* Mt, ˈ*presōl* Z last year — **para sarda-*, cf Orm *prasul*, Prs. *pārsāt* V *yu dūr sâl*

prasɪ lane ware Ysh male lamb, one year old — **para-sr̥danaka-* (cf. **sr̥da-* in Orm. *prasul*, Par *paṛâsuṛ* last year). Cf *afˈsinɣo* (v § 126). V *prenǰīˈo, ˈwarɣiko, nar-ˈuorya*.

prəˈšū Yzh skirting board of eaves. — Khow *prēšu* (Lor)

pŏrˈšik Yzh, g, p, *bo*° (?) sh, *pā* B lip

— Reichelt (ZII, 7, p 149) compares Sogd *pr̥š* lip. Tomaschek (BB 7, p 200) assumes that the original meaning was 'rim' and compares Av. *pərəsu-* (v WP II, p 44 sq) But *rš*? — V s v *pᵊkore*

pᵊrīvur Mm, *'prīvər* g cow-house — With *v* for *w* (cf *γavo*) < Av *pairi vāra*, Prs *paruār* stable Cf Waz Psht *vrōrai* shelter for cattle in the hills < **frawāraka*

parvardi'gār Ysh creator. — *ai p°* — Prs

par'vax̌ɪn Yzh, *par'vox̌(ɪ)na* g, *zīkɛn pər'vex̌ina* sh knee-cap, *par'uăx̌ɪn* zh, sh, *par'vax̌in* p the wheel of the spinning-wheel (v Ill), *perwakin* B round. — The original meaning appears to be 'round', < **pari-paϑana-* 'wide'? — Cf. Portuguese, etc *rodella* knee cap < *roda*

par'uāno Yr moth — Prs V. *kautia*

par'uaxše Yzh, g, r, *'waše* (?) sh, *'par-uoxšiy* Mm, g broom — Connection with Av. *vaxš-* 'to sprinkle' is uncertain, but not impossible

pər'uīž pərwōγd Z to sift — **pari-waik-* (v Z s v) cf Wkh *pərwīc-*, Afr Psht *paruēzəl*

pərx, pərx̌ f Z hoarfrost, hail — Besides Shgh *perx̌*, etc mentioned by Z, cf also Psht *parxa, pərxuā*, Orm *purxo*, Prs *barx, burx*, Sak. *pruha-* dew (Oss lw *pirx, purx(a)* spray, etc.?) — It is doubtful whether Prs *puž, paž* sleet is connected with *pərx* (From Ir Syryen *puž*, Wotyak *pužmer* hoarfrost?). — Cf further Prs *paš(t)ak, apšak* hoarfrost, *parš* brook, fountain (v Horn, Np. Et. s v) Kurd. *purša* sleet, Cheremis lw *porš* hoarfrost, Skr *pruṣvā-, pr̥'sva-* rime Cf *praž'γār* — A most complicated group of words!

pa'rayasti Mg collar-bone — V *fīzyasti, šūiko*

parī'zāt(ə) Yu fairy — *p° nə'γor, vo p° suuār kər* — Prs

praž'γār Yzh, sh, *prežgā* B dew — Khow *praž'γār*, possibly from Ir (Tomaschek, BB, 7, p 197) Cf *pərx* V *nəb, šak'lām*

par žīn Ysh, *°in* zh, p enclosure for sheep, Psht *špōl* — Cf Turf Phl *prčyn* hedge, Kandulaī, etc *parčīn* thorn-hedge, Bakhtiyari *parzīn* bramble, etc, poss also Sak *pār-gyiñi* f garden — From *pari-či*, cf Prs *parzīdan* to repair a well Cf *lažīno*

parži'nī Yp thorn-hedge.

prāγ- Yzh to bleat — *vəzo 'prāγe* = *γə'nile* Cf Khow *blaγēik*

pai'sō Yzh, *paisa* M money, coin — *yū surx p°* sh a copper — IA.

pas'mīno Yzh above, *bālā* — Cf *as'mīno*

pas'mīnaka Yzh steep — V *pas'mīno*

pas'pōn Z patch of cloth — Z compares Shgh, Or. *pesūn*, Yazgh, Wkh. *pᵊšīn*, Prs *pīna* Cf also Sar *psaun* — M *sp*, Wkh *š* would point to ancient **k̂w* (Av *apa-spā*, etc has probably ancient *sp*) Shgh < **ps(p)ōn*??

psaro B below, before (locally), LSIv down V *sāro*

'pusur Y, *pūsər* Mm, g, tr, *°ɪr* t, *pūsɛr* (g), *'pusər* m Z, *'pūsə* G head — **pāti-sarah-*? Cf Par *pīsār* forehead, Sogd *pts'r'k* head

pūsura Yp protruding piece of wood affixed to the foot-board of the spinning wheel and carrying the spindle (v Ill) V *pusur*

psāt Ysh immediately, *pᵊsā* Mt now — *pᵊˈsā-yim* Mt *ālī raftam*, *psāt tixim* Ysh I am falling now — Cf Sgl *psāt*, fr Prs **ba-sāʿat*.

ˈpaste Yzh, °*tê* p round iron girdle.

pəsˈtâ Mm pistachio — Prs

pisˈto Yzh, g, *pōstiγiki* pl r, *ˈpūsˈto* Mm, °*å* Z, °*a* G bark of a tree, *pisto* Yp walnut-shell — Lw's, of varying age, fr Prs. Or < **pą̄stā*, Av *pąsta*, cf Sar *pāsk* cow hide < **pąstaka*?

piståˈū Yzh, *pisto* B flat, *maidān*. Cf

post Y, Mm, *pəst*, *ˈpasta* Z low, *pəst* Mg floor, *past* G below — Prs.

piståˈū-γar Yzh flag-stone — Cf *piståˈū*

ˈpīstan Yzh, g, °*ăn* sh, r, °*ɛn* Mm udder — Not direct from Av. *fštāna-* (v. *iš'čīn*), but influenced by **payah-* milk, cf. Sgl. *pēštən*, Sar *vistân* (Bellew), Prs *pistān* Oss *fazdon* has prob. been associated with *-don* receptacle Khorasani *pistun* (Ivanow) 'store room' originally 'milk room'?

pšaˈī Yzh, *pišai* B ripe — **pašaka(hya)* < **pačya-*, cf Prs *puxtan* to ripen

ˈpaš-em pašč im Yzh, sh to dig — Khow *pašiman*.

pašə Mg mosquito — Prs. V. *maxše*.

pāš Yzh, *ˈpəšo* r snare — Khow *phʌš*, *pāš*.

pišˈčŏ Yzh, sh, r, *pᵊ*° g, *pišˈkʸo* Mm, *puškʸa* g, t, *pīškʸa* ti, *pəšˈkʸa* G back. — **pr̥šti-* + *ā-*, cf Av. *paršti* V *harˈkō*

pŭšč Y flour made from dried apples — Cf Prs *pist*, Ishk. *put*, Wkh *post*, Shgh *pišt* parched grain, v Par Voc. s v *pīšt* — Cf. *talkān*, *tūi-puškʸ*.

ˈpiščan Yzh, r, *pīščan* sh, g, *ˈpīškʸen* Mm, g, t, ti, °*ɛ̄n* (g), *ˈpeškan* Z thigh, *pīščen* B leg — *da p*° *blok* Yg hip. — < Av. *paitištāna-*, v EVP s.v *patūn*

pišˈko Y (sh also *pᵘ*°), *piškʸo* Mm, °*å* g, °*a* t, G, *ˈpuška* Z cat — *wo p*° *laˈkər* Ysh he let loose the cat, *yū p*° *no-won līˈo* sh he gave him a cat — Cf Sgl *pūš*, Wkh *pīš*, and v Z s.v

poškŏ Ysh, p, *pəšˈko* zh, r, *ˈpaxškʸo* Mm, *ˈpaxskˈa* (s!?) Z large wooden tray, *tabaka*, *ˈpōško* Yzh washing basin — *no poškɛ̄*, *tro pošˈkəf* Ysh Z compares Prs *paxš* trodden, expanded (which is possible), *and* Bal *pačag* to boil

pūˈšăk Ysh dress — Prs

ˈpᵊškedrī Yzh, g, *pɪškədrī* sh, *pəšgirdio* r, *ˈpuško* Mm, g, *ˈpuška* f Z dung of goats and sheep — Cf Prs *pušk*, etc With the second element cf. Shgh *δīd*, Wkh *δart*, Sgl *wuδɪl̥*, etc.?

pāškusˈtī Yp stick fastened to the *kuščo* (q v) V Ill

pɪške ˈze Yzh, *piškʸə-zūi* Mm kitten. — V *zīy-*.

pšāne Yzh, *ˈ-ə* i, *pᵊˈšānə* sh, °*i* g, *piˈšâni* Mm, g, t forehead — Prs.

pāšˈno Yr heel. — Prs. V *paṇio*

pĕˈšīn Mm, (g) afternoon. — Prs V. *iziāne*.

pišwōˈzī Mm vestibule — *Prs, cf Prs *pēšwāz* going out to meet somebody — V *asˈtano*

piˈšawiz Yzh, °*ˈwīz* sh buckle of a belt — Prs **pēš-āwēz*, cf *āwēz* a hook for hanging something on

ˈpiˈtou Y, *ˈpītōu* Mm, g the sunny side of a valley or hill — Prs *patau*, Sgl. *pitāv*, etc

pātaˈčūr Yzh pheasant (not found in Lutkoh) — Khow *badačūl*, *batačūl*

ˈ*pateko* Mm pea, Lathyrus sativus — Cf Sgl *paṭəḵ*, v Agricult Afghanistan, p 337 ('*patok*")

putk Mg anvil — Cf Wkh *pulk* anvil (Bellew), but Prs *putk*, Shgh *pulk* (*māš nɪx̌ōn ðəɪv at pulk* 'our emblem is the sickle and the hammer' abc-book, p 28), hammer What is the nature of the connection between the forms in *t* and *l*?

paˈtare Y roof-beam — **patɪtaɪaka-* 'cross-beam', cf Wkh *patarɪ* rafter, and Prs *tīr* < **tɻya-*.

ptrəmd-o Yu seized, emprisoned, *parkamān kat* (?) — Cf Wkh *putɪum-* to arrest

pətɪˈšā-um pətɪˈšavd-um Yzh, *pətɪˈšō um* r to tear (a rope, string, etc) — Denom from *pətɪšč*

pəˈtɪšč(e) Yzh, r broke, was torn, *kand.* — *mən loˈsō pəˈtɪšč* zh my rope broke. — < **patɪ tɻsta-*, cf Prs *ɪftālīdan*, Par. *tāṛ-*, Sar *zdeɪg-*, Or *zɪdarδ-* (**us tɻd-*?) to break, split

paɪtaˈwo Yzh, sh puttees — Khow *paɪtaˈva*, fr Prs. *pāy-tāba.*

paˈtežo Mm, ˈ*pāteža* (g), *paˈteža* Z she-calf, one year old — < **patɪ tāčɪ-*, connected with Prs *tāza* fresh, young?? — V *fərɣōmček, mɪščɪɣɪko.*

pōṭ Yzh bent, crooked — IA ?

pɪʃɪˈo Yzh, sh flesh, or moistened *ɪɪska* (a kind of horse-fodder), IA?

pɪʃɪˈo Yzh necklace.

paɪˈxō Yp unthreshed grain, straw with the corn — **patɪ-xuahā-*.

pɪx Yr span from thumb to index finger — Cf Sgl. *pēx* < **paɪxa-*, connected with Av *pɪxa* knot, joint (in a reed)? Cf the semantic development of Skr *párvan-*

pxuf- pxuft- Ysh, *puxuft* zh, *pxuft* Mm to get tired, *partau šudan*, *pəˈxuftəy* Z, *poxufta* B, *xəfˈta* (?) G tired. — From Prs (?) **paxufta* < Av **paɪtɪ-xᵛapta-*?

paxtaˈī ɯɪrž Mg cotton thread. — Prs. *paxta* cotton, — V *šɪšoˈɣɯn, wuˈšūles*

poxaˈyak Yzh temples, ˈ*pxoɪyak* g top of the head

pīx̌ Yzh, sh, *pɪx̌* r, *pɪx̌e* (pl.?) g, *pux̌* Mm, *pūx̌* Z, G, *pɪš* B arrow, bullet (G, B only bullet), *dɪun-pīx̌* Ysh, *las-pɪx* B arrow, *pɪž-ˈɣaɪ* Yg bullet ('arrow-stone') — Cf Sogd *p'δ*, Oss *fat*, Shgh. *pâϑ*, Sar *pūϑ*, etc, poss Sgl. *pəčūn* Arm *patkan* fr. Ir — Ir **pāϑa-* from Skr *pāta-* flying + Av. (*para-*)*paϑwant-* flying away (from bow-string)?

pɪx̌oˈɣo Yzh, *pɪžˈɣo* sh saliva — **pϑu-*, v *tfə*, and cf Orm *putu*

peǎɪko Yzh snare — Cf Shgh *pēϑ* < **pāϑya-* V NTS, I, 65.

paˈx̌əy Z, *paˈha, paˈxa* G wide, broad. — < **paϑaka-*, cf Sogd *p'δk* Most Ir. forms are derived from Av *paϑana-*, but cf Sgl, etc *pām*

ˈ*pδ̌ya* Yzh, sh, r, ˈ*paya* g, °*o* Mg sour milk, *māst* — Cf Sgl *pōɪ*, Wkh *pāɪ*, etc < Av *payah-*

pă̄ˈīz Y autumn — Prs V *tīramâ*

puˈze Yzh, ˈ*pūzə* sh, r, g falcon, *bāša*, Khow *yurž* — Fr Prs *bāz*, with substitution of *p* for *b* at a time when no initial *b* existed in Y. — V *bâšo*

pəzg-, v. *pəcəg-*

paɪzane Yzh autumn wheat. V *pă̄ˈīz*

pəˈzeǎɪ Yzh, *pəˈzaǎe* g, °*ə* r, °ˈ*ǎe* sh, *pɪˈzaǎɪy* Mm, *pɪˈzaǎī* g, (sh), *pɪˈzāǎɪ* (g), *pɪˈzaǎya* Z, *plešye*(?) B male sheep,

1—2 years old. — **paɪ zaϑya(ka)-* 'newly born', cf Sak *mū ysamthia-* 'belonging to his birth', Khow. *auzɛtu* 'fem calf, two years old' fr Ir. **aβɪ-zaϑyā-*? Cf *naxčīr-pəzaxe, vəzaxo, zaxko*

pɪžˈyār, v *pīž*

pāži Yzh, sh, *pāje* LSIy, *ˈpəwɪ* Z all — *p° mardum, wos p° tayār šūɪ* now all of it is ready, *hama iš; vo pāžof daˈham* zh I beat all of them — Cf Skt *upa-cɪtɪ-* accumulation, heap?

pɪ-žām- pɪˈžānd- Yzh, sh, *pəˈčām- pəˈčānd-* r, *pəˈǰōn-* M(g) to entrust — *na to čēɪ pəˈčāmum* Yr I entrust something to you. — Y fr. Khow. *pežɛmɪm*, in its turn fr Ir., originally **patɪ-ǰāmaya-* Cf BSOS, VIII, 663

pəˈžō Yp, *pežə* u log, beam. — *tālum vo pəžō* Yp; *amboh pežə xap* u fell much timber

R

rōɪ Mm, *ɪāɪ* LSIm word (*ɪaɪ* B 'wish' < Khow ?) — Ar-Prs *rāɪ* advice?

rūɪ Y, Mm, g, (g), t cheek, Yg, Z, G face — Prs V *rōxə*.

rūˈī Y, Mt, ˈ*rūyeɪ* m, °*ɪy* g, ˀˈ*īy* (g), °*əy* Z guts, bowels — Cf Prs *rūda*, etc. V KZ, 61, 29 sqq

rəč Mm difficult — < **rəǰ*, Prs *ranǰ* trouble, distress

ruˈfo Y small, soft broom — With *f* from the past **rufta-*, cf Prs. *ruftan, rōbam* to sweep Cf Sgl. *rēf* V ˈ*fāru, parˈwaxše*

ˈ*rəfiko* Mm, ˈ*refika* g mill-broom.

ˈ*ɪīyo* Yzh, °*a* sh, Mg, t, tɪ, ˈ*rūgo* m, ˈ*rugā* f Z vein, *rɪγo* B sinew, *rɪrek* (**rɪγek*) vein — < **rākā-*, cf Sar. (Bellew) *ruwǰ* pulse (but *rag* vein fr Prs *rag* < **ɪakă-*), Yazdɪ *rōγ* vein, Psht *rōg* strap, thong. Cf also Pɪs *raža* a stretched rope (if orig *č* not *j*, v Hubschm. Prs Stud, 66)

roy Yzh goat track — ˈ*yɪmɪn o* ˈ*rōγ* Yg anus — < Khow *rōγ* incised line, crack, furrow, goat track in cliffs, poss < **raka-*, v. ˈ*rīyo*

ˈ*rōγ(w)o* Yzh, sh, *ɪōɣ* g deodar. — Khow. *rōγ*

ˈ*rūyən* Y, Mm, g, °*na* m. Z, °ˈ*na* G clarified butter, *rūγna* Mm resin. — *rūyun da burž deh* put the ghee into the corner — < Av *raoγna-*, cf. Wkh *rūγn*, Sak *rrūṇa-*, etc.

roγz Yzh woman's cloak. — Cf. Prs *ɪayza* a kind of woollen cloth worn in Badakhshan — **rezg-* 'to plait' (WP, II, 374)?

raˈhī, °*ē* Ysh, °*ā* u leaving, starting — *ɪ° šūɪ, r° kəɣ* he left, started — Prs

ɪok Yzh, *raŋg* B, G colour — *spī rok.* — *raŋg* fr Prs, *rok* genuine or early lw — (Cf also Prs *raxš* lightning, rainbow, mixture of red and white, Kurd. *raš*, Arm *eraxš* black)

rɪˈkau Yr, *rɪˈkīb* Mm, *re°* Z stirrup — Prs *rɪkāb, rɪkēb* (cf s.v *ketɪu*). V. *čauhˈī*

ruˈkuš- Yzh to creep, Khow *druškɪran* — *iž rukuše* the snake creeps. — Kho *rukuşɪk* to creep

rīm- rīmd- Yzh, r, Mm to please (impers.), *rēm-* Z to wish, want. — *mən rīmet* (3 pl !), *rīmdo* I wish, I wished *'mēfārɪam'* Ysh, *tu mən rīmət* I want you, you please me, *'tu maná mefâra'*, *yoɯγō rīmet* I want to drink water,

au xurdan mēfâra Yr, *ɪīmī* Mm he wants — Cf M. Prs *ɪām-* to rejoice (Henning, ZII, 9, 190)

ˈɪomo Yzh, *rəˈma* Z flock, herd — Prs

raˈmɛno Yzh, °*əno* sh, g, r, ˈɪameno Mm, ˈrāmena (g) poplar, *safēdār*. — Cf Khow *roˈmān*, *ɪoˈmɛno* aspen (from Y?) — V *gulraˈmɛn*, *taˈrɪk*

raˈmūz LSIm deer — Cf Psht *ɪāmūsaɪ*, but Khow (O'Brien) *rohunz* musk-deer

rɪnˈg'a Z smooth, slippery — **ɪɪxšnaka-*, or **raxšnɪ*°, cf Prs *lašn*, v Par Voc. s v *lhanð*

rŭpaˈyo Ysh, Mm silver, money, rupee — *haˈzār rupayo*, °*yī*, Ysh, ˈ*numan yū ɪūpaɪ* (*lu rūpayagī*) *līuyum* Mm I gave him one rupee — IA

ɪos ɪeˈsī-, *roˈsī* Yzh, sh, *ɪeˈṣīo* u, ˈ*ɪesam* M(g), *res- resīy-* Z to arrive — *roˈsc* arrives, ˈ*mīra ɪeˈsīⁿ 'aftāb ɪasīd'*, *da Čɪtrayī rəˈsī*, ˈ*cɪs ke* ˈ*nā mən reˈsī* whatever I received, *hazār rupayī na to rəˈsī* you received 1 000 rupees, *ɪəˈsīet* they arrived — Prs

. *rɪˈsəd-ət* Ysh (for **reˈsəvd-ət*) they made to arrive, *ɪasāndan — vo māləf aˈvrɛt*, *r*° they brought the goods and made them arrive. Cf *ros*

ˈ*rūso* Yzh, g, ˈ*ruso* sh, r, ˈ*raūso* Mm, ˈ*rəusa* g, ˈ*re·u*° (g), ˈ*rəusa* t, (sh), ˈ*rŭ*° f Z, *rūˈsa* G fox — Cf Shgh. *ɪupsak*, *ɪupcak*, Sogd *ɪwps-*, Prs dial *ɪōs* (and *rōs angurda* fox grapes), *Ropša = Lɪsɪčka* "Fuchschen", n of a river in Orel, Russia (v Vasmer, in Reallex d. Vorgesch 12, 248) But Prs *rōbāh*, etc Sgl *vərvēs*, Sak *rrūvāsa-* jackal with *-ā-* Reg the gender cf § 179

ɪɪsˈpen Yzh, g, *ɪe*° sh, r, LSIy, *yusˈpən* Mm, *yɪ*° g, t, ˈ*yɪspɪn* (g), ˈ*yūspɪn* m. Z, °*ɪn* G, °*en* LSIm iron. — Cf Sgl *əšˈpōṇ*, Wkh *yīšⁿ*, Sak. *hīšam*, Psht *ōspana*, Shgh *seˈpen*, etc (and Prs *sīnī* dross of iron) But Y *ɪ-ʔ*

ˈ*raste* Ysh rightly, correctly — *tu r*° *xɪsmat kenī* — Prs. *rāstī*

rāš Yr heap — *və you rāš kerəm* I heaped up the barley — Prs

rɪša Mt root-fibre — Prs.

ɪɛšk Y avalanche — < **reštkʔ* Cf. Khow *ɪeṣṭ*, Shgh *rĭšt* Cf Prs *rašt*, *ɪušt* crumbling, threatening to fall, etc ?

ˈ*ɪɪško* Yzh, sh nit — Cf Prs. *ɪišk*, Psht *rīča*

raˈšan zh, sh, *ro*° g instep (zh also sole) — From *rʌˈšān*, in its turn prob < Ir (**fɪa-fšāna-*, v *šfīnaʔ*)

ruˈšân Mm, °*an* g, *ɪūˈšan* G light, brightness. — Prs V *dˈrunyo*.

rīv Yzh, sh, *rīf* Mtn a kind of odoriferous, bitter-tasting vegetable, resembling rhubarb — < **rāba-*, cf Sgl *rūv*, Prs *ɪāwand*, etc, **ɪāw* (Badakhshi *rau*), v. Laufer, Sino-Iranica, p 547, and Markwart, Caucas 7, 16

ˈ*rŏv- rĭvd-* Yzh, sh, r, ˈ*rɛv-*. *rɪvd* M(g), *rav- rɪvd* Z to bark — ˈ*rove*, ˈ*rɪvdo* Yzh, *yalv ɪōɪə* r, *rŏvəstə* sb, g, ˈ*yolv* ˈ*revɪ*, *rɪvdə* M(g) — Cf. Phl *rap-* to cry out, etc (v Johnston, JRAS, 1934, 535 ff).

ˈ*rŏuʊn* Yzh, sh, ˈ*rē*° Mm, g, (g) wife's brother — Derivation < **rēwɪl* < **lēuur*, cf Psht *lēwər* 'husband's brother' is phonetically and semantically improbable.

rōx(ʔ) Yg cheek — Prs *ɪux*, Psht *ɪāx*, cf Psht *rōx* side, part — < **raxwa-*, Skr *srákva-* corner of the mouth

raxs M(g) *dance* — Ar-Prs

ruxˈsat Ysh leave, permission. — *wo r°šūı* he left, *ı° tūlıˈyo*, *ˈwa mən ˈr° kɛn* give me leave — Ar Prs

ıūyeı, v. *rūˈī*

rīza Y, Mm, *ıəzˈgəy* Z, *ıəzgıˈya* G small — *mən pūı (luydo) ıīza*, *agaı ıīza vīo* Ysh — Prs

ıūˈzo Yzh fast. — *Prs.*

ˈrīza oˈguščıko Yg, sh, *°go* sh, *rīza-guščıko* zh, *ıīzəko-guščıko* r little finger.

rīzaˈyak Yzh goats and sheep. — Cf. Sar *rezapaı* (Shaw)

rīzıko Yzh small — *mən luydo r°* Cf *rīza* and *rīzəko guščıko*

rīz-lˈvoıa Yg window ("small door")

rıˈzān Yzh in *ı° ˈmāum* I give a full measure, *xūb sanǰīdım*, *xūb puı šud paımān*(?) — Prs. *rızān* scattering?

raˈzɪn Yzh, *°ən* sh, g, *ˈrōzən* r, *ˈrāzen* Mm, g, (g), t, Z, *raˈzın* G elbow — The similarity with Kaudūlaī *qñ arižıˈnī* (Kurd.-Prs. Forsch III, II, 275) is no doubt incidental Phonetically *raˈzɪn* might go back to **rădzanya-*

raˈža Ysh sleeping platform near the fireplace — *nəˈvuɣ da r° ˈburd sū-ı dıgdān'* — Cf Sgl *rēž*, Wkh *rāž*, Or *rēˈzak* < **ıaz(ē)ya-*, from **reĝ-*?

râˈžən G language. — If correct, cf Skr *racana-* composition, etc ?

rūˈžɛn Yzh, sh, r, *°ən* g, *°an* p, Mm, *°ǰɛn* g smoke-hole — Cf Wkh *rīcn*, Par *rūčðn*, Prs *rōzan*, etc.

S

ˈsā-um sovd-um Y, *sō-uni* g, *sōv- sēvd* Z to smear, rub. — *sova* Yg imper. 2 sg — **sab-*, cf Orosh. *sēw-* Sgl *sâmb-*, Wkh. *sâm-* (Hj)? Or cf. Prs *sūdan*, *sāwīdan*, etc ?

sī Mg, *sɨ̈ī* m thirty — Prs

sūˈī Yzh slate. — Cf Wkh *sât*, Sar *sâd* slate, Shgh *sād*, Sgl *usīd* baking pan Prs *sād* smooth, even?

saˈbā Y to-morrow — *zo* s *oˈīm*. — Prs V *saār*, *yāmo*

subə Mm morning — *s° lıyo ʿsubh dādʾ* — Ar. Prs

saˈbuk Yzh, *so°* sh, *sə°* r, g, *ˈsabuk* Mm light (not heavy) — Prs

sāˈbuk Ysh bride, *sābuka* bridegroom V *ˈšābuk*

sabaıˈgo Yzh, g, *°o* p, *sarbarˈgo* sh trefoil — Prs *sıhbaıga*

səˈbıīm Y, *suˈbıūm* Mm boiled fat

sabəˈıanǰ Yzh, sh neckrope, fastening the bullocks to the yoke (v III) — Pl *sabəˈranǰe* — **samı barana-čī*? Cf Wkh *səmvər* yoke, Khow *šamʌrɣūnu*, and v s v *sām*

sabūstaf obl pl LSIm husks. — Bad Prs *sabōsta*, Prs *sabōs(a)*, cf Sar *sabast* bran

sad M 100 — Prs

sādˈbārg M(g) centfoil, rose. — Prs

sawˈdāgɛr Ysh merchant, pedlar. — Prs

soˈfo Yzh, *ˈsofo* p, *sōfō* sh clay pot, kettle

ˈsăɣo Y, *ˈsōɣa* Mg, *°go* m, *°ga* Z shade — **s(ay)ākā-*, Sogd. *sy"k'*, etc.

seɣıˈo Yzh, *se°* sh, *səɣɣo* g, *segıo* (?) r, *sıgɣo* Mm, *sıɣıya* g, tı, *°o* (g), *ˈsəgya* Z, *sŭgɣa* G sand (acc. to Mtı fine sand) — **sikatā*, v EVP. s.v *šəga*, and Benveniste BSL, 30, 60 and JRAS, 1933, 43 Cf also Oss. *sıǰıt*, *sıgıt*, etc, earth, soil, (v also Justı ZDMG, 38, 115)

sīɣ Y hare — **săhaka-*, cf Sgl. *sūı*,

Wkh. *sīī* Or *sū*, v EVP, s v *sōe*, and Bailey, JRAS., 1931, 424

suγ Yzh, r leather strap, boot-lace, *tasma*, *sūγ* sh strap of a pellet bow (v Ill), *seγaf* ohl pl LSIy 'stripes' (?)

sūγ Yzh, r street — *wōs do sūγ ōyəm* Yr "*āli da kuča mērim*". — Ar-Prs *sūq*

ˈsŭγiko Yzh, r, *sīγaka* M(g), *sūgo* m tale — Cf Par *sūγ* word, affair, Sar *saug*, Or *sūg* tale, proverb. But Av. *saoka-* means usefulness, profit.

suγ məˈlān Yzh leather belt — V *suγ*, *məlān*, *kamarband*

saˈγīr Yzh, sh, Mm, Z, °*ir* Yr orphan — Ar-Prs.

sŭγˈyāmo Yzh, sh three days hence, *suγyāˈmo* r the day after to-morrow (?) — V *ˈyāmo*, *yūγˈyāmo*.

sāharo, *sahro* Ysh, *sāhᵃro* Mm desert — *sāhara šūi*, *oyīm-əste sāharɛn* (or from *sahar*?) — Ar-Prs

saˈhar Ysh, Z morning, *saˈār* Ysh, *ˈsāar* zh to-morrow (morning) — *ˈsāar molo ko mən as* Yzh come to me here to-morrow morning — Ar-Prs

sko Ysh, u, B, *skə* Z on, with, cf *sar-skū* G upwards — *niˈāst sko dauˈlɛt* he settled down with his wealth, *sko ˈyū ašɪraˈfɛn mind dauˈlat šūi* through one piece of gold such wealth appeared, *sko yū yasp . suwār šūi* Yu he mounted a horse, *sᵊk škura səuōr šəy* Z he mounted a camel — < Av *uskāṯ* (G), cf e g Saka *uska* above, Psht (*h*)*ask*, Yazgh *wask* high (the resemblance to Kaikādī Tamil *vask* id. is a "mirage phonetique") — Cf *Skarzer*

skəd- *s(ⁱ)kəst* Yzh, *ˈskəd-* *ˈskɪst-* Mt, *ˈskid-* *skist* (g) to cut with an axe or a knife, '*mēburam*' — *pa kəra skəstem* Yzh — Cf *skeškigd* Z torn < **skašta-*, Wkh *škənd-*, Shgh *šⁱčend-* to cut, Av. *skand-* to break.

siakaˈmand tfak Yzh a kind of gun — Prs **siyāh kamān*

skut Yzh, sh, g, Mm, g, G, *skūt* Yr, *skut* Mti, *skwut* Z, *iskawat* (*اسكوت) MFB wood, stick — *mən va skud vγləm* Yg I broke the stick. — < **skunta-*?? (Reichelt, Soghd Handschr, p. 58, comp Sogd *skwy* firewood)

ˈskâvrio Yzh, *ˈskarviyo* Mm, °*a* g, *ˈskārvia* (g), *skarbīˈya* G coal. — Poss < **skarbatā*, but not identical with Psht. *skarwaṭa*, etc (v G s v). Cf Charpentier, AO, 7, 193

sāl Yzh, sh, r, *sal* g, *sâl* Mm, *śōl* g, Z, *sālo* Ysh, B, *sâia* (?) G year — *yu sāl*, *yū sālo niāst* Ysh he stayed for one year, *žahānd sāl šūi* many years passed — Prob lw from Prs.

ˈsailə Ysh spectacle, show — *s*° *šūi*, *aˈžəp s*° *kəγˈγum* I have seen a wonderful sight — Ar-Prs *sair*, Afgh Prs *sail*

sīl Mm, g, (g) flood, inundation — Ar-Prs. *sail*, Wkh *sīl*, Par *sēl*, etc

sɪlγo Yzh, *səlˈγo* g, r, °*γʷo* sh, *ˈselgo* Mm, *ˈsilgiγa* (g), *ˈsilga* Z cream — < **sidakā-* = Skr. **chidakā-*, cf Skr *śara-* (Kshm *har*) 'sour cream' from *śar-* to break (Lidén, KZ, 61, 5) It is doubtful whether Yazgh. *sayč* can be related to *sɪlγo*.

saˈlām Ysh, u salutation — *s*° *kər*, *wālēkam uə-s*° Ysh, *as-s*° *aˈlēkum*, *ua ˈāliku s*° u — Ar-Prs

saˈlāmat Yu salutation — *nə ˈpādšān nə s*° *šut* they went to salute the king. — Ar.-Prs

sel'xiko Yzh sorrel, (Kati *čxrū*) — Scarcely connected with *sɪlγo* 'cream' (not sour) in the same manner as Oss. *xŭrxaq* 'sorrel' is derived from *xurx* buttermilk (v Lidén, KZ., 61, 7)

sām Mm yoke-peg — Cf Prs *saim* (artificial vocalization in order to distinguish it from *sīm?*), Sistani *simāk* yoke-key, Ar (< Ir) *samīq* the part of a yoke which encloses the ox's neck (yoke-peg?), Wkh *səm vər* yoke; Av. *simā-*, *yuyō-səmī* (v. Reichelt, WuS, XII, 288), Skr *šamyā-* (Shina *šʌmīžɛ*, Bur *šʌmɛ̄y*, etc) — V *sabəranǰ*, *samlasiko*, *kāṛiak*

sʊmb Mm, g, *sumb* Z hoof. — Prs V *čo'qulī*.

sam-'lasiko Mm neckrope fastening the bullock to the yoke Cf *sām*, *loso* V. *sabəranǰ*.

sᵊm'tɛ Mg blunt.

'souno Yzh, sh, *'sauno* Mm, °ɛ g co-wife — Prob from a lost Khow form corresponding to Kshm *son* < **saun* < *sapatnī* The present Kho. word is *ambox'čān* (v *ambōγ*)

'sʌndʊq Yg, *san'duq* Mm box, chest — Ar-Prs — V. *to'vūnγo*

san'dăn Yzb, sh, *sən'dōn* r, *sa°* Z anvil — Prs (< **ăsandān*, cf (*ā*)*taš* 'fire', etc.) V s v *rɪs'pen*

sanǰ Yzh, *san'ǰā* p floor-plank on which the roof-pillars rest. — Kho *sʌnǰ*

su'nīko Yp wooden shovel (V Ill)

'sīniya Mm, °*ā* g sole of the foot

sun'ya Yzh beacon — Cf Kho *sʊn*, *sūn* cairn (Lor)?

siṇd Yzh, *sə°* p two-storied house, *kōṭa* — Kho *suṇḍ*

saŋgla'ū Y, °*lo'wī* Mm, g, °*'lōwī* (g) otter — Cf Sar. *saŋglāvī*, Sgl *saglāvī*, Kalasha *saŋgawīr* fr Prs. *saglābī*, Afgh Prs (Phillot) *sag-i-lau* But Wkh. *sagâwī* < *sag-ābī*

saŋki'yo Mg poison — Kho *saŋkiya* poison, arsenic, fr Hind *saŋkhyā*. V. *zahᵃr*, *žaro*.

spī Y, Mm, g, ti, G, *sᵊpī* Yr, Z white. — *spī rok* Yzh. — Av. *spaēta-*

spā'hī Ysh soldier — Prs

'spŏro Yzh, sh, °*'ro* g, *'sparo* Mm, °*'ra* G, *sᵊ'pēra* f Z plough (v. Ill). — < **spārā*, cf Prs *supār*, Psht *spāra*, Sgl *spər*, Wkh *sᵊpūndr*

'spərzə Ysh spleen — Genuine, cf Av. *spərəzan-*, Sak *ṣpuljei*, Gabri *siwarz*, Bal. *isp'ulk*, etc, or borr from Prs *supurz?* — Khorasan Kurd. *sul* (Houtum-Schindler) < O. Prs. **sṛdan-?* — V. *ninamāšče*

spišč Yzh, g olive-coloured, yellow — Scarcely < **us pišta-* (Av *paēs-*)

'spūo (for *š-?*) Yzh, *'špūo* (pl *špūū*) sh, *šᵊp°* r, *'spugo* Mm, °*yā* g, *'spūya* (g), t, *sᵊ'pəya* f Z louse. — Av *spiš*, Prs *supuš*, Psht. *spəža*, etc With assimilation into *šp-* also Prs *šupuš*, Sogd *špšh* Reg. the Y forms in *šp-* cf §§ 74, 135 — Reg Wkh *šiš*, Abdu *šiš* etc with Saka-Persic treatment of **k̄w-*, v Et Voc Psht s v) and subsequently Benveniste, Studia Indo-Iranica, 223 f

'sāro Ysh down, below — *və'dɛt s°* '*burdan pāyān*', *a'nīməf su'wār šʊt vəl'γō*, *a'nīməf šət s°* half of them rode upwards and half of them downwards. Ancient abl of *sor* hill (g v), cf Engl *down* V *fursoro*, *psāro*.

siri Yzh upper — *s°* *a'larsɪne* upper

part of the door frame — < **sarya-*? Cf Kho *soro* upper < Ir. V *ta'he.*

sŏr Yzh, sh, p ear of corn (zh also top of a hill), B point. — Khow *sŏr* (< Ir.) head, ear of corn (cf Lat *capitulum*). — V *xū'šō*, *'yūya*

'sŏ'ro Yzh, sh, *'sara* f Z excrements, dung — *s°* *da'ham* Ysh I manure — Av *sairya-*, Psht. *sară*, Sar *surun* (but not Prs *surūn* 'podex', as proposed by Z)

sar-r-'dil Ysh, *sər e-'del* sh the place under and between the ribs, *sar'dil* Z breast — *Prs.

sar da'wo Yzh a well — Kho *sardawar* underground water tank < Prs *sardāba*

sarf'ārže Ysh ornaments. — Prs *sarfarāzī* grandeur, exaltation

sar'yăr peg in the plough-beam (v. Ill.) — Cf Khow *kāri*, *istor-yāri*

sārpa'gā Yr morning — Prs *pagāh* dawn

surv Yzh, sh, *°ruw* r, *'suiva* g hole — *f'əskə* *'surᵘw* Yr nostril, *yūen surv(a)* Yzh, g hole of the ear — **subra-*, cf Wkh. *sērv*, v EVP s v *sūrai*

surx Y, *su°* Mm, *si°* ti, *sə°* g, G red. — *yū suix paisō* Ysh a copper coin — Prob genuine < Av *suxra-*, cf. Wkh. *səkɣ*

suix-'bobuie Yzh a red wasp

suiux 'sāč Yzh Epilobium, willow-herb — **sāč* is unknown Cf *sićik* (s v *šāx*)?

'sose Yzh, *soiš* p heap of sheaves

'sasto Mm, *sāste* ti, *sa°* LSIm hillside — *wo čfūr-pâlaf de sar de saste čara dil* LSIm he grazes the cattle on the top of the hill — **sastā* 'ascensus' **sand-*, to ascend, Sogd *san-* (v. Tedesco, ZII, 2, 39)?

'stau Yzh, sh stubble-field — Khow *'stāu*

ə'stūy Yr long hair — *vanə-stūy* — Cf Oss *stɣg*, *stug* lock of hair, stripe, strip, Skr *stukā-* knot or tuft of hair (preserved in Prasun *'štuak* lock of hair?)

us'tuya Yzh, *'stū°* g throat (interior of) — Cf *stun* ✓ *ālq*, *'kâyəko*

ustuɣ'nūl Yzh, *stuɣ'nuḷ* g dripping (inside a house) — Cf Skr *stoká-* a drop?

sot'ke Yzh, *'sətkə* g, *sodkə* sh gums — Khow *sotk* gums (between the teeth). — V *zōmbă*.

stun Mm, *°nek* ti throat, larynx — Cf Psht. *stūnai* (< **stāmnaka-*?) — V. *us'tuya*

ustu'no Yzh, *stə°* g, r, *'stuno* Mm, *°ε* g post, pillar — Cf Wkh *istīn*, Sgl *əstīn* < Av *stūna*.

stīnyo Yzh, g, r supine, lying flat on the back. — *s°* *šū* = *l'əyodə* g — Av *ustāna-*, Prs. *istān*, *wastān*, Brahui lw. *istān*, Psht *stūn*.

'stāre (pl *°ri*) Yzh, g, *°rə* r, *'stāio* sh, *°ri* (pl) u, *'stōiɣ* Mm, g, *°ri* (pl *°rii*) (g), *°'rəy* Z, *'stoiɣ* (pl *°r'gī*) Mt, *stā'rē* G star — *'stārei lūiət* Yzh stars are falling — Cf. Prs *sitāra*, Psht *stōrai*, Sak. *stārai* < **stāraka-* Sar *ăturǰ*, Or. *ăitōrǰ*, Yzgh. *ă'ətārag* proh. < **stāryaka-*, on account of Shgh *ă'ətērǰ* Cf Oss *st'alɨ* < **stārɨya-*(?). — Sgl. *ustəi ūk* < **stărāka* , Orm *stʌrrʌk* <? Par *estēč* < **stāryačī-*, Wkh *s'târ* (and Khow *istār*?) fr Prs *sitār* — With Psht *starga* 'eye' cf Irish *súil* 'eye' (orig 'sun').

'stōr- *'s'tāɣ* Yzh, *'stor-* sh, *'stor-* *stāɣ-* g, r, *'stor-* *stōr-* Mm, *stēr-* *stōr-* Z

to sweep — *ˈstīt* pres 3 sg — Cf. Sgl. *astar-*, Shgh *zedār-* to sweep, Par *astar-* to rub, wipe away (and Oss *starın* to plaster, lick?)

ᵘstur Yzh, sh (*ᵘstūl* sh), *stuı* g, r, Mm, *sᵊtər*, °*ur* Z, *ustuı* B big, great — *zo ži to usˈtuı* Yzh I am bigger than you, *məu ˈvəıaı žə ˈtō ˈvəraγɛn ᵘsˈtūl* sh, *ᵘstur šūı yauγo* zh the river rose. — Av °*stūra-*, Psht *staı*, etc

sᵊlūr Z horned cattle. — Av *staora-*, etc (but Khow. lw *ˈstōr* horse < Prs)

ᵘsˈtuıo ˈguščo Yzh, *ᵘstuˈro°* sh, *stıo-oguščıko* g thumb — Cf *ᵘstur* V *naraŋgušč*

sᵊtrīˈšəm Z glue — Prs *sırīšım*.

ᵘstur-žoˈγo Ysh the evening star ('the large cloak'?).

ˈšăvde Yzh, p, *ˈsaudə* r, *ˈsōvdıγ* Mm large basket (lit) — Early lw, cf Prs. *sapad*, *saf°*, *sab°*, Or *sĕpt*, Arm *sapat*, Kalasha *savēd-*, *sohōl* But also Ar *safatun*, Syr *seftā*

ˈsuvdo Yzh, M, °*ˈdŏ* Ysh, g, r, u, *ˈsəvdd* Mg, *ˈsevda* (g), *ˈsı°* t, *ˈsı°* tı, *ˈsə°* Z shoulder — *do urγug* (*čəp*) *s°* Yu. — Av *supti-*, Sgl *sɜvδ*, etc

suvdıko Mm the end tip of a bow.

səˈwī Yg vegetable, *şauza* — Cf Pashai *sawī* grass (fr. Ir ?), Psht *sābə* a kind of grass, vegetables (q.v).

saˈwīr Yzh n. of a tree (said to be a Khow word)

suˈwār Y, *saˈwōr* Z horseman — *vo parīzātə suˈwār kəı* Yu he put the fairy on horseback, (*śko*) *yū yasp ıvazīr luydo s°* *šūı* the vizier's daughter mounted one horse. — Prs

suˈworum Yzh, °*əm* g, *suˈwōrum* sh, r gold. — Borr from older form of Kho *ˈsŏıum* (Capus '*sohoroum*') which has got its *-m* from *droxum* (cf Kurd. *zīw* 'silver' with *z-* from *zar*).

sᵊˈxauk Yzh smooth, slippery — V *suxuy-*

saxt Y, Mm hard, *səxt* Yr closed — Prs *saxt* < Av *θıaxta-* close, dense (not with Nyberg, Hilfsb d Phl, II, 200, from *sač-* to suit)

saxt(əıəm) Yzh loom(?).

sᵘxuˈy *sᵘxuˈī-m* Yzh, *sxuˈy-* *sxo um* sh, *sxī-m* r, *ˈsxuy-* Mm, *sxau-* *sxuy-* Z to slip, slide, *lišmīdan* — *sxīyəm* Yr pf — Related to or borr fr Prs. *šaxīdan* (Kho *šēxē* stumbling)

sâuze Yzh, *sauz* sh, *səvzə* g, *sauz, -s* Mm, tı, G, *savz* Z, *sōvz* green, *sâuz* Yzh blue. — Prs

savˈzī M(g) vegetable. — Prs — V *səˈwī*.

saˈyūrž Yzh, *šâyūrx̌* sh, *šaˈyūrš* r hawk — Kho *saˈyūrč/ǰ* (but Palola *šayūrž*) fr Ir.?

ˈsēzda Mg, *sī°* (g) thirteen — Prs

səˈzalyo Yzh, *sı°* sh tarantula

suˈzōn Mm, *sūˈzân* G hot. — Prs — V *garm, pıč*

səˈzīyo Yzh, sh, *so°* r, *ˈsıǰıa* M(g) jujube-tree — Prs *sınǰıd*, Khow *šınǰūr* (fr Ir ?), Psht '*sauzilleh*' (= **sanzıla?*), (Lumsden, Mission to Kandahar, p. 215)

Š, (Š)[1]

šâı Mm bridegroom. — Prs *šāh* V. *šābuk*

šū Yzh hedgehog (not found in Lutkoh) —Kho *šu(h)* hedgehog, (porcupine, Lor)

[1] Cf § 33.

šū, šuˈū Yzh, *šūˈū* sh, r, *šū* g, M(sh), *šūwı* (pl) m, *šūı* g, *šūw* Z horn — < **sı ū*, **srăw-*. Cf. Sgl *šōu*, Wkh. *šəu*, Par *šī*, Bal *srō*, Kurd. *strōh*, etc., Sak *ṣṣu*, Av *srū* Cf. also Psht *šhar*, Wanetsı *šukar*

šūı Y, Mm, t, (*šōı* Ysh), *šəy* Z, *šeʏ* G he went, he became (v. *oy-*). — Pret. 1 sg *dur luro pādo šōm* Ysh to day I have walked far, *šŏm* zh, r, g, *žə xōvən aŋga šuyəm*(!) r I woke, *šīam* Mm, t — 2 sg *tu šūıt-a?* Yzh have you gone? *wōs ke šūīt* sh now when you have gone, *tu žᵘkū šūˈī*(?) sh from where did you go? *kū kı tu šūyıt, zo asəm* p wherever you go, I shall come — 3 sg *šūı* Yzh, Mm, *č(š)ūı* Ysh didn't go, *šūı na Črˈtrayī* sh he went to Ch; *pazyō šūı* r it became clean, *šūy u čı ayoı* Mm he went and didn't come (back) — 1 pl *šom* Yzh — 2 pl *šof-a?* zh did you come? — 3 pl *šʊt, šət* Y, *šət nə šahaˈrɛn* u they went to town; *galaˈvānen ˈčīr ˈwule šʊt* u the cowherd got four wives, *xošān šʊt* sh they became happy. — Pf 1 sg. *šuyam* Yr, plupf. 1 sg *zo šuˈyum vīo* sh '*rafta būdım*', 3 sg *mʊn ˈwulo šılo*ˈ*xo šūı ˈvīo* sh '*zan ı mā lıč šuda būd*', 2 pl *ku šūyəf vīo* zh '*kujā rafta būdıd*' — Av. °*šuta-*, etc

ˈ*šābuk* Yzh, *šabok* B, *sābuk(a)*, (q v) Ysh bride, bridegroom — Khow *šăˈbok*, cf Prs *šāh* bridegroom.

šabparekılay Yr, *šırpəˈlaŋ* sh bat — Fr Prs *šabparak, šabpūı*, cf Orm *šawurkaı, šarwaıak*, Shgh. *šabgardak*, Par *šaukurak, šauparak*, Wkh *šaupaˈrak*, Sgl. °*ek*, etc With sh **šırpalanq* cf *ləˈvɛrzəɣa rūso, žıvdeˈraus*

ˈ*šābāš* Ysh hravo — Prs.

ščīnə, v *iščīn*.

ˈ*šadar* Yzh, *šʌdda* B servant. — Khow. *šadar*, Shına *ṣădăr*

šˈʲfe Yzh, ˈ*šıfə* sh, *šᵊfə* sh, g, °*ıy* Mm, *šfuı* g, t, *šfī* (g), tı, *šfi/əy* Z, *šφūy* G, *šefi* LSIm husband — *wos kə mən* ˈ*šıfᵊⁿ ayoˈī-va* sh ıf my husband come now, *to* ˈ*šıfien škāṛ* sh your husband sent it — < **fšuyaka-*, cf Av *fšuyant-*, v Par Voc s v. *xâ(ī)*

ˈ*šıfčiko* Yzh, °*čo* sh, Mm, *šıfˈča* g waterfall, *šīvča* (g) irrigation channel — Cf Prs. *šıftan* to trickle?

šefˈloč Z hoof — Cf Wkh *šılč*, Sgl *šolč* hoof, Prs *šapēl, šafal, šıpl* camel's hoof ∾ Ar *safilat?* The explanation suggested NTS, 5, 53 is hardly correct

šfīn (*r*) Yzh, sh, Mg, °*ın* Yg, *šᵊfın* r, *šfūn* Mm, *šᵊfīⁿ* tı, °*ūn* m. Z, *šφūn* G comb — Cf Sgl *afšūn*, Ishk *šofūn*, Kashan kohr *yōˈšēn*, Prs *šāna, čāna* (with *tš* < *fš*) < **fšāna-*, Psht *žmanj*, etc, Wanetsı *w(u)žənj*, Pashaı lw *weṣaˈnek*, Shgh. *veǎūj* V. *nuvāš-*

ˈ*šfīna* Yzh, ˈ*šfīno* Mg, (g), t, tı, *šfūna* m. instep — Cf. Hazara Prs (Jaghuridı from Dehı Zangı) *šāne-ı-pāı* instep, Bal *šānay* backbone, nape, Prs *šāna* shoulder Reg *raˈšan*, v s v

šıˈfŏn Yzh, g, *šf*° sh, r clay used for plastering of walls. — V *šıft-*.

šafˈšīyan Yzh, °ˈ*šıyaⁿ* sh, *šafˈšıyan* g, *šouˈšıyaⁿ* r armpit — Originally an obl. case? Cf. Prs. *šafš(a)*, branch, a hooked reed *šafšaf* a crooked branch? — V *tāˈhaš*

· *šıft-əm* (pret.?) Yzh to plaster a wall with clay. — Cf *šıfōn*, and poss.

Bal *šēfaγ* rod for applying collyrium to the eyes (v NTS, 5, 51), etc (with **xš ?*)

šaf'tal Yg, Mm, g lupine — Prs

šaf'tāle Yzh, sh, °ı g, °ōlū r, °âlū Mm peach — Prs.

'šıγıko Yp a plant resembling sorrel, *'šīıko* f Mm rhubarb, *rau* — V. *rīr*, *selxıko*.

ša'γur Mm, g, *šu°* (g) hedgehog (not known by the other informants) — Prob. a lw (note Mm *γ-'*), cf Sgl. *ša'γor*, Par., Prs dial *šuγur*

'šăhər Yzh, °ɛr, °ar sh, u, *šār* Z town. — *šūı tro š°* Ysh, *nə šāharen* u — Prs V. *Šāhar*

šu'ĭko Yzh, *'šūıko* sh, g collar-bone — < **srauša* 'protruding bone', cf Bal *srōš* elbow? (v Walde-Pok., I, 500) — V. *fīzyastı*, *pa'rayastı*

škōb- *škabəy* Z to lift up, raise — Cf. Sak. *ṣkam-* to raise, construct, Av. *skamb-*, v EVP, s v *āčawul*

šak'lām Mm dew. — Cf Sgl, Khow *šag'năm* from Prs. *šabnam* + Wkh, Ishk *šak* V *nəb*, *praž'γār*.

ıškɪ'rō Yzh, *šıkə'ro* g, °*e'ro* p, *šuku'ro* r, *ušču'ro* sh, *'škyuro* Mm, °*a* (g), *'škyura* t, °*'ra* G, *škyūra* M(g), *'škura*, *d* f Z, *šturo* B, *ıščuro* LSIy, *škır* m. — *nar škyur* Mg male camel. — < **uštuıā*, cf Av *uštra-*, etc Camels are not used in Chitral, and the Y forms with *šk* are prob. borr from or influenced by M — *šturo* B is a doubtful form. Cf G s v

'škŏr əm. *'škāṛ-əm* Y (*əškōr* y), *'škōr am* *škar-um* Mm, *šəkōr-* *šəkū/ōr-* Z, *škâr-* G to send (a thing) — *škōr* imper 2 sg, *yo 'vīra 'nā mən kōı škāṛ?* Ysh who sent me this burden? *kāγəz kəṛo*, *škāṛ-ən* sh he wrote a letter and sent it (to us?) — Cf. Sogd (')*škr-* to push, bring, Prs *šıkār* hunting, chazing

ıškūr Yu hunting, shooting — *no šīrɛn š° švt*, *no šīrɛn ıš° ke'nam!* — Fr Prs *šıkār*

šo'kor Yzh, sh sugar — Khow < Prs

škrafla G scorpion. This word was not known to any of my informants — Connection with Av *xrafstra-* as suggested NTS., 3, 298 is, of course, extremely doubtful (cf Prs *xastar* reptiles, insects?). But the assertion that *xrafstra-* should be identical in meaning with *spiš-* (Benveniste, Studia Indo-Iran, 244) is hardly borne out by the texts

škaṭ zh, *škyat* sh insipid, tasteless, Khow *škat* — The Khow word has not been recorded by Lor or myself

škyuı Mm, °ıy g, °ıy t, °ī tı, (g), *šx̌ıy* m Z neck, *škyuı* Mg neck of a horse — < **štaˣka-*, with very early contraction < **(u)šaδákahya-*, cf *'šıle??*

šalɛ Yzh, sh, °ɛ g, rice in the field. — Khow < Prs

šɛl Y (*šəl* r), *šāl* Mm, *šal* Z lame. — Prs *šal*

'šīle Yzh, *šə'le* sh, *šɪ'lə* g, r, *šılle* B, neck, *tre-šele* LSIy *del-tšlı* m on his neck — *drīo tra šılɛ* he threw it on his shoulder — Cf Sogd. *šδ("k)* neck, Av. *ušaδā-* name of a part of the back, *pušt-ı tēž?* V. *škyuı*.

šəlo Ysh, °*a* u, *šo* sh near, at, together with, *pēš-ı* — *šəlo 'won aı* Ysh '*ba pēš-ı ū buru*', *šəla daryāhan* u '*pēš-ı daryā*' Cf. Gramm § 218 — Prob. connected with *'šıle*

'šulo Yzh, sh rice and meat boiled

together — Cf Prs *šīla* rice-soup (< **šālya°* ?)

ša'lāku Yzh centipede(?), lizard(?), (not found in Lutkoh) — Kho *šalāk* lizard(?), grasshopper(?) (Lor)

šɪ'lex Yzh, *°ox* sh, g, B, *°āx* Mm, *°ax*, *sə'lēg'* Z naked, destitute — *mun zəmo'nakk ə^{u} mun wulo šilo'xo* (*f*) *šūɪ vīo* Ysh my child and my wife have become destitute, *šɪlaxɛ* pl — Cf Sgl, Wkh *šɪ'lax*, Shgh *šɪ'lak*

šǎm Y, *šōm* m. Mm, Z, *šâm* G evening — Prs V *xšēma*.

šam Ysh ripe — Cf. Bal *šam* moist?

šam- *šamd-* Yzh, g, sh, *'šom-* *šam'd-* Mm, *šōm-* *šēmd* Z, *šá'm-* G to drink — *yaɯo šamam* Yr, *ćāī šəmɪ* Ysh, *'šamem* zh, *čamɪəm* I don't drink, *šāmɛf-estɛ* sh you are drinking — Av *šam-*, cf Prs. *āšāmīdan*, Zaza *šım-* to drink, Psht. *šūmī* drinks (Yūsuf u Zulaixā, ed Qandahār, p. 157, l 12), Orm *šam-* to sip, (but *tar-*, Par *tēr-* to drink). *pā-*, *pɪba-*, in Sgl *pov-*, Wkh *pōv-*, Sak. *pā-*, **upa raɪz* Shgh *berēz-*, Yzgh *bɪraz-*, etc, *čaš-* Sogd. *čš-*, Psht. *cš-* (but Wan *yōz-* < *gādh* + *s*?), *x^{w}ar-* Prs *x^{w}urdan*, etc., Oss *nŭaz-*(?)

šam'šēr Mm, *°ɪr* Z, G sword — Prs V. *xogor*

šīn Ysh, in *čɪr mɪx̌ šīn* 'four days ago'.

'šɪno Yzh, sh, g, *'šu°* g vulva, *'šīno* Mm, *°ə* g, *°a* Z anus, *'šīne* Mtɪ podex, *šēna* G behind — Cf. Wkh. *ṣīn*, Sgl *šēn* podex, anus, Av. *sraoni-* hip, podex Cf also Wkh. s v *šūnj*

'šĭnjo Yzh, sh, *°'jo* g, *šun'jo* r, *šɪžno* Mm, *°ɛ* g, *°a* t, *'šɪžna* f Z needle — With assim of *s—ž* > *š—ž* from **s(a)u-čanī*, cf Niya Kharoshthi *sujna°*, Prs. *sōzan*, Kurd *šūžɪn*, E. Bal *šɪšīn*, Sgl *ə'štən*, Psht *stən*. *jn* > *nj* also in Khow. lw *šūnj* (v BSOS, VIII, 663), Wanetsi *sunzən*(?) — Prs. *sunjāq* pin, Oss *sɪnj* thorn, etc, is a different word — V *xar-šɪžn*

šɪ'namɪa (pl *šɪ'namī*) Yzh, *°'nāmə* sh, *°e* r, *°ɪ* (pl.?) p, u girl. — *loh šɪ'nāmɪī nāstɪ* sh two girls were sitting, *də čatīr loh šɪnāmɪ vɪet* u there were two girls in the tent. — Av *stɪ-nāman-* female sex (about animals). Cf Lhd *tremɪt*, Panj *tīmat*, etc woman < *strī mātrā*.

'šōnzda Mg, *šõz°* m sixteen — Prs

šuŋ'gā Yzh, sh corner of a house — Prob fr. Khow. *šuŋg* (of Ir origin?)

špāč Ysh, *'očəpoč* Mm, *špʌčɪn* B, *ɪspa*(?) p behind, after — *špāč na tō fsāī* Ysh he rose after you, *spač e'nān* zh *'pušt-e mā bɪyā'*(?) — **hača-pasčā*, cf Prs *sɪpas*, Wkh *cəbas* V *čpāč*, *vɪspač*

špač-kera Yzh hind quarters of animals, *špāš-kere* sh podex — V. *'pɛɪo*.

šār Yzh file (tool) — Khow.

šīɪ Yu lion — *no šīren 'škūr šut* they went to shoot the lion — Prs

šōr Yg (in *yu-'šōr*), B, *yū šor* LSIy, 100. — Khow V *sad*.

šarm Yzh, r shame, pudenda. — Prs. V *fšarm*.

še'rɪet Yu Islamic law — Ar-Prs

šur'vǎɪ Yzh, sh, g, *°ba* r, *°wā* Mm soup — Prs

'šešo Yp In *mamə š° do 'Warto da pežō* a word of unknown meaning, explained thus *'nām na dārad, hamtarī yak gap ast* (it is merely a word), *mā ba tu āšeq šudam'*(??)

'šēīša Yzh a kind of wild vegetable

growing in the hills — Lor compares Khow *šēi* a kind of mountain plant + *šʌx* (Shina *ša*) vegetable

ˈšīšo Yzh, *šiˈšo* sh glass, earthquake — Prs. *šīša* glass, bottle — V *zibiˈjɪm*

šuš Mm, *šuš* g, *šiš* (g), *šəš* Z lung — Prs. V *ˈpāpəs*

šiˈšoγo Yzh, °*iγo* r, *šoγo* zh, sh mirror, *šīšaˈga* G bottle — Cf *šīšo* V. *âiˈna*

šašˈkōt Mm podex — Cf *špačkere*, *ˈpɛro*

šīšpāzək Mg spleen (?), *šəšpaˈzok* Z belly. — Cf. Brahui *nīm-pāza* spleen (Ir. lw) — V *ninamāšče*, *ˈspəɪzə*

šašte Yzh hook, Khow *kauf*. — Cf Prs *šast* fish hook

ˈštī Mm, *šti* Z, *štē* LSIm what? — *tu ˈš° lōrī? tu ˈš° ˈyikuniy?* — < **č(i)sti* < *čisči* (cf Tedesco, Dialektologie, MO, 12, 212) But cf. Oss. *ˈisti*, *yesti?*

šāt Mm honey. — Ar.-Prs — V *aqiˈmīn*

šut Mm near. — V *nazdīk*, *qarīb*

šˈtāhan, *štāɛn* Yzh, *štahan* B below, under — *š° že māzān* below the table, *š° usˈtāim* I place it below. — *že* + Prs *tah*

šəta-žezikan Yr hamstring.

štanan polo Yg sole of the foot — *št°* adj from *šˈtāhan*

ˈšti va Mm, *əsti-va* (*š?*) t something — *na to ˈš° ˈdalum*, *əs° ˈavəram* — V *ˈšti*

šuv- Yzh, *šūvd* M(g), *šuv- šuvd* Z to suck — *č(š)ŭve* doesn't drink, *šuve* sucks, Yzh, *škyīn šūvd* M(g) — Cf Wkh *šap-* (Shaw), Par *šup kan-*, Oss *sábi* suckling.

šuˈvā- šu(v)uvd Yzh to suck (used about the mother)

ˈšuvazī Yp n. of a flower, forget-me not

šax Ysh n of a plant, *sičik* — Khow *šʌx* green vegetable (Lor)

ˈšāxo Yzh, g, °*xə* r, *ˈšâxo* Mm, *ˈšōxa* ti, Z, *šâx* G branch — *stūr š°* Yr a big branch — Prs

ˈšāxeq Yzh tinder — Prs. *šāxak* a small twig?

ˈšâxek i sar Mm temples — V *γuɪˈpako*, *poxaˈyak* Cf s v *ušk-maxiko*.

šōˈxōv M(t) stream divided into many branches — Prs *šāxāba*. V *baxšiγo*.

ˈšīyo Yzh, Mm, °*d* g, *ˈšīyo* Ysh, g, r, p, °*ˈya* G, *ˈšiya* Z female — < **strīyā-*. Cf Sgl *šəc*, Wkh. *strei*, Or *seterīj*, Psht *šəja* (q v), Oss *sil*, *sila* (with *l* from *nal* male)

ˈšayuk Mm cuckoo — V *kaˈkūk*

šāˈyīn Mm hawk — Prs *šāhīn*

šayoz Yzh, sh glacier — Khow

šīž Y, Mg, *šūš* Mm eagle (m and f), vulture (Yzh) — Cf Sgl *šūž* < **šāč-*.

šižo-ˈγun Yzh, Mm cotton-thread — V *ḍidanˈwo*, *paxtaˈī wirž*, *wušūles*

šižoγun žōγ Yzh, *šoγun-žōγ* sh woman's cloak

T

-t encl pron 2 sg — Cf § 205

tā Ysh, u until, in order that — *xšəˈvō tā mɪx̌* sh night and day, *waˈmən ˈmuzdurə ˈna mən dɛl*, *ˈtā zo oˈīm* give me my wages so that I may go, *ās tā luˈrōum* u. — Prs

tī-m loγoˈī-m Yzh, *tiˈī-m loˈγōi* sh, *təˈy-im loˈγoi* Mm, *tuw- luγay* Z to enter — *yâuγo tīm* (*loγoˈīm*) Yzh I bathe(d), *loˈγŏi do kyɛ̄i*, *tro kiyēf*, *da maˈžīt* sh, u, *dadrām tīm* = *d° šom* zh, *də kyayī tiīm* sh, *də kyoi təˈyim* Mm — *tī-* < **ati i*, cf Sgl *atiy*,

Sogd *tys-* (cf Pkr. *aicchati* passes on), Sar *dið*, Yzgh *diš-* (*dayd*), Khuri *tiom* I come But *loyoi* < ? + *gata-*

tu Yzh, sh, *tə* sh, u, Mm, Z, G thou. — Cf § 203 sq

tūr Mm, g, ti, *tūy* Z, G mulberry — Anc lw from Pis *tūt* Acc to Laufer, Sino-Ir. 582, *not* from Semit V *m²rɛč, tūt.*

tu'bŭr Yzh, *tə°, tam°* Z guitar, *rubāb, tambūr* — Borrowed, at different periods, fr. Prs

tu'bət Mm, g down of birds — Cf Sgl *tə'bət*, Sar *tibīt* down, Turk Prs *tibət* soft goat's hair.

'*tačiŋge* (pl.?) Yzh goat-skin shoes, used by the Kafirs — Khow '*tačiŋg* pubboos, footwrappers, Palola *thačiŋga.*

tā duni'ā Yu the lower world, *ta* Z under — Prs *tah* (in *tah xāna*, etc) Cf. *tahe alarsine, š'tāhan, tā'kaš*

tfə Yzh, *tfe* sh, *tuf* r, Mm, *təf* Yg, Mg, *tfōyə* Yg, *tə'fo* M(g), *tuf* G, *tuf-* Z saliva. — Prs Cf Shgh. *tuf*, etc

tfak Yzh, *tu'fək* r, *tu'fak* Mm, *tə°* Z, G gun, rifle. — *təfək da'ham* Yzh I shoot. — Prs — Wkh, Sgl. have the Turk word *miltiq*, Shgh etc the native *can* Cf BSOS, VIII, 659

tə'fōv- tə'fēvd Z to put fire to — V Z, s.v, and cf Par *tapēw-* to heat

'*təgo* Mm, *ta'qa* G, *taŋg* Z narrow — *taŋg* fr Prs, *təgo* may be genuine — V *taŋg, trok*

'*tūga* Z, °'*ga* G button, bud — Deriv < **tumga* < **tukma* suggested § 119 But probably < Prs *tuqa*. V *tukmo*

tag'bīr Yu plan, explanation — *na tag'bīren o'īm.* — Also Psht, Par, Khow, Ashk, Awromani *tag'bĭr* < Prs *tadbīr*

tīyo Yzh, p rope made of willow-bark (p used for fastening the handle of a spade, v Ill). — Cf Wkh *tik* willow, Prs *tāk* branch, tendril, vine, etc., Psht. *tāγa* elm or poplar

tuyd-əm tuy'dāy-əm Mp to shave, *tiu da* (?) B to cut — Cf. *tīž-* V *fxau, xrid-.*

'*tuγᵘm* Y (*tū°* g), *tūγm* Z grain, corn — Cf Prs *tuxm* etc, v Z s.v.

ta'he a'larsine Yzh threshold — Cf *tā dunia* V *sir*

ta'qio Yzh, r pillow, back of a chair, *taki'ya* Z pillow. — Ar-Prs *takya.* — V *vir'zane.*

'*tēiko* Yzh, '*ta°* g eye apple — Cf Bakht *tē, tī* eye, Par *tēč?*

to'ko Mm, *tōqa* Z alone — Cf Wkh *toko*, Sgl *tāke*, Rosh *tᵚqā*, Prs *tāqa.* — V *fkyiγigo*

tuk'mo Yzh button — Turk-Prs. V *tūga*

'*tukun um* Mm to chop up, hash. — Cf *tik-, kik-* Z to beat?

tā'kaš Mm, g, *tā-i-kaš* (g), '*taə kaš* Z armpit — Cf. *tā-dunia*, Prs *kaš* — V *šaf'šīyan*

tāl Yzh, sh, g, '*tōlo* r, °*a* m Mm, Z, *tá'la* G kettle — Sgl *tāl*, cf Kati *ṭōl*, Lhd *thālī* dish, metal vessel? Not to be compared with Shgh, etc *tōϑč* plate, tray (< **tāϑaka-* > Y **tĭžɛ*) as proposed by G

'*tāl im ta'lī m* Yp to whittle, *tōl'y tēl'y* Z to kill, slaughter. — '*tāləm vo pə'žō* I whittle the log, '*pāra pāra mēkunim*' — < **tard-*, v s v *pəlišč-*

te'la-um tu'lī-im Yzh, *təla-'ūm tūly-* sh,. *tə'lav-um* Mm, *telev-am* t, *telaw-*

telwīy- Z to seek, search for. — *gadā'ī t°* Ysh I beg, *rux'sat tūlī'yō* he took leave, '*talbist*', *či tələ'wā gadā'ī* don't beg, *šūi no tūlī'yān* '*ba gadāī talabistan raft*'. — Ar-Prs. *talabīdan*

'tɪla Yzh copper(!), *tɪ'lâ* Mm, *te°* g, *tillă* B, LSIm gold — Prs — The meaning 'copper', if correct, must be due to a recent adjustment caused by the introduction of Khow *sv'worum* 'gold' (LSIy gives *zer* 'gold') B has *loh* copper (< Khow)

tal'kān Yzh, sh dried mulberry flour. — Badakhshi Prs (not in lexx) But cf Prs *talxā* parched grain, pulverized and mixed up with water? — V. *čiryišče, kiṭo'rī, pušč*

tulis'mād Yzh flood, river in spate — Khow (O'Brien) *tisilmād* id, but acc to Lor. *tīlɪsmād* means 'many, a crowd (of men)'

telt Yzh, *tɛ°* sh, *te°* Mm, B old, shabby, tattered, *žəγd(?)* From Ar. Prs *tils* old, ancient, dirt of a garment?

talx Yzh, r, g, Mm, g, Z, *°l'əx* Ysh bitter — Prs

talx-karda'čī Yp dandelion. — *Prs ? Bailey suggests connection with Phl. (Bund) *kārda, kārtak* n of a flower, Pandanus (?) Cf Khow *trişpōy* dandelion Y *trɪšp* sour, acid

tāam Ysh food — *t°* *kʸet-isto* she is preparing food — Ar-Prs.

ta'mākū Yr tobacco — Ind fr. Prs

'tono Y, g, B, *ta'na* Z, *tan* G body, *tana* Mm stem of a tree — Prs *tan(a)*

tanou B rope — From Khow *tanau* (v BSOS. VIII, 664)? But cf Shgh. *tanōv* (Skold)

tandene'ū Yp threads connecting the wings of a spinning wheel (v Ill), Kho *tande'nī* — The Khow word is unknown elesewhere Cf Prs *tananda* a weaver's instrument, etc ?

'tandur Yzh, sh, *'tondəro* Mm, *°a* g, *təndə'ra* G thunder — Prs.

tən'dār (-l) Ysh thin

tan'drust Yzh, r, *tun°* sh, *təndu'r°* u well, in health — Prs

'tunuk Yzh, *t'i'nek* M(g) shallow, Khow *toŋk, tunkā* B thin — Prs *tunuk* (cf BSOS VIII, 670).

taŋg Mm, Z saddle girth. — Prs. — Cf. *təgo, trok*

təp'lāγa Yzh drum — Prs *tabla(k)*

tūi-pušky Mm dried mulberry-flour. — V. *pušč, talkān*

tro Ysh, r into, on, etc — *'šūi tro 'šāhai* Ysh he entered the town; *'nā tə trə 'lās kə'γum* I put it in your hand, *tro zɪl č āγoī* '*ba yād i mā na āyad*', *tra awā zγūstə* r he flies through the air Cf § 219 — Av. *tarō* and *antarə*? Cf. Parachi, *tar* (IIFL, I, § 101)

'târa Mm a single hair — *yū t°* — Prs

'tīro Y, *°a* Mg, *'tūro* Mm darkness, *°'ra* G dark. — Av. *taϑra-* (pl !). Cf EVP. s v *tōr*.[1]

'toru Yzh, g lower — *t°* *'pōršik* zh lower lip, *toruov-drai* g bedding, *kurpa* ('put-below').

tūr Z trap — Cf Wkh. *tor*, v. EVP. s.v *tōr*?[2]

tūr Yzh, p mountain-ash — Khow

trə'boda Yzh, *'pālə 'trɛbəno boda* g ankle, *trəbən ta lasboda* sh wrist. — But Prs. *tarband* means only 'a wet bandage'. V *boda, ušk'maxiko*

t'ərif Z *t'ərəft* Ysh, Z to steal — *'žiŋki'kī*

u'gah žə ašəra'fīəf yu t° Ysh the woman stole at once one of the gold coins — Cf. Av *trəfyāṯ*, Phl. *truftak* (v Reichelt, Av Elementarbuch, 61, Nyberg, JA, 1929, 293, Bailey, JRAS, 1933, 1004, Schaeder, Stud z antik Synkretismus, 216) Already in Av. *tṛ-* > *trə*, cf Ishk *tᵊruf-*, Shgh *cif-* with secondary *tr-* treated as ancient postvoc *ϑr* (*arai* 3, but *puc* son).

trok Yzh, sh saddle-girth — Kho *traŋg*, Wkh *trāŋg*, Shgh *te'raŋg* (v s v). — Cf

trok Yzh, *°g* g, r narrow, *troγo* B tight

trog-'weliko Yzh, *tro-wōlikə* sh irrigation rivulet running *across* a field — Prob from *trok* narrow, and not related to Or (Lentz) *tur-uēδ* Hochgraben, or to Psht *trai* small stream, mill-race (v. EVP s v).

tarγo Y (*to°* g), *tɛrgiko* Mm shed for goats and sheep, *aγēl-i māl*. — Cf. Bur. *tārk(h)* walled enclosure??

tɪrγ Yzh, r, *ti°* sh, *tīr'γo* Mm, *tər'γa* g, Z, *turγo* B sharp. — Av. *tiγra-*, cf. Kohrū, Keše *tīr*, etc.

trīk Yzh thing, matter — *cə'min t° astet?* '*či čīz ast?*'

'tarɪk Yzh poplar. — Turk. (but Khow. *terek* chenar). — V. *ra'mɛno*.

tīra'mâ Mm, g, t, *°ō* autumn — Prs. — V *pa'īz*

ta'rān Yzh, sh soft, wet, unfinished cheese, *tərɪngd* Z fresh, new — Cf. Prs *tar(r)* moist, fresh.

trušne Yzh, *°a* B, *tišno* Yr, *tižna* g thirsty — Yr, g fr. Prs, Yzh, B fr Khow. *truṣni* (Ir lw, cf. BSOS, VIII, 664). — V *kāk*, *zᵊ'γəriy*.

trɪšp Yzh, r, *trə°* sh, g, *trišpo* Mm, *°ɛ* g, *tᵉriš* (*tᵊrišpd* f.) Z *trišpo* B sour, acid, *trišp* B thirst(!) — Cf Sgl *tɛ'reš* (lw ?), Wkh *tᵉrešp*, Bal *trušp* Poss **tṛšpa* < **trpša-* (v. EVP. s.v *trīw-*), cf Russ *terpkiy* sour, acid (< **tṛpŭkŭ*), v Trautmann, Balt-Slav Wb, 325)

'trāxnik M(g), *teraxʹnok* Z spark — Z compares the group of words mentioned s v *cə'ṛox*

ta'rāzū Yzh, *tā°* sh scales, *Trāzū* g, n of a constellation, Libra — *t° a'vrɛ*, *mām də t°* Ysh bring the scales, I shall weigh — Prs

'trāž- Y *traγd-* Yzh, *trēži-'em* sh, *trē'jᵛē-m* r, *'trâǰ-* *traγd-* Mm, *tᵊ'rōnǰ-* *tᵊ'raγd-* t, *trōǰ* *trâγd* Z, *tᵊrâǰ-* G to bind, tie — *mlān trāžim* Yg, *'trēžγəm* pf; *mo 'adam 'γavo trež*, *mai 'ādame 'γavo 'tražet* zh, *tu na'ko va γavo traže?* — Prs *taranǰīdan* to tighten (v Z s v) (Cf Bailey, BSOS VIII, 138)

'tasa Yp copper tray — Ar-Prs *tās* goblet

tō i sar M top of the head — Cf Sgl *tå i sar*, Prs **tār-i-sar?* V. *'kāka*, *pxoyak*

taš'ko Yzh, *tə°* g, *to°* r, *ta°* sh, p, Mm adze. — Cf Prs. *tēša*, *taš*

tăt Y, *tōt* Mm, g, (g), Z, *tât* G father. — *ai tāt*, *na to tāt*, *yo kyɛi mən tāt kyɛi* Yr; *mō a'maf tāt* this is your father, *taten što* the father said — Sgl *tāt*, Wkh *tat*, cf. Z s v

tūt Yr mulberry — Prs. V. *mᵊrɛč*, *tūi*

'tūta Mt Adam's apple — Cf Prs *tūta* a sty on the eye-lid (orig 'swelling'?).

'tavdoγo Yzh, *tovdaga* Mt a tree with small berries, *tauda*, Khow *čilažum* (?) — Prs **tafta* is unknown in this sense

to'vūnyo Yzh, *'tovu°* sh, p box, chest. — Cf Prs *tabang(ū)*, Psht. *tawang* tray, wicker basket, chest. — V *sʌnduq*

tu'vor Yzh, sh, Mm, *to°* Yr, *tū'vər* g, *tə°* Z large axe — Cf Prs. *tabar*, etc

tuvɛr'zɪn Yzh battle axe — Prs *tabarzīn*. Kho *taparziŋ* is an early lw

tōvɪs'tōn Yr, *tōwɪ°* Z, *tâvɪ'stân* Mg summer — Prs V. *'wāɣo*.

'tīwanɪy Mm stirring-stick, *tēw-* *tēvd* Z to stir. — Z compares Ishk, Shgh *tēw* etc. to stir (but connection with Prs *tāftan* is improbable) *tēw-* < **tāwaya-* fr. IE **tew-*, cf. **twer-* (Walde-Pok, I, 749)

tux Yzh steam. — Khow. *tox*, cf. Sgl. *təxt'xē*.

taxta'bande Yp boarding enclosing the hearth, *°dī* Z fence — Prs.

tɪx̌ ɪm *'čāst-əm* Y (*tx̌-* g), *'čɪx̌-əm* *čāst-am* Mm, *čx̌-ɪm* *čōst am* t, *'čɪx̌-ɪm* *čost* (g), Z, *česta* B to fall. — *wos tx̌ɪm* Yg, *psāt tɪ'x̌ɪm* sh, *čīx̌t* 3 sg M(g) — < **hača-had-*, cf *nix̌-*, *čad-*.

'taya Yzh, g, r, *'tā ī* sh, *'tō ī* Mm, *'tō ika* g colt — Cf Sgl *ta'yāk*, Wkh *tōy*, Sar *tāē* — Turk.

ta'yār Ysh, *tē°* B ready, completed — *t° šūn*, *kəɣ*. — Ar-Prs.

'tāzo Yzh, g, *°a* sh, *'tāza* Mm, *tazyo* B well, in health — *pādšā t° šūn* Ysh, *to tat ta'z ō təndu'rust astɛt?* u — Prs

tīz Yzh quick, g sharp — *tīz as!* — Prs.

ta'žīa Yzh heron, Khow *manḍāy*

'tīž-əm *'təɣd-əm* M(g), *tēž-* *tuɣd* Z to cut, split. — Z compares Shgh. *tēx̌-* to shave (with *-x̌-* from the preter I), Rosh *tōw-*, Wkh. *təš-*, etc. (with which cf. also Sgl *tūl-*, Psht *tōžəl*, Oss *dasɪn* to shave) < Av. *taš-*. — But *tīž-* points to **tăčaya-*, **tăjaya*, cf. Oss *tajɪn* adze Acc. to Lidén fr. IE **teg-* — *tuɣd-* (q v.) to shave is based upon the past stem.

tažɪ'ān *čog'gō* Ysh a kind of pear. — Cf *tažīa?*

T

ţfo Yzh, *tīfo* g n. of a small bird which says "*ţif ţif*", Kho. *ţɪf* — Acc to Lor. Khow. *ţɪf* is a kind of hunting bird

ţok Yzh, *ţok* sh wild pear — Khow *ţōŋg*, cf. also Psht. *ţāŋgū* fruit resembling an apple A more recent lw. than *kyogo*, *čogo*, q v.

'ţakye Yzh n of a part of the plough

ţɪ'pe Ysh much — *boh ţɪ'pɛ dau'lɛt* — Kho *ţɪp* full.

Θ

ϑam LSIy come, *ϑamus* then — Very doubtful forms. *ϑ* is not found in any other Y word

V

-va a verbal particle denoting the conditional and the indef. pronoun. V. §§ 252, 210.

vo nota accusativi — Cf. V §§ 208, 215

'vīo Y, Mm, *viyā*, *°a* Z, *vī'ya* G he was. — *žū'wān v°*, *yū 'wulo v°*, *loh pūre vī'et* Ysh; *mun wulo šuloxo šūn vīo* my wife had become destitute, *'vīo yū â'dʌm*, *wo 'hâdamɛn lv luɣdi vī'at* Mm, *yū wīya vīo; mən uzīr lurvo*

vīem. Cf. §§ 225, 233, 250 — *vīı* as irrealis and cond. v § 253 sq. — Av. *būta-*, Wkh. *vıtk*, etc.

ˈ*vad-* ˈ*vǎst* Yzh, r, ˈ*vōnd-* *vost-* Mm, t to bind, to tie together (something broken), '*pēvand mēkınam*', to place loaves on the hearth to be baked (Mt) — *yau vastəm* Yr — Av. *band-*, cf Sgl, Wkh. *vānd-*, Shgh *vınd-*, etc — V. *trāž-*

veˈdō-um *veˈdī-am* M(g) to warm one's hands by the fire. — **upa-(han-)tap-*, with secondary preterite(??). Cf

vəˈdāy-əm *vəˈdayd-əm* Yzh, sh, *vıdayda* B to mix. — **abı-(han-)tak-*(??) Cf. Oss *andaɣın* to solder. Cf § 118.

vəlˈyo (*w*°) Yzh, sh, *w*° r, ˈ*valyo* Mm, °*a* (g), °*a* MFB, *walye* LSIm, *welyo* y, *būryo* (l) B up, above. — *vəlˈyo aˈım*, *wəlˈyō oˈyəm* Yzh, ˈ*valya aˈyam* M(g); *mən kyēı vəlˈyō asˈtet* Yzh my house is above, *šʊt valˈyō* Ysh '*raftan bālā*', *welˈyōo* '*bālā āmad*' — Av *ərəδwa-* + *kā* might result in Y **əlvyo*, *vəlyo*, but in Mm we should expect **vəlgo* (?)

vulˈyōr Yr, *wurˈyar* M(g) shoulder-blade, *wurˈyar* Mg, t, °*gar* m upper part of the back, between the shoulders, *wurgor* m Z spine. — Prob. < **wulˈgōr*. Cf Psht *wulaı* shoulder-blade.

ˈ*velıwo* Yzh, *veˈl*° sh lightning — Prob < **ɯelıvo* < **wı-daıpā-*, cf. Sogd. *wyδ'ynp'h* (Buddh.), *wydymp'* (Chr.) = **wıδēmbā*, Bartangi (Skold) *wᵉˈδebǰ* < **wıdaıpaka-*, Sar. (Bellew) *wadāfz* (*d* = *δ*?). Sak. *batava* f. acc to Konow < **wıtapā-*. — A root **daip-*, **dīp-* is unknown from Ir, but its existence is proved by the Sogd and Bart forms

vən Yzh, g, r, *van* sh main root, bottom, foot of anything. — Av *buna-*, Prs *bun*, etc.

vəˈn-ɪm: *vəˈd-em* Yzh, sh, *vən-· vət* u, ˈ*vın-ʊm* ˈ*vəd-ʊm* Mm, *vən-. vud*, *w*° Z to carry, bring, carry off (animate beings) — *vo wulo* (*və to wulo*) *vənem* Yu I bring a (your) wife, *vo* ˈ*mun vəˈna* '*marā bıgīr*', ˈ*pūra vəˈdem* Yzh I brought my son, *vo maɟa vɪˈdet šəlo pādšāan* sh they brought the man before the king, *žə pādˈšāan vo wuˈlo vət galavānen* u the cowherd took his wife away from the king, *vəˈdɛt* ˈ*sāro* sh '*burdan pāyān*', *vəˈdet* Mm '*burdī*', *vo wulo žəwən če vet kəne* Yu '*zan-ı-ūra na mētānī gırıftan*' — < **upa-nī-*, *upa-nīta-* (v § 118), cf Par *ēn-* *ânt-* < **ā-nī-*, and v Bloch, L'ındo aryen, p 44

vəˈnayaro Ysh, g, r, *vɪnɛˈyarıko* zh high hill, cliff, '*šāx-ı kalān*, Khow *zom* — *Talaš Mīr veˈnayaro* Yr — Cf. *vaŋ* and *yar*.

vaŋ Yzh, sh, g, *vən* r, *vanˈgʊ* Mm, *vānˈgʊa* g, *vanˈg'* Z, *vanǰ* G long — *wos van šūı* Ysh now he stretched himself — **baržn-*, cf. Av *barəzan-* (*barəšna-*), *barəšnu-* height, hill.

vraı Yzh, sh, r, u, B, *v(ə)rāı* Ysh, g, *vəˈrâī* Mm, °*ōı* g, t, tı, Z, °*ây* G, *vrōı* M(g) brother, cousin — *mən* ˈ*vəraı žə tō* ˈ*vərayɛn usˈtūr* Yzh my brother is bigger than yours, *aı vrāı*, *če xšıef-estɛ* sh o brothers, why are you weeping. — Av *brātar-*, cf Sgl. *vəˈrūδ*, Wkh *vəˈrıt* (also from the nom.).

ˈ*vrī-ım* *vrıˈr ʊm* Yzh, ˈ*vrī ım* *vɾˈr ʊm* (*ɾ*) sh, ˈ*vrī-ʌm* *vrɪˈl-ʊm* r, *vrī-m* *vɾl-əm* g, *vrīr-əm* *vrıšky-* Mm, t, G, *vəˈrīr-* *vəˈrīr-*, *vəˈrıšk-* Z, *vrıstča* B to

break. — *mən va skud vr̥ləm* Yg I broke the stick, *vr̥let* 3 pl., *vrīa* imper 2 sg, *mo ādam vrī, mai ādame vrīet* zh. — Orig *vrī- vrišky, vrišč* < **braiš- *brišta-*, cf. Sgl. *vrēl- vrēt*, Shgh. *vəraž-*, etc Cf. § 238.

var M(t), *vēr* LSIm time. — *yidir var fta wīnəm* I see you a second time. — Early lw. from Prs. *bār* < **wāra-?* But note the vowel V. § 58.

vᵊro Ysh after. — *ži mol v° 'az ī bād'* — Cf Av *aparəm* postea.

ˈvīra Yzh, sh, °*o* M(g), *ˈvū°*, *ˈvə°* Z burden. — *yo vīra kōi-kān?* whose is this burden? *wo ˈvira laˈγado da ˈkyɛi* Ysh he put the burden down in the house. — Av *bāra-*, Sgl *vūr*, Wkh *vīr*

viˈra-um Yzh *vĭˈrəvd-o* sh to load, '*bār kardan*'. — Cf. *ˈvīra*.

vūr Z light red — V Z s v., Bartholomae, Mir.Mund., VI, 5, and Goteborgs Hogskolas Årsskrift, 36, 3, 67

ˈvroč-um vrexč um(?) Yzh to roast — The forms are not clear *vroč-* (with *-č* from the imperative **vroč?* < **vrə(n)ǰ*) < **brinǰ-*, cf. Khow. lw *vrenǰē im*, Bal. *brijag*, Sak. *brījs-*, Psht *wrīt* (if < **brixta-*). But Wkh. *vareš-*, etc, v. EVP s v *wrīt*

vračoγa Yzh to that side, '*ūsun*' — Cf. *vᵊro* < *apara-* and v *mīr-čoγa*.

vrōf- vrŏft Y, *wurafs- wurafsōy* Z to fly — *vrōfe* 3 sg, *vrōfet* 3 pl — Z compares Shgh *wẹrafc-* to stand (cf Notes on Shgh s v. *wirūvd*) cf. Wkh. *wərəfs-* id, Yazgh. *urafs-* and v Bailey, Orient Stud in honour of C. E Pavry, 22 — Y **wr-* > *vr-?* Cf. *vərēm-*.

ˈvrīγo Y, °*ḋ* Mg, °*a* (g), °*a* t, °*go* m, *vᵊˈrīga* f Z, *vrēˈga* G eyebrows — *ˈvrīγe* pl Yp. — **brūkā-*, cf. Bakht *burg*, Oss. *arfig*, but Wkh *vᵊraw*, Sogd. *βr'wk*, Talish *bav* (**brăwa-?*), Sgl *vrīc*, Psht *wrūja* (< **brūčī-*), Shgh *vərūγ̌*, etc. (< **brūša-??*)

vorγ Yzh, u fruit. — *vo čīrief la pəṇəkaf la voiγen γurd* u he seized the apricots with the leaves and with the fruit (or foliage?) — Cf. Prs *bar*, etc., v Bailey, BSOS., 6, 73

vurγaˈk'ōndi M(g) n of a small shrub used as fuel. — Cf. *vəz-vurgo* s v. *zeviryo*

vərkʸaˈkʸe Yzh, sh, *vərka°* p a kind of cheese box, made from strips of willow bark — Khow. *wərkɛti* (*-ṭi?*) bark of willow or poplar used for making baskets (Lor).

vᵊrēm-. *vᵊrēmd* Z, to stand, *vrīnd-əm* Mm I am standing, *vᵊrīnd-əm* t I rose, *vrēnd əm* G I rise, *werema* LSIm stand (imper.) — **upa-rāmaya-*, cf *vrōf-?* Note Z *wurafś-* but *vᵊrēm-* with *v-*

vraimin Yr cousin(?). — Cf *min*.

vraipūr Ysh nephew, brother's son — Cf *vrai, pūr*.

ˈvrēri Mm, *vᵊˈrērəy* Z brother's son — < **brāϑryaka-*, cf. Av. *brātūirya-* V. EVP s.v. *wrārə*

ˈvrērigo Mm, *vᵊrēˈrīgḋ* Z brother's daughter. — < **brāϑr(i)yakā-* V *ˈvrēri*

vrīšum Mm, *ˈvrē°* Z, *vrēˈšəm* G silk — Prs, cf Psht. *wrēšm*, Shgh. *vᵊˈrēx̌um*, etc. V *fəršəˈme*

v°rut Yzh, *vᵘrūt* sh, *vrūtᵊ* g, *brūtᵊ* r, *brūt* Mm, (g), ti, *bᵊr°* g, t, Z, G mustache — *pa kaˈčīo ˈvrūtəf ˈdea* Ysh cut your mustaches with scissors.

— Prs., Y *vr-* points to early borrowing.

vrazi'dine Yzh pillow — Kho *wʌrzi'dīni* thick, round bolster for leaning against (Lor), in its turn fr Ir (cf BSOS VIII, 663)

'varzeɣo Yzh, *'varzəɣə* sh, r, *'vəzərɣo* g, *'vozᵊrgo* Mm, *'vŏzərɣa* g, (sh), *'wʌ̆zurga* f Z, °*ər'ga* G, *verzɣo* B wing, *'vərzəɣə* Yp the 'wings' of the spinning-wheel (v Ill.) — **bazrakā-* cf Khow. lw *wraz un*, Prs *bažīr*, and v. EVP. s v. *wazar*

vir'zane Yzh, g, *ur'z°* sh, *viz'nī* Mm, *və°* g, *vē°* m. ti, Z, *viž'nī* Mt pillow (filled with shavings of willow wood Yzh). — < **bṛzanaka-*, cf Khow lw *vraznī*, Sgl. *vōzd*, Wkh. *vōrz*, Bal. *barzī*, and v. Z s v — V. *vrazi'dine.*

vispač, v. *wačpāč.*

vīš- G to set (about the sun) — With orig. **w-* and with *š* from the past Cf Wkh *wīs-*, Yaghn. *vīs-* to set < **wi isa-*?

'višču Y, *'viškvo* Mm, °*a* g steep hillside, ravine, *'pušta, sasta'*, Khow *dahār.* — Cf Psht *uat* ravine, crevice, if = *wət* < **bišta-*

'vuza Mm, *'vizo* (g), *'vəzo* g, t, °*a* Z he-goat — Cf. EVP. s.v. *wuz* V. *fer'ɣāmə, nar'bəz*

vᵊ'zo Y, *'vuzo* Mm, *'viza* (g), *'vəza* g, t, Z, *wu'za* G she goat, Yzh, Mm also female ibex V *'vuza*

vez'b-um: vezbi-'īm Yzh to tighten, *wəzib- wəzivd* Z to press together — < **abi-zamb-*, cf. Av *zamb-* to crush, Wkh *vizam-* to rub to powder

vīzɣa Y, *vuzɣ* Mm, *vīzɣ* g, (g), t, *vīzx* ti the arm above the elbow, Yzh also calf of the leg, Yg, r arm below the elbow, *buzga* B muscle — Cf Av. *bāzu-*, Psht. *wōzai* shinbone, etc.

voz-'ɣūnəɣ Z goat's hair. — Cf. Psht. *wužɣwunē*, etc, v EVP s.v *wuz*

vᵊ'zān-em: vᵊ'zad-em Yzh, sh, *'vzān- 'vzad-* g, *'vzān- 'vzend-* r, *vᵊzân- vᵊ'zēd-* Mm, *vᵊzōn- vᵊzēnd-* t, *vzōn- vzē(n)d*, *w°* Z, *wzân-* G, *wizeda* B to know — *vᵊzīt* 3 sg , *zo Pârse vzānəm* Yg I know Persian, *zo dūr ágoya či wizidam* B I couldn't come to-day — Cf. Shgb. *w(ə)zūn-*, Sak *vaysān-* to recognize, etc , Sgl. *pəzīn-* V. Z s.v. **wi-*, *abi-* or *upa-zan-*?

vᵊ'zaw̆o Yzh womb, pregnant (animal), Kho. *garbīn* — < **upa-* or **apizaϑā-*, cf Av *aipī-zaϑa-* the future birth V *pezaw̆e, zaw̆ko.*

'vəzvurgo, v *ze'virɣo*

W

wo that, ille — V Gramm. § 208.

wo Ysh, Mm, *u* Mm, *u* Yu, Z and — Prs

wūi Y, Mm, Z, G, *wīy* Mt, *iwy* ti, *wī* g, *wī* (g), *wūix* (!) B wind. — *wūi kit(istə)* Yzh, g it is blowing — Av *vāta-* Cf *Wūi.*

wa-čpāč Ysh, *vispač* (*š*?) u back (adv.), *wešpač* LSly behind — *wo žiŋkiko v° šūi* Yu the woman went back — Cf *špāč.*

wa'čārum Ysh alms, *'gadāi'*. — *w° nāmən dəl* give me alms — Khow *wɛčhārəm*, etc (Lor)

wŏ̆dɣo Ysh, r separate, *judā.* — *wodɣo kenə̀m* sh I separate, *'xostə žə yo'wən wōdɣo šūi* r the husks were separated from the grain. — Perf. ptc. of *wār-.*

wāf-em waftem Yzh, *wâf-um wɛft-um* Mm, *ˈwōf-u/am wēft-e/am* t, (g), Z to weave — *waft* pres 3 sg, *wafto* pret. 3 sg Yzh. — Cf Prs *bāftan*, etc, Wkh. *ūf-*, Sgl *ǰf-*, **ub-* in Av **ubda-*, Psht. *ūdəl* to weave, *būda*, Prs *pūd* woof (**upa-ubda-*), Oss. *urd* warp, cham (< **ubdra-*, cf. Pashai *udrī* snare < Ir), Kurd *ūnīn* to weave; **wāp-* in Orosh *wo̯b* (Lentz) sheaf, Phl Psalter *w'py*.

wofˈšĭo Yzh, *wošťo* sh small wasp, *ˈwafšıyo* Mm, °*a* t, G, *ˈwāfšłye* M(sh), °*ıya* f. Z wasp. — V. NTS V, 45, s v Bal *gwabz*

*waha*ˈ*ray* Yzh hungry, *wāˈhrāk* sh, *waxrāx* B hunger, *ˈwoxrōgī* pl Mm, *ˈuaxrd* Z hungry. — *zo w°*, *tu w°-a?* Yzh, *maı ˈluydı nıˈāstat ˈwuro*, *w°* Mm the daughters were sitting there, hungry — Tomaschek (BB, 7, 205) suggests derivation from *wé-khorāk* 'without food'(?)

woˈǰou Yr span from thumb to little finger, *waˈžab* Mm span from thumb to forefinger. — Prs *waǰab*

woko Ysh, r there, '*uko*'. — *w° nīnomərə* Yr there is the spleen, *wokə cəs dārū vīo*, *woko cəs kīmat vīı* Ysh '*ūko čı dārū būd*, *ūko čı kīmat bâša*' — Taj.-Prs *ūko* + *wo*

wuˈl-um ˈwust-um Yzh to throw — *pa yaı wuˈlum*, *wuˈle* I throw, he throws a stone. — Cf Ishk *wēd-* to put, Feili Lur *bıstın* to throw, Siw Zaza *wıst* he threw, and cf. EVP. s v *wĭštəl* (*wuləm*) to throw, shoot.

ˈwolo Yzh, sh, *ˈwēlo* Mm, °*a* g, *ˈwēla* Z, *wēˈla* G large irrigation channel — Cf. Wkh. *wåδ*, and v. Z s v. and EVP s v *wāla* Cf *ˈwelıko*.

wuˈlaı Yzh, *u°* g, *ulaˈγō* r, *wəlıoˈγo* sh, *wuˈlōı* Mm open, *wıl-* Z to open — Cf. Skr *vi-dhā* to spread, diffuse? Cf *wulēyo*

ˈwulo Yzh, Mm, *wuˈlo* Ysh, u, *uˈlo* g, r, *ˈwula* M, g, t, *ˈwıla* (g), *ˈwvla* tı, *wəla* Z, *wuˈla* G, *ulo* B, *wula* LSIm wife. — Pl *wulı* Ysh, *ˈwule* u. *wo xoı wulo lıšć* Ysh he saw his own wife, *wo yoı ˈwule näm līˈo* he called his own wives, *no ˈāˈbelı ˈpūrəf ˈwulı avəzde* sh he brought wives for both his sons Cf. Av *vaδū-*, Sogd *wδw*, etc.

waly Yzh, *wālx* sh, *wâlu* Mm, *wāluı* LSIm feast, merriment, *walx* B marriage — If the originally meaning is 'wedding-feast' (cf Prs, etc. *sūr*, *tōı* 'feast' and 'wedding'), we may compare Av. (*upa-*)*vad-* to marry, v Sgl. *wōtuk*

wulˈγa Yzh, *wulˈγākə* (pl) sh, *wulˈγakə* r, *ˈwulˀga* Mm, *wulgʏıyə* g, *ˈwulgıγ* (g), *wulˈıˈγē* pl. t, *wĭlx*, pl *wĭlγe* tı kidney — **wɣdkā-* or *wɣϑkā-*, f < Av m. dual *vərəδka*, from which also Khorasani *bulk* (Houtum-Schindler), Prs. lex. "*pulk*", Ishk *gul.*, Kurd *gułć*, etc, Yazgh *wıδgaϑ* (Skold), Sak *bılga-* Orm. *yulkak*, Sgl *woḷk* may be derived from **wɣdk-* or **wɣtk-* — Oss. *urg* (and the Ir lws Syryan *vork*, Cheremiss *βarγə́*) with early loss of the dental, cf Jacobsohn, Arier u. Ugrofinnen, 220 — Prs *gurda* < **wɣtaka-*, cf. Bal *guṭṭaγ*, *-ıγ* with *ṭṭ* through IA influence? — **wɣdka-* scarcely from **wert-* (Marstrander IF. 20, 347, Charpentier, MO. 8, 109). — V. EVP. s v. *puštawarga* and cf Wkh *wałtk*, Sgl. *woḷk*

ˈweliko Yzh, *ˈwō°* sh, *wŏ̄°* r, g, *ˈwɛ̄°* Mm small irrigation channel Cf. *ˈwolo.*

wuˈlēyo Y, Mm, *°a* (g), *ˈwulēye* g, *wuˈlɛya* t, *ˈwuleya* Z span (from thumb to little finger). — Cf Shgh *wiˈδēδ*, Sgl. *wuˈδīt*, Wkh *wuˈlēt*, Sogd *wyδ't* ('foot' acc. to Benv, JA, 223, 221), formally < Av *vī dāti-* distribution, cf Skr *vi-dhā-* to spread Kati *velyōu* is possibly borr from Mj — In N Bal we should expect **giδāth*, but we find instead *girārth*, *gu°*. — V. *wojou.*

ˈwulyeγo Yzh, *wuˈlyēγo* sh, *wuˈlīγa* Mg n of a small shrub, '(*y*)*irγa*, *irγān*' Cf Av. *varəδā* shrub V Wkh. *yurγa.*

waīna LSIm (for) hunting — Cf. Av *vā(y)-* to chaze, hunt?

ˈwīn- *ˈlišč-* Y (sh also *ˈlišči-ʌm*), *ˈwīn-lɪšky-* Mm, (t), (g), *lišk* Z, *ləšky* G to see. — *wīnem*, 3 sg *wīt* Yzh, *wo xoi zəmonəf lɪšč* sh he saw his own children, *lišča va*, (v. § 252), *mən vətō liščim* g, *yū ādamen xūben lišč* u a man saw a dream, *wo xūben ku liščut* u where did you see that dream? *mʊn xūvən liščəγəm* r, *mʊn fta liškyim* M(t) — < Av *vaēna-dərəšta-* (v Z s v and G, p. 153), cf. Par *dhŏr*. — Mj.-Yd. belongs to the small group of Ir. dialects which has neither the western (incl Psht) type *bīn-* *dīd*, nor the north-eastern, Sgl., etc *wīn-* *wīnt* (Sogd. *wīt*). Cf in E Ir Sak *di-* *data-*, Par *buč̌h-* *dhuṛ*, Orm *ǰuš-*, *jun-* *dyē-k* (and Bal. *gind-dīt*, *dist*)

wiˈɛn-um. *wiˈɛt-um* Yzh, *wiˈēn-əm* *wiˈēt-əm* g, *wiˈen-am*: *wiˈet-am* Mt, (*yuwen-*) *wiˈyɛt-um* m to untie, loosen, '*yala mēkunim*'. — Cf. Skr *vi-tan-* to unfold, spread — V *yuˈwan-*.

wind, v. *wo*

wūṇ Yzh, sh, *wŭn* r, g, *wīŋg* Mm, g, (g) marmot, '*wunduk*'. — Cf. Sgl. *yūṇɛk*, Wkh *wīnek*, *wundek* (from Taj., Prs (dialect) *wanak*)

ˈwār əm *ˈwat-əm* Yzh, sh, *ˈwār-əm* *ˈwet-əm* Mm, *wetta* B to separate. — *wadˈγo*, *wodγo kenem* Yzh, sh I separate, '*ǰudā mēkunem*' — Cf Av *var-* to select, with secondary preterite (v § 238)? — Cf *wŏdγo*

wor Yzh, sh, *wōr* r, *war* g oath — *wor xorəm* zh, *war xorum* g I swear. — Av *varah-*, cf Phl. *var*, Orm *γwar*. V. *qasam*

ˈworu Yzh, *ˈwārə* g upper — *w°* *pŏršik* zh, g upper lip. — < **u(v)ar* < Av. *upara-*

ˈwūro f. Yr a large duck

ˈwarfo Yzh, r, *°ə* g, *ˈworfo* sh, Mm, g, *ˈwōrfe* ti, *ˈwârfa* f. Z, *°ˈfa* G snow — Av *vafra*, and Orm *γōšr* m, but Psht. *wāwra*, Zaza *váur* (Kurd.-Pers. Forsch III, IV, 170) and Saka *baura* f. (not Saka m as supposed by Konow, Saka Studies, 123), cf. § 177 Meillet's rejection of the derivation of *vafra-* from Skr. *vap-* (BSL, 35, CR. 26) is unfounded, cf. e g Palola *kir* 'snow' Skr. *kir-*

waˈriγo Yzh, *ˈwa°* sh rain. — Av. *vāra-*, Wkh *wūr*, Khow (lw) *wāru.*

ˈwōrγo, *°γiko* Yg, *ˈwarγiko* f. zh, *ˈworgiko* Mm, *ˈwərgika* f Z she-lamb, one year old, "worth one rupee" (*yak rupā šuda*) — < **warakā-* Cf Sgl. *wērak*. V. *wərˈya.*

wurγ Y (*wūrγ* g), Mg, (g), t, *wurg* m, Z, *wurx* M(sh), *wurk*, *wərg* G wolf. — Av. *vəhrka-*, cf Sgl *wərk*, Burushaski (lw) *urk*

wurˈɣar, v *vulˈɣōr*.

warɣiˈǰin M(g) n of a water-fowl, '*kālmirɣ*' (?) — But cf Wkh. s v '*kʌlmərɣ*

wōrɣiko, v *ɯōrɣo*

warˈwadɛn Yzh trouser-string — Prob < **war-vadɛn* < **warta-bandana-*, v s.v. *woɣo* Cf. Sgl *wəlˈvōš*

wārɯan Yg the Milky Way (?) V *ˈpado*.

wårˈwaɳe Yzh, *worˈwānə* sh, *wər°* r, *worˈwāne* g a kind of wild, uneatable berries Prob. a pl form.

wərˈya Yzh, *wo°* g, *woriˈā* r, *wʌˈre* (pl *wʌrɨˈān*) sh, *ˈwarē* Grammoph, *ˈworya* Mm, *wəryoɣo* g, *ˈwərəɣ* Z new-born male lamb. — Cf. *wōrɣo* and *narworya*, *prasɨˈlane wʌˈre*

wɨrž Yzh, r, Mt, *wīrž* Yzh, Mg, *wurž* m. Ysh, Mm, Z, *yūrž* Yg, *wūrž* G woollen thread — < **ɣɣ̄gzho-*, cf Sgl *wūrž*, Yazgh *wuž*, poss Bal *gužg* root (fibre). V EVP s.v. *wuža*

wāɽ (pl *ˈwāɽe*) Y, *wōr* Mm, g, (g) main roof-beam, '*tīr-e-kalān*'. — Cf Sgl. *wāḷ* **wartа-* dissim. from **wartra-* 'protection'? V *wǒɣo*

ˈwāɽo Y, *ˈwōro* Mm, °*a* t summer, *ˈwōra* M(g), °*e* ti early spring, '*awal-e-bahār*'. — < **wāhɣt* + *ā*, cf EVP. s.v. *woɣraɪ*, and Par Voc s v *ˈxâɽa*.

woɽ-um wušč-um Yzh to knit, *woˈɽ-əm wɨšˈč-əm* sh to weave (?), *war- wušk* Z to stretch the warp on the loom. — *wušče* he knitted — Cf. Av. *vart-* to turn? Oss *ɣaˈdart* (reel on) spinning wheel with dissim. < **wa(r)taθra-* (but cf Miller, Osset § 3, 2 l)?

ˈwǒɣo Y, *ˈwēro* Mm, *ˈwẹ̄ra* f. Z, °*ˈra* G trousers, *wero* B clothes — Cf. Sgl *wāl* trousers, Prs. *garda* leather breeches of a wrestler, Arm *vartik'* trousers (v. Nyberg, MO 25, 181), Orosh. *tar-wēg* belt, Psht. *ɲwāɽaɪ* belt of a pair of breeches, perhaps from Ir Kati *wīṭ*, Waig. *ōṭ* Kafir breeches — Av *var-* to cover.

ˈwoɣo Yzh, *ˈwargā* Z quail — V. Z s v and EVP. s.v *ɲwaɽaz* (de Morgan gives Psht *ourladza* = **(w)uraja*), Phl *vartak*, Prs. *wardīǰ*, *walaǰ*, etc, Brahui *bāɽū* from Ir.? Cf. Ishk. *wōrc*.

wos Y, *wəs* Z now, then. — *wos ˈišto ke* then he said, *to yār wos kū-ō?* where is your friend now? *wōs do sūɣ ōɣəm r 'āli da kuča mērum'*. — V EVP *ōs* (s v *ōsēdəl*), and cf. Pashkuli *'ws* now

ˈwoˈsa Yzh, *waˈsa* sh, *woˈso* r, *waˈsɨ* wide, broad, *wʌssa* B loose. — Cf Sgl *waˈsē* Cf Av. *vasō* (adv) unlimited, *Prs. bas?*

woˈsorwo, *wāˈsərwo* Yzh, *wa°* sh widow, unmarried woman, *wosoro* B widow(er). — Prob from Khow. *weˈsoru*, in its turn from Ir **βē-sar-* (cf Tomaschek, BB. 7, 199 and Morg BSOS, VIII, 670) V *bīwo*.

ˈwāst-əm: *usˈtā(y) im* Yzh, sh, *wustōy-əm* M(g), *wəst- wustōy* Z to place, leave behind — Pres 3 sg *wǎst*, pret 3 sg *usˈtāɪ 'mānd'*, *štāɛn usˈtāɪm* Yzh I put it below. — Av. *ava-stā-* to place, put.

wɨsˈto Y, *wīst* G, LSIm, but *bīst* Mm, g, (g), t, Z twenty. — Av. *vīsaiti*, cf. Sgl *wīšt*, Wkh. *wɨst*.

wuš Ysh, g, r, Mm, Z, *uš* Yzh, *ūš* B, *wɨš* Mt grass. — < Av. *vāstra-*, v EVP s.v. *wāšə* and cf. Sgl *(w)ūš*, Wkh *wɨš*

wūšč Yg morning, *wīšk* M(g) it dawns, '*rōz mēšawa*' — Cf.

wuškʸōi M(g) flew up, '*ba hawā raft*', *·uškʸây-am* Mm, *wušk'- wuškōy* Z to rise. — < **uštā-* < **ut-sthā-*, cf Par., Bal. *ušt-* to rise, Sogd. *'wšt-* (Benv. JA. 223, 177). — Cf. Av *uštăna-* vital force Skr. *utthāna-*, and v Turner, BSOS, 5, 131.

wuškuǰ- wuškuǰəy- Z to seek — < **uštunǰ-*, cf. Skr *tu(ñ)j-* strike, push, etc + *ut-*?

wuški-ostia Mm ankle, wrist. — Cf. *ušk-'maǯiko.*

wu'šūles Mm cotton thread — Cf. Wkh *wə'sai*, Ishk *wōsi* id. + *loso* (q v.)?

'wušĭyo Ysh, r *ušĭyo* zh, sh, *uši'yō* g hunger, hungry — *zo uši'yo kenem* zh I am hungry, *mo 'maṛa u° kit* this man is hungry, *wušĭyo kəṛ* sh he became hungry. — From **wṛsītā*(?), cf. Prs. *gurs*, etc.

wuši(y)adaγ Ysh, *ušiyadγ* zh, *ušʸōādiy* Mm, *(w)ušyåd(igå)* Z hungry, *(w)ušəy- (w)ušyåd-* Z to become hungry. — *no usiyādəm* Ysh I am not hungry, *zo wušiada'γ-əm* sh, *zo ušiyadγ-əm* zh I am hungry, *mo ādam uši'yade, mai adame uši'yadet* zh. — *wušiyad-* < **wṛsayanta-* 'hungering' > 'having become hungry'? *wušiyad-* used as a secondary verbal stem. Cf. §§ 248, 259

wo'xo Yzh, r, p, *'woxo* sh, *'woxə* g, *'wāxo* Mm, *°a* ti, *waxa* t, Z, *wå'xa* G root-fibre. — Cf Prs *bēx*, Psht. *wēx*, Shgh *wyaš*, etc. V. § 152

wa'xān Yzh tasteless — From Khow *wēxāl* < Ir. **βē-xʷāδ* (BSOS, VIII, 670)

'woxrogī, v. *waharaγ*.

waxš- Yzh to grow (about plants). — *woxše este* it is growing, *umēd asted ke mən yōu waxše* I hope that my barley will grow; *yōu wuxče* the barley grew(?). — Av *vaxš-*

'wīya m Y, Mm, Z, *°o* Mg, (g), t, ti long-leaved, wild willow. — *'yū 'wīya vī'o* Mm. — Av *vaēti-*, Ishk *wēd*, Sak *bī*, v. EVP. s v. *wala* — Cf. Oss. *u̯ēs*, *u̯īs* brushwood, scrub, Saka *bisu* bush, tree < **waitsa-* (but Skt *vetasa-*). — V. *a'wusto, čili'kyō*

woyoᵘma, v *yāmo.*

wu'zā-im Yzh, *u'zā im* g, *uzāiγ-əm* pf r to be tired; *u'zāy-əm u'zāyī-m* sh, *u'zāy-am* r, *wu'zây-am* Mm, *ūzaiya* B to be left behind. — *u'zēaγam* Ysh I am tired, *u'zāiγet* r you are tired — Cf Par. *ūzeh-* to be left behind, Oss. d. *izayun* to remain, Turf NW. *wyz'd* left, Av **ava-* (or *vi-*) *zaya-*. Cf. also Sgl. s v *fərīnd*

wuzi'ā-um. wuzi'ēvd-um Yzh, *wuzi'āv-ʌm*: *wuzi'avd-um* sh, *u'zīaw-* r, *uziaud-um* r, *wu'zōv-am* Mm, *wzōw- wzēvd* Z to extinguish, to blow out a fire — *yūr uziaudum* Yr I extinguished the fire, *zo va yūṛa u'zī-aum, yūṛa u'zīawa!* r — Cf. Yazg. *ūzīw- ūzōt* intr, *ū'zau-ū'zawd-* tr, v *wuzγo*, and cf Z s.v — Z compares Prs *wazīdan* to blow, but cf. Turf NW *wzwd* (Mir Man III, 64), Saka *buysu-* to extinguish.

wāzd Yzh, sh, *wazda* r, *waz* g, *wōzd* Mm, g fat (raw, of a recently killed animal) — V EVP s v *wāzda*, and cf Sgl. *wōst*, etc, Wanchi *waz* (Lentz), Yazgh. *wūžd* (Skold), and from W.Ir. Zaza *vazd* tallow, Kurd *baz.* — Cf. Charpentier, KZ, 46, 25

wŭz'dum wŭz'dā im Yzh, sh, *ūzd-əm ūzda'ī-m* g, *'wuzn-* Mm, t, (g). *wu'znāy-* m, *wūzn-*. *wuznōy* Z, *wūzn-* G to

wash (hands and clothes) — *wuzˈde* 3 sg Yzh, *last ūzdəm* g — Cf. Wkh *wuzd* and v s v. *zᵊnay-*.

ˈ*wuzyo* Ysh extinguished — *yūɻ w°* *šūr* '*āteš murd*' — Perf ptc of **wuz-*, intr of *wuzīā-*.

waˈzīr Yu vizier. — *yū wazīr luydo* a vizier's daughter. — Prs

wuˈzīr Y, Mm, t, (g), *uˈzīr B*, *wuˈzir Z* yesterday — Cf Zaza *vazēr*, *wizyērı* yesterday. Acc. to Tomaschek, BB 7, p 196 from **zyō* + *ayar*, but prob < Av. *uzayara* (= *uzīrah-*) afternoon, cf Oss *ızar* id ? V *ızīko* and Sgl *wəcəˈrīn*.

ˈ*wǎzıya* M(g) a large kind of pine, resin, ˈ*wayıyo* m pine.

ˈ*wɛžnu* Yzh garlic — Khow *wəẓˈnū* .

X

ˈ*xā-ım* ˈ*xāst-əm* Yzh to thresh. — *xosto xāım*. — Cf. Sgl *xūy- xūıð*, Or *xay-xūst*, to thresh, Bakht. *axū* threshing, W.Oss *xvayun*, E Oss *xoın* to crush with one's feet, *ar-xoın* to thresh < **xwah*, Saka *hvad-* to crush, Av. *x*vasta-* threshed (v. Bartholomae, Mir. Mund. II, 27 sq, who wrongly compares O Engl. *swaðu* trodden path).

ˈ*xıo* Yzh (with post-velar x) a fruit-hearing shrub growing in the hills (*dar kōh ast, mēwa dārad*).

xıˈāban Yu, in the Prs formula *x° bar x°*, *bıˈāban bar bıˈāban* — Prs *xıyābān* flower-bed.

xūbun, v. *xōvun*

ˈ*xabar* Ysh, n news, information. — *x° lārəm* '*šunīdam*'; *x° kəɾ no ādamᵊf* he proclaimed to the people, *to doōf x° češ-ā?* don't you know anything about them? *zo x° yuˈrum* I get news about s t — Ar.-Prs

xaˈčīr Yzh, *ka°* g mule. — Turkı *qačır*, Psht *qačara*, Bal. *khačar*, etc, but Prs *qātır*

xəˈdā(ı) Ysh, *xu°* LSI God. — *ba nām-ı-x°*, *xəˈdāıyɛn* ˈ*bandɛ* the slave of God, *a x°* oh God. — Prs

xudˈba Yzh, °*ō* sh wedding. — Ar.-Prs *xutba* sermon, *xitbat* asking in marriage.

ˈ*xādem* Yzh, ˈ*xâdəm* sh baker, or distributor of food at a feast (*baxš mēkına da tūı*). — Ar.-Prs. *xādım* servant.

xɛdıˈya Yzh play, game (Khow *ištuk*), *xʌdıya* B to play. — Inf of *xoᵘd-*

xoᵘd-em- Yzh, ˈ*xod-əm* sh, ˈ*xwod-əm* g, ˈ*xōd-əm* r *xadī-m* Y, ˈ*xad am xəˈdīy-am* Mm, t, *xəˈd-ām* (t), *xâd- xâdıy* Z, *xad- xadīˈya* G to laugh — Pres. 3 sg *xīt* Yzh — Cf Prs *xandīdan*, Sgl. *xānd-*, Wkh. *kānd-*, and in Kafiri Ashk *kōn-*, Kati *kan-*, etc

xǎf Y, *xaf* Mm, Z scum, foam — Cf Sak. *khava*, Sgl. *xōf*, Wkh. *xep*, Shgh. *xīf* (lw, but *šāf* 'drivel' is genuine), Oss. *xaf* 'pus', Prs *kaf*, v Z s v

ˈ*xof-əm* Y *xoˈfāı-m*, ˈ*xıft-əm* zh, ˈ*xɪft-əm* sh, r, *xēft əm* g, *xaf-am xɪft-am* Mm, *xɛf-əm* (g), ˈ*xof-am* (t), *xıfta* B to cough — *xofəm-ste* Yg. — Cf Sgl *xōfuk*, Prs *xafa*, *xufa*, Bakht. *kufa-*, Par *khūf-*, Khow. (lw.) *kap-*, Oss *xufın*.

xᵒfuı Mm, *xᵊfəı* Z, *xāpuı* Yzh congh. — ˈ*xāpuı* ˈ*dɪfte* it stuck to me(?), '*čāšpīda kat-ı-mā*' (?) — V. *xof-*

xafaˈbande Ysh tight-fitting necklace. — *Prs., cf. *xafā* strangling, choking

ˈ*xafs* ˈ*xǎvd* Yzh, u, *xāfs- xōvd-* M(g),

xafs- *xāvd* Z to descend, '*xambīdım*', Khow. *xwamıman*. — *da yū šăhər xavd(ət)* he (they) alighted in a town (*dar yak šahr xambīdan*). — Cf Z s v, and Sgl. *xav-*, Sar *x̌āvs-*, Wkh. *x̌am-*, etc. — Ir **xa(m)b/p-* to bend, curve (Prs *x̧am(b)* crooked, dome, etc, *xamēz* slightly curved, *xabīdan* to be crooked, etc), and *čamb/p-* (Prs *čam* crooked, *čambar* circle, *čafta* vaulted, curved, etc) V. *xap-*

ˈ*xuftan* Yzh, sh evening — Prs

xuˈgor Y, *kugor* B sword — From Khow. *khuŋˈgōr*, etc, in its turn from Ir, cf Sogd *xnγr* — V. BSOS, VIII, p 668

ˈ*xūγo* Yzh, g, r, *xūγıko* sh, ˈ*xūgo* Mm, *xūˈγa* g, ˈ*xūga* f. Z, *xūˈga* G (acc to Junker with unvoiced *g*) spring, fountain — Cf. Wkh *kık*, Orm. *xākɔ*, Av *xå*. V *Xūγıko*

ˈ*xākı* Yzh, u earthen, greyish green, earthcoloured, *xáˈkī* G grey. — *banda-ı-xākı* a human being — Prs.

ˈ*xōkova* Mm first watering of the fields. — Cf Shgh *xâkâv* — Prs **xāk-āba*?

xaˈlōu Mm, g, °*ōw* Z wet. — Prs *xalāb* water mixed with mud

xāl Ysh (not zh) taste. — From Khow *xāl*, in its turn from an Ir dialect with *l*, cf. Prs *xıwāz*, etc V BSOS, VIII, p 670 — V *maza*

ˈ*xāle*, *-ə* Y empty. — Ar.-Prs.

xıˈāle Yp thought — Ar.-Prs

x̌ŭl Y, *xaˈla* G perspiration — Cf Wkh. *x̌ıl*, Sar *x̌aıð*, Yazgh *x̌wīð* (Skold), Khow. (lw) *xēl*, and EVP s v *xwala*.

ˈ*xūlo* Yzh, Mm, ˈ*xulo* Ysh, ˈ*xūla* f Z, °ˈ*la* G embroidered cap. — Cf Psht. *xōl*, Prs. *xōī*, etc., Georg lw. *khudı* cap.

xalˈfān Yzh, *xalıˈfān* sh, °*ōn* Mm large skin bag for keeping flour, ˈ*xalfuan* Z large goat-skin bag for crossing a river. — If genuine, poss. from **xarθβān* < **xwarθa-pāna-* 'food-keeper' Z compares Roshan *kˈalwōr*, etc, but this is not possible

xəˈlă̄rγo Yzh, sh, g wet clay, used for building walls, mud, bog. — Cf Prs. *xard* black, viscous clay (with dial *rd* < *rd*?), Shgh. *šarθ*, *šartk* wet clay V. *Xəlaryaı*

xaˈlās Ysh, u finished — *x*° *kəˈret* they finished it, *x*° *šūı* (the work) was finished, *žıŋkıko x*° *šūı* the woman got rid of them. — Ar.-Prs.

ˈ*xulxadī* Yp nettle. — Cf. *x̌ŭl*?

x̌ăm Y, *xōm* Mm, g, Z raw — Prs

xōᵃn- *xōᵃt-* Yzh, *xʷōŋ-* ˈ*xʷōt-* g, ˈ*xōn* ˈ*xōt-* sh, r, ˈ*xan-* ˈ*xat-* Mt, ˈ*xar-am* ˈ*xat-ʊm* m, ˈ*xar-aᵐ* ˈ*xət-aᵐ* (g) to buy — Pres 3 sg *xīt*, 1 pl. *max xōˈnam* Ysh, 3 pl. *xōᵃnɛt*, Pret 3 sg. *xot* zh. — *xar-* from Prs, *xōn-*, etc prob. from **xarn-* (with secondary *rn*, cf. § 133) < **xran-*, cf Sgl *xərn-*, Oss *alxan-* < **xran-* (scarcely **xrĭn-*) The explanation of the *-a-* is doubtful. Cf also Orm *šrın*, Zaza *herın-*, Tnrf. Phl, Sogd *xrīn-*, and v Bartholomae, ZII, 4, 177 sqq. — *xōt-* < *xōn-* + *t*.

xun Yzh, g, r, Mm, g, t, B, *xo̧n* Ysh, *x̌ŏn* m Z raven. — Cf Sgl *xarn*, Yazgh. *xworn*, Wkh (lw.?) *x̌un* V Notes on Shgh s.v. *xūrn* < **h(u)-warana-* or **k(u)-warana-* (cf Nep. *kupaŋkhi* crow). Cf. also Ostyak *varŋaı'* crow, etc. (v. Jacobsohn. Arier u Ugrofinnen, 36)?

ˈ*xūno* Yp lid of a wooden trough. —

Cf. Prs. *xwān* covered table, spacious tray.

xana'daro Yzh, sh professional female baker — Prs *xānadār* house-keeper

xap Yzh, u silence — *xap ken* zh be silent, *wo xap kəɣ* he kept silence, *mo xap čī kīt*$^{?}$ why is he silent (*xaba čī mēkına*)? — Prs, cf Sgl *xap*

xap- (*xab-*?) Yu to fell — *amboh pēžə xap* fell much timber, '*bıxambān*' — < **xamb-*, cf *xafs.*

xāpıı, v *x°fıı.*

'*xoro* f Y (*xō°* g), Mm, '*xərd* g, '*xara* Z, *xa'ra* G donkey — Av *xara-*, cf. Sgl *xōr*, Wkh *xūr*, etc Reg. the genus, v. § 179

'*xo^{a}r-* Yzh, '*xur-* sh, *xu'r-əm* r, *xor-um* g '*xu'ɣ-ım*, *-əm* Y, '*xūr-um xu'r-ām* Mm, '*xar-am xū'r-ām* t, '*xōr ım* (g), *xaı-* Z, G. *xur-* Z to eat, *xorovda* B to feed — *mo* '*adam na'ɣan* '*xut* Yzh this man eats bread, *va mun xut* u, *mōx na'ɣan xu'rəm* sh, *xorɛf-este* you are eating, *yo ādam* (*mən pūrɛn*) *naɣan xu'ɣo* sh this man (my son) ate bread, *xu'ɣɛl* you ate, *tə na'ɣɛn xuɣɣeta*$^{?}$ sh have you eaten bread? *no xu'ɣān na'ɣɛn češ* sh there is no bread to eat — Av *x^{v}ar-*, cf Sgl. *xwār-*, etc.

'*xurı* Mm itching. — Cf. Sgl. *xūr-*, *xurūš*, Prs *xār* V. '*loxe*, *xārıše.*

xu'rī Mm, '*xūrəya* Z sister's son — **hwahrıya-*, cf. Sgl *xīr*, Wkh. *xarıyōn*, Shgh *xēr*, v. EVP. s v *xōr*^{1}. V *nə'wīsa*, *vraı'pūr.*

xa'râb Mm lean. — Cf Sgl. *xarāl*(*ɛ*), Wkh *xarâb* < Ar.-Prs. *xarāb* bad (cf. also Skold, Mater, p 89, n. 215 a) On the other hand Prs. *lāɣir* 'lean' has acquired the meaning 'bad' in several Ir. dialects, and some Ir words for 'good' originally mean 'fat, stout'

xar'bəza Yzh, °o r, °*bûzo* g, °*bū'za* G melon — Prs

'*xırd-em* '*xrıst-em* Yzh, *xır'd-ʌm xə'rıst-əm* sh, r, '*xərd-əm* '*xrıst-əm* g, '*xred-əm* '*xrestəm* Mm to shave, scratch, *xrıd-*. *xrıst* Z to comb, scratch — '*xɛrdım* Yzh I scratch myself, '*xrrde* 3 sg., *wu'zīr va yāržo xrıstəɣəm* g I have shaved my beard yesterday. — **xrınt-* **xrısta-* (cf § 227), through contamination of **kɣt-* and **xrı-* (v EVP. s v *xrıyəl*)? V *fxau*, *tuɣd*

xu'rıgo Mm, °*ā* Z sister's daughter < **hwahrıyakā-*, cf *vrērıgo* and v. *xurī*

xar'gūš Mm, g, (g), t, (sh), Z hare. — Prs V *sīɣ*

'*xĭrɣo* Y, '*xīrgo* Mm, °*ɣa* g, °'*ga* G, *xə'īrga* f Z water-mill. — *xırɣo ya'gyīm* Ysh '*šakīdım*' — Cf. Sgl. *xu'šārı*, Wkh *xə'dōrg*, Z s.v, and Notes on Shgh. s.v. *xe'dârǰ* With **hwatārakā-* 'self-grinder', cf. Bal *watās* 'self-fire' = pistol.

xŏr'ɣū Yzh, g, °*ɣūı* r a bird resembling a dove, but larger, Khow *gyux* (?) — Can the name mean 'donkey-eared', cf. Prs. *xargōš* hare, etc ?

xır'ɣar, v. s v *xursago*

xu'rāk Ysh food. — *ɣurd x°* *no xu'ɣān* she bought food to eat. — Prs

xu'rom Yzh, p, *xu'rum* r, *xu'ram* Mm, *xı'ram* (g) threshing floor — *xosto lɣadəm da xu'rum* Yr I threw the straw on the threshing-floor, *x°* *dᵘrōım* M(g) I threshed. — Cf. Sgl *xōr'mōn*, Wkh *čɛ'rām*, *čıramn* (NB *č-*!), Sar *šurum*, Orosh *šĭ'rum*, Shgh. *xəlan'jak*

(lw < **xəram-jak?*), Par *kha'mŏr* (< **xamarn* < **xraman*), Orm. *šʳamənd*, *xarmanǰâī* (lw.), Prs *xırman(gāh)*, (cf also Bal *khurmānī*, Brahui *xurrum* grain-pit). Prob from *xram* = Skr. *kram-* to step, tread, etc, cf Khow *krom-*, Kati *kr'am-* to thresh (cf Psht *γō bal* < **gā(u)-pada-* threshing), but with various phonetic aberrations

xuıom-'fīa Yzh, sh winnowing-stick.

'xurmuγo Yzh, °*'muγo* sh, *'xurmoγo* g, *xurdıko* Mm pea (Taj. *məǰık*, prob = *mušung* Pisum sativum), but acc to Yzh = *patek*, Lathyrus sativus — Prs. *xurd* + *muγo*, q v.?

'xırman-ı-bī'bāt Yu (in Prs. formula) threshing-floor

xīr-pul Yzh bare-footed. — Cf. Prs *xīr* bare-faced, impudent, etc., Brahui *xēr* open gravelly ground, and *polo*.

xar-pə'laŋg Mm a kind of leopard. — *Prs ?

xar'pūst Yzh a white mushroom, Bad. Prs. *pu'fuk* — Prs **xar-pōst* on account of the greyish colour? V. *pᵘfānek*.

xərs Mm, *xurs* g, *xırs* (g), t, (sh), *xərs*, *xors* Z bear. — Prs V *yarš*

'xōrıs M(t) moraine, heap of stones, (g) pebbles, '*xāk*'; ti pebbles, sand. — Cf. Prs *xār(ă)* a hard stone, but *-ıs?*

xu'rūso Yzh n. of an animal resembling a fox, but larger, which attacks ibex'es, Cyon Alpinus Pallas? — < **xrausā-* 'crying' (Prs. *xurōs*, *xurōh* cock), cf Sgl. *xrēsag*

xursa'go Yzh, *xırsa'go* Mm, °*gə* g, *xır'γar* Yr millstone — Cf. *xĭrγo* and **sago* (= Prs *sang*), *γar*, cf Wkh *xədōrg'γ̌ar*, °*bort*, Par. *xēra'gır*, (but Oss. *gar-guroine* 'stone quern', hand-mill)

'xārıše Yzh itching — Prs. V *xurı*.

xerıšče Yzh, *xə*° sh, *xərščə* r, *xeščə* g, *xrıš'kyıy* Mm name of a small tree growing in the hills, whose wood is used for making axe-handles, '*xarıšta*', *xə'rısta* M(t) tamarisk. — But Prs *xarıšta* an arched roof, etc.

xaršıžn M packing-needle. — Acc to Steingass *xar* — (e g. in *xar amrūd*) denotes the largest or coarsest of its kind Cf *šınǰo* and v *juāl-'dūz*.

'xarvo Yzh hut on a mountain pasture, Norw. "seter".

xa'ṛaŋ Yzh mattress — Khow. *xa'lāŋg* mattress, Sar. '*khavung*' (Bellow) bedding?

'xōısk Mm small anvil (?), *'xōyısk* Z sledge-hammer. — Cf Prs *xāyısk*, Wkh *xeyısk*, etc sledge-hammer

xᵊs'mānek Yzh, r, and Burbunu (acc to p), *səx'mānek* Yp, *sᵊx'mān* g pellet-bow. — Prob < **saŋgk(a)mānak*, cf Wkh *səm'bōnak* < **saŋbānak* < **saŋ(k)mānak* V. § 137

xıs'mat Ysh service, work — *mən mın x*° *kəṛum* I have done so much service (work). — Ar-Prs

xᵘ'sur Yzh, sh, Mm, *xu'sur* Yr, *xᵘ'sər* g, *xᵘ'sır* Mg, *xu'sur* Z father-in-law, husband's brother. — Genuine, or from Prs ? Cf. Sgl. *xʊ'sər*, Wkh. *xᵊ'sər*, *x̌ūrs* V. *yūı*.

xᵊsərbᵊ'rō Yr wife's brother — Cf Sgl *xusərbə'rē*, Par *xasur'bīra*, Prs. *xusar-pūra*, Brahui (lw) *xāspar* < **xᵛasura-puϑra-*. V *rōwun*

'xāste Yzh, °*tı* p straw, '*kāh*', Khow. *tuš* — Cf. *'xosto*

'xısto Yzh, °*tō* sh unbaked dough. —

ˈ*xısta kenem* zh I knead. — Borr from Khow ˈ*xʌsta* unbaked, leavened dough (Ir lw.)? Cf Sgl *xēste* bread, Prs. *xāsta* risen, leavened (reg the vowel cf. Taj. *xēst* = Prs *xāst*). — Wazırı *xıšt* kneaded, Or *axĭx̆-* *axĭx̆t* to knead, *axēx̆č* dough, *xōx̆č* fresh dough (and Wkh *x̆eč* bread?) can scarcely be derived from **xēšta-* (v. Henning, ZII. 9, 179) on account of the meaning Cf., perhaps, Av *hvaršta-* well belaboured, which would also explain Or. *x-* instead of *š-*

ˈ*xosto* Yzh, r grain — *xosto x̆āım* zh I thresh, *x°* *lyadəm da xurum* r I put the grain on the threshing floor — Cf *xā-*, Av. *x˅asta-* threshed

ˈ*xusto* (f ?), Yzh, *xŭst* sh, r, g, B wet. — Cf. Wkh. *x̆ašč*, *xaıč*, Sar *x̆ăst*, Shgh *xest*, Psht *xušt* With dissim from Av. *xšusta-* liquid, moist, Sak. *kṣusta*, etc. serum (Bailey).

ˈ*xšī-ım* ˈ*xšī-ım* Yzh, *xᵊˈšī-m* *xᵊˈšī-m* g, *xᵊšī-ˈ'em* *xᵊšī-m* r, *xšĭy-em* *xšı-ˈīm* (or *xšīo* *kəɣum*) sh, ˈ*xšĭy-am* Mm, *xšı-ˈām* (t), *xšĭy-* *xᵊšʸy* Z, *xšĭy əm* G, *xšıya* Þ to weep. — Pres 1 pl *xšĭyem-esto*, 2 pl. *xšīəf-este*, 3 pl *xšıˈyet-ste* Ysh — Z compares Av. *xšudra-*, but cf Sgl *šıð-*, Ishk *šĭn-* to weep, Sogd. *'yš'ywn*, Phl. *šēwan* lament, Abdu *šīˈven* weeping, (Av *xšī-* 'distress' is douhtful).

ˈ*xoš əm* ˈ*xıšč-ım*, *-əm* Y, ˈ*xaš-əm* Mm, ˈ*xəš-am* t, ˈ*xɛš-aᵐ* (g) ˈ*xıškʸ-əm*, *-ām*, *-aᵐ* m, t, (g), *xaš-* *xıšk* Z to pull, drag — Pres 3 sg ˈ*xoše*, ˈ*hāzer* ˈ*xıščım* Yzh I sighed. — Cf Sgl. *xāš-*, Wkh. *xāš-*, Yaghn. *xaš-*, Sogd *γrš-* (Reichelt, Vımal Sūtra, 155) to pull, Yazgh *xarax̆-* to pull, smoke, Prs *farxašta* dragged along the ground, but *kašīdan* to pull, etc. V § 132.

xuˈšŏ Y, ˈ*xušo* Mm, °*a* g, ˈ*xūša* Z, *xūˈša* G mother-ın law — < **hwasırū-* + *-ā* Cf Sgl *xoš*, Wkh. *xux̆*, etc, Prs *xusrū*, etc

xūˈšŏ Mm, ˈ*xūša* ti ear of corn — Prs V. *sor*, *yūya*

xušči Yzh, sh, °*e* LSIy, *xuškı* Mm, ˈ*xušk'əy* Z, *xušˈkvē* G greater, elder, '*kalāntar*' — *xušči*ˈ*-e vraı* Yzh, sh, *xuškı vrōı* Mm, *iž tō xušče* sh elder than yourself, *žə xoᵃın xuščıen xısmat kɛn* serve one who is greater than yourself — Bailey suggests connection with Sogd. *γwyšīr* master, Sak. *hvāṣṭa-* principal, first Cf also Oss *xıstær*, *xestær* elder, eldest, poss. from Av *hvōišta-* best, greatest, eldest But the vocalism is not clear Cf also Tedesco, BSL. 25, 53

xušˈko Yzh, ˈ*xu°* sh rice with lentils. — Prs. *xuška* boiled rice without butter

ˈ*xaškən* Mm, ˈ*xaskən* g, ˈ*xaska* G horse-dung. — Cf Psht *xaršın* (Mohmand *xrāšᵊnə*, Wanetsı *xarsına*). The Mj. word is prob influenced by *yū skən* (q v).

xšıˈlɛnıyo Yzh, *xᵊšlā°* sh reed. — °*lɛn°* < *nəl*, q v.?

ˈ*xšēma* G supper. — Cf. Sogd. *xšām*, etc. < Av *xšāfnya-* Early lw.? Cf § 96 V. *šām*.

xʊˈšān Ysh happy. — *ādame xoˈšān šut* — From Khow *xuˈšān*, in its turn from Ir. Cf. BSOS, VIII, 671 Benv , JA, 223, 242

xʊˈšāne Ysh, *xušānī* LSIy pleasure, happiness — *x°* *kenɛt* they will make merry *x°* *kəˈnɛˈ*. — Khow. *xošaˈnī*.

ˈ*xšīra* m. Yzh, g, Mm, Z, ˈ²*xšīra* Yr, ˈ*xšıra* sh, ˈ*xšīro* Mg, (g), °ˈ*ra* G milk. — Y-M agrees with W.Ir., while Shgh. has *x̌ūvd* (< Av *xšvıpta*°), which is found all over Ir, and Sgl *xom*, Wkh. *žārž* are isolated Psht, Par and Orm have retained the usual Av word *payah-* — V *xᵘšuvd*

xšīr-kʏesa Mm wooden milk cup — Cf. Prs *kāsa.*

x²ˈšŏvo Yzh, g, °ˈ*vo* sh, *²xšoˈvo* r, *x²ˈšavo* Mm, *x²ˈšāvɛ* g, °*a* (g), *x²šava* t, ˈ*xšəvo* ti, ˈ*xšawd* f Z, °ˈ*wa* G night — *xᵘšoˈvō tā mɪx̌, xᵘšoˈvōyī mīx̌* Ysh by day and by night, *no xšoˈvǭ xšoˈvo će žā* don't call the night 'night' — Av *xšapā-*, Psht. *špa*, etc

xᵘšuvd Yzh, sh, g, *xš*° r, *xᵘˈšuvdo* Mm, *xšıvdo* g, *xᵘšıvda* t sweet. — < Av *xšvıpta-*(*vant-*)milk (v EVP s v *šaudə*), Sak. *ṣvīda* cf. Ktesias σιπτα-χόρα n of a tree which means γλυκύ, ἡδύ (cf. Prs *šīr-īn* sweet). Prob also connected with Prs *šıftan* to trickle.

xəš(u)wān Yzh, *xušuwan* LSIy shepherd. — Cf. Chr. Sogd *xwšp'n-*, and the Sak. transition of *fš* > *kṣ* in *kṣındaı* husband and (acc to Bailey) in *kṣārma* shame — V *čupân.*

xatāˈī Ysh fault — Ar -Prs

xatraˈlōɣ Yp muddy, dirty water. — Cf Khow *khʌtʊr* id (Lor).

ˈ*xōvun* Ysh, °*ən* r, ˈ*xūbun* zh, °*ən* u, °*vən* Mm, G, *kūvʌn* B, *xūb(e)* (Prs.?) Yg sleep, dream. — *xūben aɣʷoı* Yg I fell asleep, ˈ*xubən ˈlišćım* Yzh, *xūbe lišćem* g, *xūben lišć* Yu, *zə xūben wīnem-este vīo* I have been seeing a dream, *žə xōvən aŋga šuyəm* r I woke from a dream — Cf Sgl. *xōδm*, etc. V. Benveniste BSL 30, 75 sqq (add Phl. Ps *'xwmn* sleepless) Reg. *v/b* v. § 59.

ˈ*xāwund* Yzh master. — Prs

xoıvıˈza Yzh, ˈ*xo*° sh bug — Cf. Prs *xazdūk, xaıwazdūk, xūzda, xabazdōk* (acc to Gr Ir Ph. I, 2, 6 from Aramean) beetle, scolopendra, chafe. V Sgl. *xaˈməɳḍək*

ˈ*xāxo* Yzh, sh, p thistle — **xāra-xā*, cf. Prs *xār* thorn?

xaˈxālıč Yp a sweet-smelling, greyish, composite flower

ˈ*xɛyo* Yzh, p, g, ˈ*xayo* sh, r, ˈ*xēyo* Mm, °*a* t, ˈ*xɛya* g, ˈ*xēya* ti, ˈ*xeya* f Z, *xeˈya* G wall — **xatā* ? Cf Gabri *xada*, Khow. *xatan* house, room (v. BSOS, VIII, 660)?

xŏı (in sandhi also *ɣoı*) Y, *xəy* Z own — *vo xoı wulo, zəˈmonəf lišć* Ysh he saw his own wife, children, *no xoı pūrəf* for my (own) sons, *do xᵘoı kyēı* to his own house, *wo ˈɣoı ˈnām līˈo, wo ɣoı ˈpūrəf ˈnām līo* he gave his own and his son's name, *tu čamın vo xōı nəfs kenɛ?* what shall you do about your own soul (family)? *vᵘ to xaı vraı yurdum* u. — Av *x·vatō*, etc.

ˈ*xoyo* Ysh self — ˈ*xoyo aɣōı-va* he would have come himself, *xōyo kū šūı?* where did he go himself? *wos na xaˈyīn ləˈzo kəˈnıum* now I let build a house for myself, *na xāın no xuɾān češ* there is nothing for him to eat, *žə xoᵃˈīn 'az xud'*, *na ˈxāyī kıˈo kīt* he makes trouble for himself — V. *xoy.*

xuˈyēɣeno Yzh, *xuˈyaɣəno* sh, *xuˈyāɣəno* Mm wife's or husband's sister — < **hwahā ɣnā-*. Cf. Prs. *xāzana* < **hvahā-ǰanıkā*, Par *xīǰınǰek*, Kurd. *xwāıžın*, Wkh *xuyun*, Sar *xayūn.*

ˈ*xuzd-um* *xuzˈdāı-m* Y, *xuzd-um* *xuzˈdāy-əm* Mm to send, dispatch, '*rahī kardan, mēfirıstam*' — *wo mən xuzˈdāī* '*māra rawān karda ast*', *ādam xuzdum* Possibly < **xwazn-*, but no similar word traced in Ir.

xužˈbūı Yzh, *xə°* r sweet smell — *x°* *lāırəm, xužbı nāyoıste* '*būıš mēāya*'. — Prs.

Ǩ

ǩuˈmāne Yzh, *ǩıˈmōnə* g, r, *ǩı°* sh, Grammophone, *šumonna* B male ibex. — Phonetically < **(a)ϑmănaka-* (scarcely **āϑ°*), but connection with Skr *ātmán-* (cf e g Ishk *janˈwar* markhor, *jāndār* ram, etc) is exceedingly problematic

ǩuˈroı Yzh, *ǩu°* p, *ǩəˈrōı* g, *ǩıˈroı* Mm, *°əi* g, *ǩɾˈraı* (g), (sh), *šuˈrōı* Yr, *šə°* sh, *šıˈraı* Mt, *ǩıˈray* Z, *ǩı°* G three. — *ǩıˈrōı pūre* Yr — Av. *ϑrāyō*, etc

ǩıraˈsāl Yzh three years ago.

ǩuˈrowıst Yr sixty

ǩuˈroxe *ǩuˈroxt* Yzh, *ǩıˈrēx-i* M(g) to shy, cf *kırax-* *kıraxōy* Z to tremble? — *yasp ǩuˈroxt* — < **ǩuroǩ-* < **ϑraϑ-* < **ϑrah-*, v Nyberg, Hilfsbuch d. Phl. II, 199.

ǩıˈrǐzen Yzh, r, *ǩīˈrēzen* sh, *ǩuˈryūzen* Mm, *ǩɾrˈgyīzen* t, *šırīzen* B the day before yesterday. — Tomaschek, BB, 7, 196 < **ϑrı* + *azan*, better < **ϑrıta°*.

Y

yā Ysh, *yō* Z or — *yā pūˈšak škōr, yā naˈyən škōr* send either clothes or food. — Prs.

yāı, v *ıs-*

yǒ Y, *yd* Mm, Z that, G this — Gr. § 207.

yōu Yzh, *yoū* sh, *you* r, Mm grain (collective) — ˈ*you yalˈbīl kenəm* Yr, *və yōu rāš keɣəm* r I heaped up the grain — Av *yava-*, cf Sgl *you*, etc

yū Yzh, r, p, Mg, t, Z, G, *yū* Ysh, u, g, Mm one. — *yū* ˈ*wulo*, *žə ašeraˈfɪəf yu tᵊrəft* she stole one of the gold-coins, *wo yū maɣa* this one man, *da ū šahᵊr* Yu in a town, *yū pādšā pūr* . , *u wazīr luydo* Ysh, *yu čad mıǐı* Mm a few days, '*yak čand rōz*', *ž-ōī* Ysh from one. — < **ēu* < Av *aēvō*, cf EVP. s v. *yau* Scarcely with Junker (Sitz Heid Ak Wiss. 1914, 22) < **aǰúa*.

yūı Mm, *yīy* g husband's brother, '*yūwar*' — Poss. from **yātah*, a secondary masc of **yātā* (Sgl. *yūδ*) husband's brothers wife. But Kabul Prs *hēwar* (Par *hīwar*), Bad *yūwar* points to an ancient form **ēwar* with unexplained loss of *d-*, from **dēwar* (cf on the other hand Sgl. *tēu*, and v. Meillet, BSL, 30, CR, 90), and a secondary m sg **awah* (instead of **(d)awā*) might also have resulted in **yū* Possibly a cross between the two stems V. *yūı-wulo* and *rowun*.

yāˈbū Yg pony. — Prs

yōba Mm, *ıba* LSIm dance, *yōb* *yēby-* Z to dance — Cf. Wkh *yıbyǎ* very quick ambler (Skold)?

yād Yzh, sh memory — *nāmən yād astet* zh I remember, *yād kəɾum fto* sh I remembered you. — Prs.

ˈ*yāde* Yzh, sh, ˈ*yǎdə* g, p, *ıdˈgo*(??) r, *yōˈdıy* Mm, ˈ*yāndı* tı, °ˈ*dıy* g, °ˈ*dıgv* t,

ˈ*yandiy* (t), *yđˈdəy* (f ˈ*yådıga*) Z, °*ēy* G blind — *mo* ˈ*maṛa* (ˈ*žıŋkıko*) ˈ*yade* Yzh this man (this woman) is blind, but *yū* ˈ*mar* ˈ*yandıy*, *yū* ˈ*žıŋkıka yanˈdıya* M(t) — Av *anda-*, Sogd. *'nt*, etc, v. EVP s v *ṛūnd*

yuˈdūr, v. *dīr*.

yuf'čırgıko Mm, *yuvg* m Z arrow. — Av *išu-* + ? — V. *pīx̌*

youˈgo Y flood — *y°* *hawāz kīt* zh the river roars — Y *g* must represent Ir *ŋk/g*. Prob < **āβaŋgā* < Av. *āfant-* (qv.) + *kā-*.

ˈ*youγo* (*yđu°*) Y, °*go* Mm, °*γa* g, °*γe* ti, *yōuγa* (g), ˈ*yōwga* Z, *yâuˈga* G, *yauγa* LSIm, °*oy* water — *yđuγo tīm*, *loγoīm* Yzh I bathe(d) — < **āpakā-*, cf. Wkh. *yupk*, Sgl *vēk*, Zaza ˈ*auka*

yūγ Yzh, sh, r, *yuγ* g, Mm, *yīγ* Z yoke. — Prob. < **yauga-* (Prs *yōγ*, Bal *jōγ*), not **yuga-*. Cf Sgl *yəγ*.

yūγo Yu, ˈ*yūgo* Z one (among several), '*yakī*' — *wo yūγen nām Z. vıō* the name of the one was Z. — Prob from *yū* one, not from **yŭtakā* separate, other (Shgh *yīγo*) V *yukʸego*.

ˈ*yēγən* Yzh, ˈ*ya°* sh, g, r liver. — **yaxnya*, cf. EVP s v *yĭna* (v. also Krause, KZ. 56, 304). With *jıˈgar* (q v) cf. also Sak. *gyagarra-*.

yūγˈyāmo Yzh, *yu°* sh four days hence, ˈ*yūyamo* Mm, *woyoᵘma* t, *woyū yāmo* B the day after to-morrow, *yūyemo* G to-morrow(?) — **yŭtaka-* separate (cf Nyberg, Hilfsbuch, II, 249, and Par. Voc. s v. *žâ*) + *yāmo*, q v. — Cf. *sūγyāmo*.

yəktaˈha Yg, *yaktaˈī* Z shirt. — Prs *yaktahī*, Shgh. *yektă'yẹ* (Lentz).

**yukʸego* Mm one (among several). — *wo yukʸeˈgın k'ɛdo və zəmīn* one of them dug in the earth — Cf. *yūγo*.

yāl Yr, *yâlı* (pl ?) Mm, g mane — Prs V *čalo*

ˈ*yelu* Yzh stack of corn — Cf. Wkh *yåδ-* to pile up?

ˈ*yīla* Mm little.

ˈ*yalko*, v. ˈ*yex̌ko*.

ˈ*yāmo* Yzh, sh the day after to morrow(?), *yāmo* B, ˈ*yamo* Mm, *yoᵘma* t, *yēm* Z to-morrow, *yāmo* Ýg, *yēˈma* G yesterday(?) — Cf *sŭγyāmo*, *yŭγyāmo* and *saˈbā*, *saˈār*.

ˈ*yūmena* M(g) n of a shrub, Khow *medrāx*(?).

ˈ*yana* Yr husband's brother's wife — Cf. Kab. Prs *yaŋga* brother's wife? V *ıxčogo*, *yūı-wulo*.

yānčılγa M(g) lizard.

ˈ*yāṇ-əm yagʸı-ˈīm* Yzh, *yāṇ-əm yaˈgī-m*, *yīṛ-əm* g, ˈ*yān-um yaˈgyī-ım* sh, *yânˈgʸ-um*· ˈ*yūr-um* Mm, ˈ*yōnˈgʸ-əm* ˈ*yūı-um* t, *yōnˈg'-*. *yēnˈg'-* Z to grind. — Pres sg. *yāṇım*, *yāṇe*, *yeıkʸ*, pret. 3 sg *yagᵗˈyo* Yzh, *xırγo yaˈgyīım* sh '*šakīdım*', *yīṛəm* = *polm kīṛəm* g — < **ar-nă-* **ārta-* (**ā* + *ṛta-*), *yagʸı-*, etc is a secondary formation from **yaṇt* < **arnıta-*, *yēnˈg'-* is formed from the pres. stem (v § 243). Cf. Sgl. *yūn-*, Shgh. *yān-* *yūd-* (cf Z s v.), Orm. *hınl-*, *ēl-*, Psht *aṇəl*, Or, etc. *yēx̌-* from 3 sg *yēx̌t* (< **yaṇt*, cf *kıx̌t* he does) pret. *yūg-* or *yēx̌t-* (from the pres.) Cf. also Bakht *ardan*, Talish *hore* to grind, Gazi 3 sg *arūe* (Bailey). V *yāṛe*

yāı Ysh friend. — Prs

ˈ*yāre* Yzh assistance — *y°* *dalım* — Prs

yōruγa, v. *ararōγ*

ˈyārme Yzh, °ə sh, g foreleg, shoulder-blade, °o p arm above the elbow — Av *arəmō°*, Wkh *yurm* forearm, Sar *yaran* (Biddulph) arm (or perhaps = *yorn* elbow?), Prs *arm* arm from elbow to shoulder, Zaza *ērmé*, *arˈmaī*, Talish *ām* shoulder, but Oss *arm* hollow of the hand

yursiliko Yzh, °*uliˈko* sh shoe-string — *yur°* < Av *aoϑra-* shoe + *si/uliko*, poss < **losiko* (v *loso*) with assimilation of *o* to the preceding or following vowel.

yarš Y, *yeɾš* B bear. — Av *arša-*, Shgh *yūrx̌*, etc V § 132. V. *xərs*

ˈyɛršio Yzh, *yaɾˈšīo* sh, r, *yaɾšiˈyō* g, *yeršiyo* B barley. — Connected with Sgl. *vəɾvəs*, *uɾwəs*, Psht *ōrbašē*, *worbus*, *arbʌsi*, etc, Sak *rrusā-*, but the original form is uncertain **ar-pasyā-*? V *aršəmin*.

yurv Mm, *yirv* g, (ti), *yɪrv* t, (g), *yirv* Z, G mouth

yaɾya Yzh delay — *y°* *kəɾet* you came too late

ˈyurzən Yzh, sh, *ˈyūrzən* g, r, Mm, g, ti, Z, °*ɪn* Mt, (g) millet, Panicum miliaceum. — < **(h)ārzana-* Cf Wkh *yīrzⁿ*, Sgl *wuždan*, Psht *ždan*, Wanetsi *ēždən*, Par *ârzən*, Orm *aˈžan*, Kurd *harzin*, Prs *arzan*, Sak *éysa* (< **alysana*) Bakht *halum* (with Prs *l* and *-um* from *ganum*), and (acc to Bailey) Prs *alum*, Phl. (Bund) *'lwm*. V AO 7, 200 — Cf. *γavaɾso* V *arzəmin* The resemblance to Greek ἔλυμος (cf. Geiger, BSOS, VIII, 548) is prob. accidental.

ˈyurzuγo Yzh crushing stone in a hand-mill (*yex̌io*), *ˈyurzəγo* sh, *yūrzγo* g, *yurzγo* r, *yūriko* Mm hand mill for grinding snuff, Khow *purduγuču*. — *yūr-* < **yąϑra-*? Cf Sar. *yāɾ-γačāk* (Bellew) handmill?

ˈyaržo Y, *yo°* Mm, *ˈyōržā* g, t, °*a* (g), ti, *ˈyorža* Z, *yārˈža* G beard — With metathesis from **raiža-* < **raišā-*, Prs *rēš*, etc Cf Psht *žīra* < **rīža*

ˈyāɾe Yzh, °ə sh, g, r, *yōˈriy* Mm, *yā°* g, *ˈyāri* (g), *yōˈrəy* Z flour — *y°* *kenem* Yr, *γadmī* *y°* g — < **ārtaka-* (= *ā* + *ɾ-*), cf Psht *ōɾə*, etc — But Psht. *wuɾ* 'small' < **ɾta-*, Prs *xurd* < **hw ɾta-*

yūr Yzh, sh, r, LSly, *yūɾa* Yg, p, *yūr* Mm, g, (g), ti, Z, G fire. — *zə va yūɾa uzīavum* (*žaftum*) Yg I extinguish (kindle) the fire — Y *ɾ* points to **ārt* (cf Par. *âr* and Sogd *'rδ*, v Reichelt, ZII 4, 247), with metathesis from the unstable Av stem *ātr-* (a cross between *ātar-* and *āϑr-*)

yiskig, v *iščīγ*

yasp Y (*yāsp* sh), *yŏsp* Mm, g, (g), Z, *yåsp* G horse — *yaspe* Yr pl, *yaspē γazəvdət* sh '*aspara davåndan*'; *vo yaspə palān žiō* he saddled the horse, *sko yū yasp pādšā pūr suwār šūi* the prince mounted one horse — Av. *aspa-*, Wkh *yaš*, etc

ˈyaspa Yzh, g small yellow and white locust — Deminutive of *yasp*? Cf Ital *cavalletta*, Germ *Heupferdchen* id., and (acc. to Lidén) Swed diall of Finland *hastmora* 'large ant', etc

yuspən, v. *rɪspen*.

ˈyaste Yzh, sh, °ə g, r, *ˈyōstiy* Mm, *ˈya°* g, *ˈyasti* ti, *yåstəy*, *yosˈtīy* Z, *yăsˈtēy* G bone. — < **astika-*, cf Sgl *ostōk*, Sogd *'stk*, Wkh *yašč*, Prs *ast*, etc

ˈyiston Mg, *yistōn* m. Z, °*ân* G felt — < **wi-starana-*? V. *livzīn*, *ˈnāmyo*.

yu'saxo Yzh one year old — Cf *loh-saxo*

yăšk Y, *yošk* Mm, g, ti, Z, G tear — **asruka-*, cf Sgl. *āšīk*, Wkh. *yašk*

'*yŏvurso* Yzh, r, *yŏ°* sh, '*yoūso* r, '*yavurso* Mm, '*yəvursa* ti, '*yeiwursa* (g) a kind of juniper, *arča* — Av *hapəiwəsī*, cf Ar.-Prs *awiras*, v. NTS I, 46, V 40

'*yūvəisən* Mm, t, ti, °*arsin* (g) upper part of the door frame. — **upairi-sayana-*? V *alarsine*

yuvazgo Mm plough-wedge, *fâna*

yūu-wu'lo Mm, *yīy-wula* g husband's brother's wife, '*yaŋga*'

yu'wan em yu'wat-em Yzh, *yuwo'n Am yuwo't-Am* sh, *ī'wōn-əm ī'uot-əm* r, *yu'wən əm yu'wət-əm* Mt, *yu'uen-əm* (*wi'yet-um*) m to loosen, untie. — V. *wien-*

yŭwistolos Yzh, sh, r, °*əlos* g thirty

yu'wīz Yzh, sh bit, double bridle. — Khow *iwīs*

yox Ysh, B, *yax* Z, G cold. — *no yox ušto* he did not say it was cold. — Prs

'*yaxio* Y (sh also *yā°*), °*iyo* Mm, *yaxiya* g, '*yōxia* (g), *yĕxya*, *yēx°* Z ashes — *yāxio xuryet-ā*? Ysh have you eaten ashes? — With Z < **āθ(r)yā-* (v § —1). Av. *āthrya-*, Shgh. *θīr*, Or *aθēr*, cf also Psht. *īrē*, Sgl *wutei*, Sogd *"š'y* (Prs *xaz-ī* ashes beneath which are latent sparks)? But why *x*? Cf *yeĕxio*

yux's-am yux t am Yzh, g, '*yuxs am yuxt am* Mm, *wuksa* B to learn — Cf Sogd. *yγws-* to learn, Wkh *yeĕk*, Sar *ĭĕman* learning, Sak *ñuska* 'accustomed' (**ni-yučaka*), *añuta* 'unaccustomed' (Bailey, BSOS, VIII, 13 < **ni-yang-*, but *j* + *k* not > *sk*) V Meillet, BSL, 23, 76, Markwart, Ungar Jahrb 7, 98, Lommel, Or Stud Pavry, 285. — Cf Sgl *apaxš*

yaxsəriy, v *laxsire*

yeĕxio Yzh, *yeĕxo* sh, *yēĕxo* g, r, '*yōĕxo* Mm small handmill (for crushing salt in, Yzh), *zəyərki*, *dašū*(?) — **yaθiyā-*, v *yui-zuyo* (cf § 101)?

'*yēĕxio* Yzh, '*yaĕxo*, *yaĕxiko* Mm, '*yeĕxika* g, *yēĕx* f Z nest — Cf Shgh *yēθ*, Or. *yŏθ*, Wkh. *yŏθ(t)*, Ishk. *yēča*, etc (v Z s v) < **(y)āθyā-* < **ā-haδyā-*? Prs *āšyān(a)*, Phl *'hy'ng* (Mir Manich III, 48), Keshe *huyā'ne*, etc — Cf. *ag'mīn-yēĕx*

yĕĕxko Yzh, g, r, *yeº* sh, *yeško* LSIy, '*yalko* Mm, '*yēlka* g, °*a* (g), *yelko* LSIm duck — *yeĕx-* might be derived from **āθy*, cf Skr *ātṛ-*, but M *yal-*?

ye'ya Y, '*yeya* Mm, °*o* g, '*yāya* m Z, *yeya* G bridge — Av *haētu-*, cf Sgl *yōtuk*, etc. V § 175

'*yūya* Mt, (g) ear of wheat — **(h)auša-ka-*, cf. Prs. *xōša*, Psht. *waẓai*. V. *sōr*, *xušō*

'*yŏzda* Mg, (g), t, (sh), °'*da* Z, G eleven — Prs

Z

zo Y, Mm, *zā* Z, *za* G, *ze* LSIm I — V. § 204 — B's *zo* 'that' (rel) is due to a false analysis of one of his sentences.

zōbo, v. *zōmbā*

zibi'jim Yzh, °*im* earthquake — < **zambīnjum* < Prs *zamīnjumb* (also Shgh), Brahui (lw) *zimījumb*, cf Sgl *zzle'žem*, Wkh. (Bellew) *zalanjum* (infl by *zal-zala*), Sar *zmâdjunj*

ˈzɪfkyan Yzh, ˈzəfkyɪn p rolling pin

ˈzīgakɪ (pl ?) Yp side plank of the spinning-wheel V Ill. Cf *zīk*

ˈzâyo Y, Mm, ˈzâya Mg, ˈzōγa Z crow, *zāγ*. Prs

zɪˈγe-um zɪˈγɪvd-um Yzh, *zɪˈγīv um zɪˈγɪvd-am* Mg to twist, *zəˈγīv- zəˈγɪvd* Z to rub, grate. — Cf. *γīw-* + **uz*.

zuγ-um zuγd-um Yg to pour out — *yauγa da zuˈγum* (*drīm*) I pour the water (into a wooden bowl?!) Yr

zəˈγă(ŭ) um · zəˈγuvd-um Y to walk about, fly, *'gaštan'*, *zəˈγūɪ* Mm flies, *zoγwa* walk, *zoγurdum* I walked LSIy. — *zγūa asˈ* Ysh come quick; *tɪa awā zγū stə* g he is flying through the air, 3 pl. *zγūat* — **uz gaub/p-??* — V. *čəγū-*

zəˈγal-əm zəˈγast əm Ysh to run away (from a wild animal) — Av *zgad-*, to flow, fly away, cf Sgl *zīδ- zust* to flow, Psht *zγal- zγast-* to run away, Sak *haysgasta* "gegangen" (Leumann, Lehrgedicht, VI, 101), *vaysgad-* to dismount

ˈzoγno, v. *zʌˈnax-*.

zəˈγənɪγ(-am) Mm, °*γɪr*° Z, *zəxərɪˈγa* G, *zeγerge* LSIm thirsty — **uz-garaka-*, cf Psht *γāɪaɪ* glutton, Prs *žaɪd* gluttony, etc

ˈzahᵃr Yzh, g, Mm, *zār* (g), G poison — Prs V. *saŋkɪyo, žaro*.

zīk Y, *zūk* Mm, Z, G, *zīŋg* Mg, (g), t, °*k* tɪ knee. — *zɪken pərveẋɪna* sh the knee-cap **zānu ka-*, cf Sgl, Wanetsɪ *zūŋg* (but Kurd *hižnī* etc. < *žnu-*)

zɪl Yzh, r, *zel* sh, *zeˈla* g, *zulγ* Mm, *zɪlgγ* g, (g), *zɪlγ* t, *ziˈl* tɪ, (*dəl* Z) heart — *mən trə zɪl astet* Yzh, r I remember, *tɪo zɪl č aγōɪ* I did not remember. — Prob < **zŋdya-*, v. EVP s v *zŋə*

zūl Yzh, sh difficult, violent, *'zōr'*, B strong, *zūlâˈwar* G strong — Prs (with *l* from *zulmᵊ*).

zaˈmaɪ Yzh, *zāˈmăɪ* sh, g, °*ōɪ* r, *zaˈmōɪ* Mm, g, (g) son-in-law, sister's husband, *zaˈmây* G sister's husband — Av *zāmātar-*, etc

zōˈm um zōˈmāɪ-m Yzh to yawn — From Khow. *zomēik*, in its turn from Ir (v BSOS, VIII, 662). Cf Oss *zæmbɪn*

ˈzōmbo Mg, t, °*a* (g), °*a* tɪ, *zōbo* m gums —Cf Psht. *zāma* jaw, Wan "*zánmbae*", Skr *jambha-* (v. AO II, 280), Sogd *zmb*, Or. *zimb* river bank, side?

zəˈmĭn Mm, *za*° G, B earth — *kʿēdo və zəmīn* Mm he dug in the earth. — Prs.

zəˈmŏn Y, Mm, *zuman* LSIy child — *ɯo xoɪ zəˈmonəf lišč* sh he saw his own children, *zəmōn paɪdāɪ* a child was born, *jɪŋko z*° *paɪdā kīt* r the woman bears a child — Cf EVP. s.v *zōwul*

zəmoˈnak Ysh a small child — *mun z*° *əu mun wulo* my child and my wife, *no mən z*°*-əf, mun zumanaˈkɛn* obl — Cf. Sgl *zəmaˈnōk* V *zəˈmŏn*

zə maɪgɪre M(sh), °*gədə* t small, yellow animal, resembling a mouse, *'zaman gɪra'*, *zə mārgɪra* (g), *zəˈgāɪmyo* g yellow, large lizard (?) — Cf Av *zamarə-guz-* hiding in the ground, Or *zɪmār* earth, ground (Lentz)

zəmɪˈstān Yzh, sh, *zəmɛ*° g, *zɪmɪˈstōn* r, *zamɪ*° Z, *zəmɪˈstân* Mm, g, t winter — Prs

zɪnɪˈo Yzh, *zenɪˈo* sh, *zɪnˈyo* g, *ze*° r, *zeˈnɪyo* Mm, °*ɪya* g, *zɪˈnɪya* (g), *zəˈnīya* Z daughter-in-law, brother's wife,

yuˈsaxo Yzh one year old — Cf *loh-saxo*

yăšk Y, *yošk* Mm, g, ti, Z, G tear — **asruka-*, cf Sgl. *āšīk*, Wkh. *yašk*

ˈyŏvurso Yzh, r, *yŏ°* sh, *ˈyoūso* r, *ˈyavurso* Mm, *ˈyəvursa* ti, *ˈyewursa* (g) a kind of juniper, *arča*. — Av *hapərəsī-*, cf Ar-Prs *awiras*, v. NTS I, 46, V 40.

ˈyūvərsən Mm, t, ti, *°arsɪn* (g) upper part of the door-frame — **upara sayana-?* V *alarsɪne*

yuvazgo Mm plough-wedge, *fâna*

yūi-wuˈlo Mm, *yīy-wula* g husband's brother's wife, '*yaŋga*'

yuˈwan em yuˈwat-em Yzh, *yuwoˈn ʌm yuwoˈt-ʌm* sh, *īˈwōn-əm īˈwot-əm* r, *yuˈwən əm yuˈwət-əm* Mt, *yuˈwen-əm* (*wiˈyɛt-um*) m to loosen, untie. — V *wiɛn-*

yūwistolos Yzh, sh, r, *°əlos* g thirty.

yuˈwīz Yzh, sh bit, double bridle. — Khow *iwīs*

yox Ysh, B, *yax* Z, G cold. — *no yox ˈšto* he did not say it was cold — Prs.

ˈyaxio Y (sh also *yā°*), *°iyo* Mm, *yaxiya* g, *ˈyōxia* (g), *yēx̌ya*, *yēx°* Z ashes. — *yāxio xuŗɣet-ā?* Ysh have you eaten ashes? — With Z < **āϑ(r)yā-* (v § —1) Av *ātrya-*, Shgh. *ϑīr*, Or *aϑēr*, cf also Psht. *īrē*, Sgl *wutɛr*, Sogd *"š'y* (Prs *xaz īr* ashes beneath which are latent sparks)? But why *x?* Cf *yex̌io*

yuxˈs-am yuxˈt am Yzh, g, *ˈyuxs am yuxt am* Mm, *wuksa* B to learn — Cf Sogd. *yɣws-* to learn, Wkh *yex̌k*, Sar *īx̌man* learning, Sak *ñuska* 'accustomed' (**ni-yučaka*), *añuta* 'unaccustomed' (Bailey, BSOS, VIII, 13 < **ni yang-*, but *j* + *k* not > *sk*) V Meillet, BSL, 23, 76, Markwart, Ungar Jahrb 7, 98, Lommel, Or Stud Pavry, 285 — Cf Sgl *apaxš-*.

yaxsəriy, v *laxsɪre*

yex̌io Yzh, *yɛx̌o* sh, *yēx̌o* g, r, *ˈyōx̌o* Mm small handmill (for crushing salt in, Yzh), *zəɣərki*, *dašū(?)* — **yąϑiyā-*, v *yur-zuɣo* (cf § 101)?

ˈyēx̌io Yzh, *ˈyax̌o*, *yax̌iko* Mm, *ˈyex̌ika* g, *yēx̌* f Z nest — Cf Shgh *yēϑ*, Or. *yōϑ*, Wkh. *yōϑ(t)*, Ishk *yēča*, etc (v Z s v) < **(y)āϑyā-* < **ā-haδyā-?* Prs *āšyān(a)*, Phl. *'hy'ng* (Mir Manich III, 48), Keshe *huyāˈne*, etc — Cf. *agˈmīn yēx̌*

yĕx̌ko Yzh, g, r, *yɛ°* sh, *yeško* LSIy, *ˈyalko* Mm, *ˈyɛ̄lka* g, *°a* (g), *yelko* LSIm duck. — *yex̌-* might be derived from **āϑy-*, cf Skr *ātī-*, but M *yal?*

yɛˈya Y, *ˈyeya* Mm, *°o* g, *ˈyāya* m Z, *yēya* G bridge. — Av *haētu-*, cf Sgl *yōtuk*, etc. V § 175

ˈyūya Mt, (g) ear of wheat — **(h)auša-ka-*, cf Prs. *xōša*, Psht. *wažai* V. *sōr*, *xušō*

ˈyŏzda Mg, (g), t, (sh), *°ˈda* Z, G eleven. — Prs.

Z

zo Y, Mm, *zâ* Z, *za* G, *ze* LSIm I — V § 204 — B's *zo* 'that' (rel) is due to a false analysis of one of his sentences.

zōbo, v. *zōmbâ*

zibiˈjɪm Yzh, *°im* earthquake — < **zambīnǰum* < Prs *zamīnǰumb* (also Shgh), Brahui (lw) *zimīǰumb*, cf Sgl *zɪleˈžɛm*, Wkh. (Bellew) *zalanǰum* (infl. by *zalzala*), Sar *zmâdǰunǰ*

ˈ*zafkyan* Yzh, ˈ*zəfkyɪn* p rolling pin

ˈ*zǐgakɪ* (pl ?) Yp side-plank of the spinning-wheel. V Ill Cf *zǐk*

ˈ*zăγo* Y, Mm, ˈ*zâγa* Mg, ˈ*zōγa* Z crow, *zāγ*. Prs.

zɪˈγe-um zɪˈγɪvd-um Yzh, *zɪˈγīv um zɪˈγɪvd-am* Mg to twist, *zəˈγǐw- zəˈγǐvd* Z to rub, grate. — Cf *γīw-* + **uz*

zuγ-um zuγd-um Yg to pour out — *yauγa da zuˈγɪm* (*drīm*) I pour the water (into a wooden bowl?!) Yr

zəˈγă(v) um zəˈγuvd-um Y to walk about, fly, *'gaštan'*, *zəˈγūɪ* Mm flies, *zoγɯa* walk, *zoγurdum* I walked LSIy — *zγūa as!* Ysh come quick, *tɪa awā zγū-stə* g he is flying through the air, 3 pl. *zγūat* — **uz gaub/p-*?? — V. *čəγū-*

zəˈγal-əm zəˈγast əm Ysh to run away (from a wild animal). — Av *zgad-*, to flow, fly away, cf Sgl *zīδ- zust* to flow, Psht *zγal- zγast-* to run away, Sak *haysgasta* "gegangen" (Leumann, Lehrgedicht, VI, 101), *vaysgad-* to dismount

ˈ*zoγno*, v *zʌˈnax-*

zəˈγəɪ ɪy(-am) Mm, °*γɪ* ° Z, *zəxərɪˈya* G, *zeγeɪge* LSIm thirsty — **ɯz-gaɪ aka-*, *cf.* Psht *γāɪ aɪ* glutton, Prs *žaɪd* gluttony, etc

ˈ*zahᵃr* Yzh, g, Mm, *zār* (g), G poison — Prs V. *saŋkɪyo, žaro*

zīk Y, *zūk* Mm, Z, G, *zīŋg* Mg, (g), t, °*k* tɪ knee. — *zɪken pərveǎɪna* sh the knee-cap **zānu ka-*, cf Sgl, Wanetsɪ *zūŋg* (but Kurd *hǐžnî* etc. < *žnu-*)

zɪl Yzh, r, *zel* sh, *zeˈla* g, *zulʊ* Mm, *zɪlgʊ* g, (g), *zɪlʊ* t, *zɪˈl* tɪ, (*dəl* Z) heart. — *mən trə zɪl astet* Yzh, r I remember, *tro zɪl č-ayōɪ* I did not remember. — Prob. < **zɻ dya-*, v. EVP s v *zɻə*.

zūl Yzh, sh difficult, violent, *'zōr'*, B strong, *zūlâˈwar* G strong — Prs. (with *l* from *zulm*?)

zaˈmaɪ Yzh, *zāˈmǎɪ* sh, g, °*ōɪ* r, *zaˈmōɪ* Mm, g, (g) son-in-law, sister's husband, *zaˈmây* G sister's husband. — Av *zāmātar-*, etc

zōˈm ʊm zōˈmāɪ m Yzh to yawn — From Khow *zomēɪk*, in its turn from Ir (v. BSOS, VIII, 662). Cf Oss *zæmbɪn*

ˈ*zōmbo* Mg, t, °*a* (g), °*a* tɪ, *zōbo* m gums —Cf Psht *zāma* jaw, Wan "*zánmbae*", Skr. *jambha-* (v. AO II, 280); Sogd *zmb*, Or *zɪmb* river bank, side?

zəˈmīn Mm, *za*° G, B earth — *kˈēdo və zəmīn* Mm he dug in the earth. — Prs.

zəˈmǒn Y, Mm, *zuman* LSIy child — *ɯo xoɪ zəˈmonəf lǐšč* sh he saw his own children, *zəmōn paɪdāɪ* a child was born, *jɪŋko z*° *paɪdā kīt* r the woman bears a child — Cf EVP. s.v. *zōwul*.

zəmoˈnak Ysh a small child — *mʊn z*° *əᵘ mʊn ɯulo* my child and my wife, *no mən z*°*-əf*, *mʊn zumanaˈkɛn* obl — Cf Sgl. *zəmaˈnōk*. V. *zəˈmǒn*

zə margɪre M(sh), °*gədə* t small, yellow animal, resembling a mouse, *'zaman gɪra'*, *zəˈmāɪgɪra* (g), *zəˈgārmyo* g yellow, large lizard (?) — Cf Av. *zamarə-guz-* hiding in the ground, Or *zǐmāɪ* earth, ground (Lentz)

zəmɪ stān Yzh, sh, *zəme*° g, *zɪmɪˈstōn* r, *zamɪ*° Z, *zəmɪˈstân* Mm, g, t winter. — Prs

zɪnɪˈo Yzh, *zenɪˈo* sh, *zɪnˈyo* g, *ze*° r, *zeˈniyo* Mm, °*ĭya* g, *zɪˈnɪya* (g), *zəˈnĭya* Z daughter-in-law, brother's wife,

zanī'ya G husband's brother(?!). — *aı zə'nī* pl sh, *zənı'ef*, *zı'nīef pɪstet* the daughters-in-law asked — **snušā-*, cf Wkh *sɪtəx̌*, Sgl *wuz'nɛl*, Shgh *zenaγ̌*, Sar. '*zınull*'.

(ᵗ)*zı'āne* Yzh, *zı'ān* g, r early afternoon, *pēšīn* — < **uz-ayana-*, Av. *uz-ayara-* or < Av *uzayeırına-* (v § 133) V *wuzīı*

zīn Yr, Mm, g, t, Z, G saddle — Prs V *pa'lan*

'zɪndo Y, Mm, g alıve — *amax tad z° vīı* Ysh ıf our father were alıve. — Prs.

zʌ'nax Yzh, sh, g, *ze'nox* r, *'zoγno* Mm, *°ə* g, *°a* t, Z, *'zōγna* Mtı, *°a* (g), *zdx'na* G chın — Y from Prs, M wıth metathesıs from **zon(o)xa* (v § 137), cf Gaz *za'gan*

zə'nay əm *zəna'ī-m* Yzh, *zə'nay-ʌm* *zə'nāı m* sh, *zəney-am* r *zə'nāı-m* g, M(t), *wu'znāy-əm* Mm to hathe, swım — Av *snaya-* *snāta-*, cf Sgl *zənē-*, Shgh *zenē-* (q v), Par *sunī-*, Sogd *sn'y-*, Oss *naın* — *wuzd-*, *wuzn-* (q v) 'to wash' < **awa-snā-* (wıth shortenıng ın compound), Skr *ava-snāpaya*, to wash, cf Or *wēz'dao* to swım(?) Wkh *uuzd-* to wash, pres 1 sg *wēzdeyum*, 3 sg *wīzdēšt* (Skold) has been ınfluenced by *dē-m*, *dēšt* (q v.). Note also Oss *naın* to bathe, but *æxsın* (W Oss *æxsnun æxsnad*) to wash, Prs. *šınā(h)* swımmıng, but *šunān*, *ušnān* a herb wıth whıch they wash clothes

zaŋ'gar Yzh, *zang* Z rust. — Prs *zaŋg(ār)*

zope Yzh, *zōpə* sh, r clothes, quılt, '*bıstara*', Khow *zap* — *zōpə āγdəm* Yr I put on clothes, *zōpə līo* sh, *zopef* obl. pl LSIm

zōr Yzh, sh old (about a person), f. *'zōro* zh. — Cf. Prs *zar* old man Ysh *zōḷ* < Prs *zāl?* Cf. B *zorıko* old woman.

za'rūr Ysh necessary — *na maf ce zarūr? na max z° šūı, kə* . — Ar-Prs

za'rūrı Ysh necessıty — *no xoi zarūrıɛn* out of (my) own necessıty — Ar-Prs

'zarıškyo Mm, *zārvıškyıka* g spıder — Av **zaırı-pərəštı-* 'yellow-back'?

zīt Yzh, sh, Mm, g, tı, Z, G, *zıto* (f ?) Yr yellow. — Av. *zaırıta-*, cf. Par *zītô* (v. § 125), Shgh *zīvd*, Wkh. *zart*, Sgl *zāḷ* V. *azıto*

zə'vīγ Yzh, p, Mt, tı, (g), *ze°* g, *zɪ'bēγ* Ysh, *zə°* g, *ze'rīγ*(??) r, *zə'vū* Mm, Z, G, *zev*(?) LSIm tongue — **hızwāka-*, cf. Sgl *zevūk*, Yazgh *zə'vēg* (Skold), Wkh *zīk*. Cf §§ 107, 181

ze'vırγo Yzh, *zə°* r, *zı'b°* sh, *'vəzvurgo* Mm, *'vızvırγa* g, *'vəzvırγa* t, *°a* (g), *'vīzvırγa* tı, *vēzvul'ga* Z hırch, '*haft-pōst*' (Yzh bırch-bark) — Y *zev°* < M *vəzv°*, dıssımılated from **vərz-vurgo*, cf. Shgh. *vēγzn* (v. Z s v.), Tajıkı *burz*, *bırk* (< **bırzk?*), Par *bhīn* tree V also Sgl *bᵊrɛž*, Wkh. *furz* s vv — **bṛza-wārakā-* (wıth *v* < *w* after *z*, cf. § 107), or *°pāϑrakā-* "bırch bark"?

zaxčı'dīn Yzh kettle. — Cf Khow *čı'dīn*, Ishk *čudan* kettle, Prs *čūdan* cast metal.

zaxm Yzh, r, G, *zaxmə* Ysh, g, *zoxm* Mm wound — Prs

zax'mo Yzh, B, Mm, *zə°* Yp, *zax'mə* Mg, *'za°* Z field — Ohl. pl *zaxmaf* LSIm — **zamaxā-*, cf W.Oss. *zanxa*.

zax̌ko Yzh chıld bearıng — *žıŋko z° šūı*

'*zan bača karda*' — Av *zaϑa* + *kā-*, cf Sak. *ysamtha-* birth, Prs *zahk* first milk after parturition, *zahdān* womb — V *pəzaxe, vəzaxo.*

zīy zūy- Z to bear a child — Av *zaya-*. V. *prške-ze.*

Ž, (J)

ž- ˈšt- Y, *žāy-əm št-um* Mm, ˈ*žōy-am št-ām* t, *žōy- ˈšt-* Z, *žây- šta* G to say, speak — Pres 1 sg. *žam* Yzh, *žəm* sh, r, *žom* g, 2 sg *tu ču žuī?* zh what do you say? *tə če žūı* sh don't say, '*na gu*', 3 sg *žut* zh, 1 pl. *max žam*, 2 pl *maf čı žaf?* 3 pl. *žɛt*, imper 2 sg *žā*, pret 1 sg ˈ*štım* zh, ˈ*štəm* r, *štum, žīm* g, *na to* ˈ*štom* sh, 3 sg. ˈ*št(y)ō*, 3 pl ˈ*št(y)ot* sh, pf ˈ*štəγəm* r. — **jat- jasta-*, cf Goth. *qiþan*, etc V NTS. VII, 116 ff

že, žo, žə Y, Mm, *ža* Z from — *žə xoᵃīn* sh, '*az xud*', *žı dalɛn* from below, *žo luraγan* '*az dūr*', *ž-ım kyɛyɛn* from this house, *žōı* from one, *yo amūno že pūren astet* r this apple belongs to the son — Av *hača* V § 50.

jâı Mm, *jēı* (g), *jōy* Z place. — *jēı kınam* M(g) I hide (a thing). — Prs

žī Ysh still(?), *žı, jı* Z but, also — *wos wa šūı nə tat kyɛın ā, da kyɛı žī fərmī ā?* has she now gone to her father's house, or(?) may she be at home? — Av *čōıt?* Bailey compares Kashan dıall *jī* '*ham*' (Zhuk)

žło Y, *jłıko* Mm, °*a* g bow-string (Ysh thın string for a pellet-bow, v. *sυγ*) — Av *jyā*, Wkh *jəı*, Sgl. *zē*, Psht *žaī.*

žōı Yzh, sh lake. — Khow. *žōı* ırrigation-channel (< Prs *jōy?*) does not fit the meaning. Poss < Av *zrayah-*

žūıı Yzh, *žū* sh, *žūg* leather (for shoes), *xām*, Khow *yəčū* — **jauka-* < **gᵘeu-* (a base theoretically expected in the loc sg, etc)?? Cf Skr *go-*, Kalasha *gao* 'leather'?

ǰū-, v. *čū-.*

žıb- žıˈbī- Y to rise, *juba* B to stand, *jıbīm* awake. — *žıˈbām* zh, °*əm* r, g, ˈ*žıbʌm* sh; imper *žıb*, pret *žıbīm, wōs žıbe tar ōyem* now I rise and go — **jımp/b-* to bend (upwards), v. WP I 545??

žuˈāb Yzh answer — *zo* ˈ*nā to ž°* ˈ*dalım* — Ar -Prs

ˈ*žaf-um žaft-um* Yzh, g to chew, masticate, to light a fire, *jaf-um jaft-um* r to embrace, '*čašpānum*' — *žafum-ste* Yg, *yūra žaftam* g '*āteša kardam*'. — With *žaf-* cf Prs *žāwīdan* to masticate, Psht. *žōwul, jaf-* may be a separate verb connected with Prs. *jafsīdan* (= *čafs°, časp°*) to stick, adhere. Then, again, there is *ǰōf- ǰēft* Z, *jēft* LSIm to send, command

**jafā-*, in *və lažīno žafaˈū* Yu put fire to the wood-pile — Cf. *žaf-.*

ǰift Yzh pair, LSIy united — Prs

jıˈgar Mm, g, (g), t, Z, *jə°* G, *žıgeı* B liver — Prs. V *yēγən.*

žıgaˈren Ysh light brown. — Cf Prs., Wkh *jıgarī*

ˈ*žaγa* Yu place, spot — *da žaγa šūı* he came to a place, *mo čaˈmīn* ˈ*žaγa* from where is he? — Khow (Ir lw)

žōγ Y, *žoγ* Mm cloak, female dress, *žeγ* LSIm clothes — *žōγ aγdəm*, cf *ᵘstuı žoγo.*

žəγūrg Z crop of a bird — V. Z s.v. and cf. Prs *žāγar, j°, zāγar, °ur.*

žuˈɣus kurˈmo Yg scorpion

žaˈhānd Ysh, r, *jəˈhānd* r, *joˈhōn* Mm, (g), *ja°* Z, *jahān* B very, much — *j° brland* Yr very high, *j° ādame* many men, *ž° sāl* sh many years, *j° rūpayo* Mm many rupees — From Prs *jahān* world?

žuˈkū Yzh, sh, *ˈškū, šəkū* Z whence? — *yo maɪa žuˈkū? tu žuˈkū šūˈī* — V. *že* and *kū*

jīkya M(g) n of a water-fowl — Cf *žiŋgo.*

žil Yg blanket — Khow *žīl*, Wkh, etc *jil* But Prs *zīlū, zailū* a kind of woollen blanket

ˈ*žīlo* Yzh hail — Possibly genuine, cf Prs *žāla* (v AO I, 266). V. *mōyiki, žālabârân*

žâlabâˈrân Mm hailstorm. — *Prs

jūālˈdūz Yzh large packing-needle — Prs

jaləɣ Mm saddle-covering.

žimeˈž-im žimeˈžī-m, žimežī-m Yzh to pull up weeds.

žɛn Yzh, sh, *žən* g, *jɛn* r bed — Khow. *žɛ̄n.*

jwˈâna Mm, °*ayo* g, (g), *juwōˈna* Z male calf, 1—2 years old — Cf Wkh *juˈāna,* Sgl *juwâɛ̃* *Prs, cf Arm *yavanak* young of an animal

žānˈdār Ysh animal — *yo ces-mɪn ž°?* — Prs, cf Khow *žāndār* bird, Sgl ram

žunaˈye Yzh, °*yə* r, *zuˈno* sh, *ziŋgyigo* M(g), ˈ*ziŋgʸoyo* ti, *ziŋgeɣ* LSIm small boy — **a-jarnaka-*, cf Psht *zaŋai, žaŋai?* But *z?*

žɛnaˈɣeri Yzh giddy — Khow

žɛn-ˈpalɪko Yzh foot of a bed

žinaˈzo Ysh bier. Ar -Prs. *jināza*

žaŋg Yzh, sh war, fight. — *zaŋ kenem* = *dufim.* — Prs.

ˈ*žaŋgal* Yzh, g, u (corr by zh into *kyɛsina*), °*gal* sh, *jaŋgal* r, *juŋˈgul* Mm forest. — *no žaŋgalen šut* they went into the forest — Prs

ˈ*žiŋko* Yzh, °ˈ*ko* sh, r, °*go* g, p, ˈ*žĭŋko* Mm, °*a* g, °*a* (g), *žin(k)a* Z woman. — *jiŋko zəmōn paidā kit* Yr the woman bears a child, *žiŋko zaǎko šūi* zh, *wov loh žĭŋkəf avezdo* u he brought the two women. — Av. *jaɪnɪ- + kā.*

ˈ*žiŋkɪko* Y, °*ɪga* Z woman, wife — *žiŋkɪko ˈštyo* sh the woman said, *žiŋkɪkī̃ ˈštyŏ* — Demin. of *žiŋko.*

ˈ*žaro* Yzh poison — **jaϑrā-*, cf. Prs *zahr*, and Khow *žāi* (from Ir, v BSOS, VIII, 660)

žaˈrā um to bear, endure, Khow *žirēiman*

žɛr Yzh, u surrounding — *žɛr niǎan* zh I surround, ˈ*stāɪ po ʃiz žer šut* the stars surrounded his face. — Cf Khow. *jer* in a row?

ˈ*žɪrabe* Yzh, °*ə* g, *juraˈbə* r, *žeˈrāb* sh stockings — *yū ž°* zh — Prs *jurāb*, and Khow (lw) *žarāb.*

žiˈrīɣ-əm žɪrˈɣā-im Yzh to scream, Khow *žɪryoik* — Cf Prs *žayār* cry, clamour? Khow. *žɪryēik*, etc from Y?

žɪrˈmale (pl) Yzh, *žilmal* p kernel. — Cf Khow *žol* kernel?

žorˈžo Yzh, *žorˈžo* sh, g, r, *zarˈžo* Mm, *zarža* g, *jōɪjo* B partridge, *zōrzo* B bird — **zarićī-*, cf Ishk *ujirǰ*, Pis *zarič*, v EVP s v *zaɪka*

jausaˈɪen Yzh, *jauˈsəɛ̃* sh at daybreak.

živdeˈraus Mm bat — Cf. *žib-* to rise, (fly?) and *raūso* (s.v *rūso*)? V. *ləvɛrzəya rūso, šabparakilay.*

juˈwān Yzh young, *žŭwān* sh, *jewân* G youth, young man. — *žūwān vĭo, žuwānɛn ˈšto, lĭe nə žuwānɛn* — Prs.

ǰuˈwārɪ Yzh, r, °*e* sh, *ǰuˈārə* g, *ǰoˈwârɪ* Mm jowar — Ind

žĭˈy-am *žūˈyī-m* Yzh, sh, *žūɣɪm* r, *žūɪm* g, *ˈžīy-əm* *žīˈy-um* Mm, *ˈžīy-am* *ˈžīy-am* t, *žīy-* *žīy* Z to sew — *žūɣum* *vɪō* g plpf , *žūya* *bʌš* sh '*ba dūxtan*' — **uz-(h)yū-*, cf Skr *ut-syūta-* sewed up?

**žezɪ*, ɪn *šəta žezɪkan* Yr hamstring

ǰaˈzɪr Yzh ruin — Khow *ǰazɪr* ruin, from Ar Prs *ǰasɪ* slaughtering, decreasing?

žaˈžīro Yzh, *ǰaˈǰɪro* p, *zāǰɪro* Mm, *ˈzaǰīra* Z chain — Y < Khow *ɟʌnˈɟēr* (cf Shgh. *ɣɪnǰĭl*, Skold), M from Prs *zanǰīr*

List of Names.

Idəɣ, v *Yɪdg.*

Iɣˈdak Yr, *Iɣˈdāk* Mt, *Yuɣˈdāk* ɪn, (g) vill. ɪn Munjan

Imɪˈdɪno Yzh, *Imuɲɪn* u (Taj form) vill ɪn Lutkoh Khow *Imɪrdīn*

Unduˈstān Yr 'Hindostan'

Inǰɪgān Yzh = *Idɣɛf* 'the Yidgha speaking part of Lutkuh', Skold *Indɪǰānɪ* = *Mɪnǰānī*(?) Taj form of **Indɪo-*

Anǰuˈmān Ysh, °*an* r, *ˈAǰumənо* Mm the Anjuman Pass

Apcaˈyo Yu vill ɪn Bashgal (Bragamatal), Kati *Apsei*

Arˈcū Y the Artsu Pass (leading from the top of the Lutkoh valley into the Bashgal valley)

Orɣoˈčo Ysh Orghuch ɪn Chitral

ˈĪrɪko Yu vill ɪn Bakhshir, Owirik

Irˈžŏɣ Yu vill ɪn Bakhshir, Yorjogh

ˈAǰɪmənо, v *Anǰuˈmān*

Aɪˈžɪko Yu vill ɪn Lutkoh

ˈUrak Yzh vill ɪn Lutkoh.

ˈIskutul Ysh, *ˈSkutul* u Iskutul ɪn Sanglech

Avˈyato Yzh, u vill ɪn Lutkoh, Khow *Uˈyutɪ*

Ovˈxɪzo Yp n. of a place ɪn Parahek (Lutkoh)

Iˈwīm, v. *Yuˈwīm*

Īž Yzh, *Iž* u vill ɪn Bakhshir, Izh

ˈIžyar Yu Shah-ɪ-Sidim, at the foot of the Dorah Pass, acc to zh *I*° is the name of the big rock (the 'Snake-stone'), not of the hot spring at Shah-ɪ-Sidim

Badaxˈšān Ysh, r Badakhshan, *B*° *yer* zh the Dorah Pass

ˈBəɣušt Yu vill ɪn Bakhshir (Bogosht). < **Baˈgašɪta-*, cf. *Baxšīr*?

Burbuˈnū Yzh, u vill. ɪn Lutkoh, Burbunu.

Breˈɣɛyo Yzh, *Bra*° u, *Braˈɣayo* r Munjan. V BSOS VI, 439 sqq

Bɪˈzɪn Yzh, *Bɣˈzɪn* u vill ɪn Lutkoh, Khow *Bɪ/arzɪn* (< Ir **wɪzana-*?)

Bāšˈkār Ysh Bashgal.

Baxˈšīr Yu vill ɪn Bakhshir (Beshkar), *Baxˈšīra* *Taˈgou* zh 'the Bogosht (Bakhshir) valley joining the Lutkoh river at Izh' Survey map Beshgar Khow *Baxšɪ* < **Bayaˈšɪta-*, v *Bəɣušt*? (Cf e g the relation between Khow *šapīr* and Wkh *šapt* 'wolf') V *Təɪ Baxšīr*

Čɪrˈwul Yu n. of a place near Droshp

Čɪˈtrēyo Yzh, r, Mm Chitral. *na, da Čɪˈtrayī* 'in, to Chitral' Ysh, *yū žɪ Čɪtrēyen* Mm 'a man from Chitral'. Cf BSOS, VI, 441 sq

Da'yeɻo Yzh vill in Lutkoh, Daghiri.
Dēam'bī Yr, *Dēam'bēh* Mt, *Dīam'bē* (g) vill in Munjan
Daŋgula'dore Yzh clan in Gurti, Lutkoh
Də'rā Yr, *Du'râ* the Dorah Pass
Drošp Ysh, u vill in Lutkoh
Dra'wuso Ysh Drosh in Chitral *na 'Drauso šǫi.*
Dašt-i-Būt Ysh a place in Munjan, between Milıyeg and Shahr
Dašt-i-Bu'bāt Ysh a place in Sanglech.
F'ıastufi Mti a lake in Munjan, Frastofi
Go'īk Yzh vill. in Lutkoh, Gohik
Gu'lyū Yzh vill in Lutkoh, Gulugh.
'Guɣtıo Yzh, u, *'Guǫti* g vill in Lutkoh, Guftı Khow *Guhti (Guɣti).*
'Gr'stını Yzh, u vill in Lutkoh, Gistını
Govar'bax Yzh vill. in Lutkoh
Gōvrı'stən Yr, *Gourı'stən* u, *Gaurı'stan* sh Kafirıstan. From Prs *gabr* Zoroastrian, pagan
Gažan'dore Yzh a clan in Zhitr and Imirdin in Lutkoh
Gəlāmandore Yzh a clan in Burbumū in Lutkoh.
Ghaımaı vill on the Kokcha in Yamgān (acc to the map India and Adjacent Countries, 37, C 4). < **yarm* hot
Gāz Yr, *Gaz* Mt, *Gəz* (g) vill. in Munjan, *Aıyāz* (acc. to M(g)).
Haıdar'dore Yzh clan in Gistını and Parabek in Lutkoh
'(H)aıtef Yzh (obl. pl.) the Ozhor valley in Chitral Badakhshi *Hart*
'Kūa Yg 'the Kho tribe, the Khowar language' Cf BSOS, VI, 441 n.
'Kōbul Ysh Kabul.
Ka'lă Mt a vill. in Munjan, *Ka'la* Yr a vill in Kuran, *Kalaomır.*
'Kale-ı-Šō Yr, *'Khala-ı-Šo* M(g) vill in Munjan
Kām Yu vill in Bashgal
Kəm'dıš Yu vill. in Bashgal.
Kandu'žala Yu vill. in Bakhshir, Kan doojal, Kundzar
Kunǰı'kāf Yu a mythical mountain, Koh-ı-Kaf.
Kə'rōn Ysh, *Bōla Kə'rōn* r, *Kı'ān* Mt a district in Munjan.
Katwā'rī Ysh Ktiwi in Kafirıstan
Kyı'lwam Ysh Kulam in Kafirıstan.
'Lulıko Yu vill. in *Bashgal*
Lızo Mm vill in Munjan (= Kala, Qalā?)
Maḍu'gāl Yu vill in Bashgal, Mandogal
Mayna'wul Ysh, Mt, °*vul* Yr vill in Munjan, Vavilov *Megnul* Cf. Av. *mayna-* naked?
Mılı'yeg Ysh vill in Munjan, prob = *Mīāndeh.* — *mılı-* < *madya-*, *yeg* for *yaǩg* < **-kaϑaka-*, cf Madhyānkath (Barthold, Turkestan, p 128)??
'Munıo Yu vill in Bakhshir, Khow Manur < **Mānūtā?*
Mīān'dēo Yr, *Mıān'dēa* Mt, *Mıân'dīa* (g), *Mīāndeh* Mm vill in Munjan.
Mun'ǰī, pl. *Munǰıyī* Mm a man from Munjan, *Mun'ǰī rōı* the Munji language, *Mun'ǰıy* G Munjani.
Mun'ǰân Mm Munjan. Cf. BSOS, VI, 439 sqq
Mur'dān Yu a place near Droshp
Mə'rātdore Yzh clan in Birzin, Lutkoh
'Mastıko Yp n. of a woman
Nōu Yr, M(g), *Nau* t vill in Munjan
Narkı'rata Yu vill in Bakhshir, Nar Karet
Pəç'xūgo Yu a place in Lutkoh, *Garm Čišma*, Khow *Peç-uc*, 'Hot Springs'.
Pa'naũ Mt, *'Phanō* (g) vill in Munjan
Panǰ'šīr Ysh, *Pan'šīr* r Panjshir
Pə'rāyo Mm Kafirıstan Cf. Sgl *Parōy*
'Pōruy Ysh, *'Paroyo* u vill in Sanglech. Sgl *'Pōroy*

ˈParəuko Yzh, u vill ın Lutkoh, Kh *ˈParabek*

Pɛrˈkyān Taˈgou Yzh the part of the Lutkoh valley ınhabıted by Yıdghas.

ˈPârse Yg Persıan — *zo P° vzānəm* I know Persian

Purˈwos Yr vıll ın Kuran

ˈRūı Yzh, u vıll in Lutkoh, Ruı.

Ruˈbât Ysh, Mt, *Ruˈbōt* Yr vıll in Kuran

Ruˈbât ı-ˈTaŋg Ysh vıll ın Kuran

Ramˈgʏıl Ysh Ramgul ın Kafırıstan.

ˈRāzer Ysh, r vıll. ın Kuran — Poss. fr Av *razura-* forest.

Skarˈzer Ysh, *ˈSkōrzər* r vıll ın Kuran — **Uska-Razer?* Cf *Sar-J̌aŋgāl.*

ˈSkəwo Ysh, *Səkˈvō* r vıll ın Kuran, Survey Map Sekwao, Burhan-ud-Dın Sekuı

Sumbulˈdoɾe Yzh a clan ın Wart, Lutkoh.

Suˈmāldore Yzh a clan ın Upper Zhıtr, Lutkoh

ˈSānek Yu vıll ın Bakhshır, Sanık

Saŋlıč Yzh, *Saŋgˈlīč* r, u, *Saŋˈlīč* sh, *Saŋgˈlıč* Mm Sanglech

Sarǰaŋˈgāl Yr, Mm vıll ın Munjan.

Stəˈyīno Yu vıll ın Bakhshır, Sıghın

Stɛrfī Y the Struık Pass (Mıl Rep Shıfchık), near Dorah

uStuˈlāmo Yu vıll ın Bashgal, *Bargɪamaṭal*, Khow. *Luṭdeh*, Prs *Deh-ı-Kalān.*

ˈStužın Y the Ustıch Pass, near Dorah Mıl Rep. Ustuju.

Šudˈgol Yu vıll. ın Bashgal Robertson Shıdgol

Šoɣoˈyo Ysh, *Šuɣoyo* Mt Shoghor ın Chıtral. Badakhshı *Šoɣot*

ˈŠāhar Ysh, M(g), *Šāı* Yr, *Šahr* Mt, *Šāı-ı-Munǰān* (sh) vıll ın Munjan

Šō-ı-Paıī M(g) vıll ın Munjan

Šāh-ı-Sıˈdīm Yzh vıll. ın Lutkoh, at the foot of the Dorah Pass

Šalˈxān Yp n. of a man

Šōˈrōn M(g) vıll ın Munjan = *Šāhᵓr* (cf. Burhan-ud-Dın *Šaran*)

Šıˈxaıdore Yzh a clan ın Zhıtr, Lutkoh

Šeˈxāmandore Yzh a clan ın Burbuuū, Lutkoh

Šūˈyo Yu vıll. ın Bashgal, Robertson Shuı, Pshur

Taˈgōu Ysh, r, *Taˈgōu-ı-Munˈǰān* Mt vıll ın Munjan.

ˈTuɣakaf Ysh, *Tuɣokaf* r vıll ın Kuran

Teˈlı Ysh, *Təˈlī* r, Mt, *Trˈlī* Mtı, *Thrˈlī* (g), also *J̌uˈlī* tı (local form) vıll ın Munjan. < **(h)aβad-*, or a sımılar base

Talaš ˈMīr Yr Terıch Mer ın Chıtral Cf BSOS, VI, 443.

ˈTunıko Yu vıll. ın Bakhshır, Thonek Thunīk

Tərı Baxˈšīı Yu vıll ın Bakhshır, Turı Bashker

ˈTərko Yzh Turikho ın Chitral

ˈWīlū Yr, Mt, (g), (sh) vıll ın Munjan

Wulf Ysh, r, M(g) vıll ın Munjan — Cf. Av. *vaθwa-* flock, troop (cf Pashaı *sāṭha* 'village' < *sārtha-*, etc)?

Wīˈnān Ysh, *°ān* r, *ˈWīreno* Mg, *°ane* tı, *°ano* Yu "Veron", Prasun, *Pārūn*, ın Kafırıstan. Cf BSOS, VI, 443

Waɾt Yzh, *Warto* p vıll ın Lutkoh, Wharth.

ˈWayo Mt vıll ın Munjan.

ˈXūɣıko Yu vill ın Lutkoh V. *xūɣo.*

Xəlarˈɣaı Ysh, *ˈXəloɾyaı* a pass between Munjan and Sanglech. — V *xəlāɾyo*

Yıdg, pl *Yıdᵊgī* Mm, *ˈIdəɣ*, pl *Idye* Yu, Mtı 'a man from Injıgan', *Iˈdəɣ* Yr, sh, *Idˈɣɛf* zh, *Yıdˈyūn* Mm 'Inǰıgān, the Yidgha-speaking part of

Lutkoh', *Yed'γă* Yg, u, Mt, *Yid'qânə rŏi* Mm 'the Yidgha language' — Prob Yidg < **Hinduka-* *Yed'γă* < **Hindukaka-* Cf. BSOS, VI, 443, and Bailey, BSOS, VIII, 894, n 2 about T *anatkak* If this derivation is correct, the Iranian settlement on the south-eastern, "Indian", side of the mountain-range must be of considerable antiquity Cf. § 14 — V. *Injigān*

Yuy'dāk, v *Iy'dek*

Ya'mak Yr vill in Kuran

Yakhserighar pass between Upper Munjan and Upper Bashgal (Survey Map) Cf *lax'sire, yar*

Yu'wīm Ysh, *I'wīm* r a side-valley of Kuran Survey Map *Yoim*.

Zī'bāk Ysh, *'Zība* u Zebak

Zitik the Zidig Pass, near Dorah

Žurm Mm vill. in Badakhshan

Žitr Yzh, *Žut'r* u vill in Lutkoh, Jhitur.

SANGLECHI-ISHKASHMI

INTRODUCTION

1. The first information about Sanglechi was given by Shaw in the short Comparative Vocabulary appended to his article "On the Ghalchah Languages".[1] The 116 words collected by Munshí Faiz Bakhsh and transcribed by Shaw are not very correct,[2] but they have formed the sole base for our knowledge of this important dialect till now, and have been discussed by Tomaschek in his Centralasiatische Studien II,[3] and by Geiger in GIPh.

   Of the adjoining and closely related, but slightly more persianized, dialects of Zebak and Ishkashim Sir George Grierson has given, as far as the material at his disposal permitted, excellent accounts in the LSI and in the separate publication "Ishkashmi, Zebaki and Yazghulami"[4] embodying the material collected by Sir Aurel Stein These works have been my constant guides during the preparation of the present account of this dialect-group.

   Finally Zarubin quotes a number of Ishk. words in his Munji vocabulary.[5]

2. The Ishk. and Sgl. material discussed in this volume was taken down in Chitral in May and June 1929 from visitors to the bazar of Chitral Town.

[1] JASB, XLV, 134 sqq

[2] Note e g *yùr* (جور) "fuel" for **yùz* (جوز), *zulúk* "tongue" for **zuvúk*, *vuɪd* "brother" for **vrud*, etc

[3] SWAW, phil.-hist Cl XCVI

[4] R A. S, Prize Publication Fund, Vol V

[5] Cf above Y—M, § 1

From Ishkashim I had two informants They were, however, both of them so unsatisfactory for my purposes that I did only keep them on for a couple of sittings

1 The first was a middle-aged man from Ishkashim (*Išk'âšm*) Ishk. proper His mother-tongue was Persian, but he said that his was the only one among the sixty houses in the village in which the local language was not used.[1] He professed, however, to know Ishkashmi, and most of the forms given by him agree fairly well with those known from other sources. In some cases of however, he probably did not know or remember the true Ishk forms and gave Prs ones instead

2. The other was *Malak Muhammad*, a native of the Zebak Zb district, but settled in Iskk (*Škâšm*). He gave me a short list of words in the dialect of Zeb , which in the main appears to be correct But there are some suspect forms and words in his list, (e.g. *wōl* "ear", *nāyd* "night", *mīs* "nose"), and he certainly gave Prs words in several cases where native Zeb ones are still in use

From the Sanglech valley I had five informants:

3 and 4 *Azīz Bēg* and his brother *Daulat Bēg* were natives of Sgl. p 1 the hamlet of Porogh They were kind, and willing to do their Sgl p 2 best, but even this was rather poor Their pronunciation was rapid and slurred, many sounds disappearing more or less completely in connected speech. Perhaps this is a result of their dialect being used only within a very narrow circle of close relations and acquaintances, who are accustomed to eachother's peculiarities of articulation.

It was also very hard work to get grammatical forms out of them, and they were utterly incapable of telling a story, or of giving any but the most disconnected and fragmentary accounts of happenings in their own village and similar subjects I managed, however, to prepare a fairly extensive vocabulary during the few days they could be induced to remain in Chitral.

[1] But recruits from Ishk and Zeb , whom I met at Kabul in 1924, denied the very existence of any separate language in their village. Cf. also Skold, Materialien, p 3

5 Also *Laškar Bēg* came from Porogh From his lips I took down a short tale Sgl p 3

6 A fourth inhabitant of Porogh was *Gul Mahamad* from whom I compiled a list of words Sgl p 4

7 *Ā̆šūδ* hailed from Iskitul, the village above Porogh From him I compiled a vocabulary of his dialect, which presents various peculiarities of its own Sgl is

8 *Bax'tauār* was a quite intelligent young man from Sanglech proper, the uppermost village in the valley. Unfortunately I had only occasion to work with him during one short sitting, and all I could do was to write down a list of words Sgl. s

9 The material collected by the late Dr Skold and incorporated into this work belongs to the Ishk dialect. Nothing further is known to me about his informants [1] 'Sk.

Ishk. or Sgl forms given by a professed Wakhi from Wark are marked "Wkh." "Wkh"

Ishk material quoted from Grierson is designed by Gr., and his Zeb. material by Gr. (Zb.) Quotations from Zarubin are marked Zar., and from Munshi Faiz Bakhsh (Shaw, Ghalchah Languages) MFB Gr Gr (Zb) Zar. MFB

3 An account of the geography of the country in which Sanglechi-Ishkashmi is spoken is given by Grierson in the Introduction to his book on Ishkashmi.

Ishk is spoken in and around the village of Ishkashim in Afghan territory at the Oxus bend. According to Stein it also extends to a few villages on the Russian side of the river,[2] and it will be seen below that it is possible that a mixed Wakhi-Ishkashmi dialect is spoken in Wark in Western Wakhan

It is doubtful whether the subdialect called Zebaki is spoken at all in the market village of Zebak (*Izivūk*) itself. My informants, both in 1924 and in 1929, all agreed that Prs was the exclusive language of this place, and it is quite possible that they told the

[1] Cf Materialien, p 3 —I have found no texts among his material

[2] Acc to Skold it is used in Rind, and by half the population of Namadgut

truth, and that Zeb. is spoken only in some of the surrounding villages We know that the Zeb. material of the LSI comes from Bāzgīr, a village situated between Zebak and Ishkashim, and it may be that my informant Zb was a native of some village in the neighbourhood of Zebak

Acc to Grierson[1] Sanglechi (or perhaps Zebaki) is spoken also in the valley leading from Zebak to the Nuqsan Pass (the Deh-i-Gul) and in the valley of the Wardoj below Zebak. I have not been able to check these statements.

My informants told me that the true Sanglechi dialect is spoken in the villages of Porogh, Iskitul and Sanglech Sgl s asserted that it was also spoken in Flakhmarik, but p4 denied this (statement).

Acc. to Burhan-ud-Din, Fareg (Porogh) possesses 8 houses, and Isketul' and Sanglič 15 each But Vavilov,[2] who is no doubt a more reliable source, gives 40 houses for "Porx" (60 before the flood in 1923), and 30 for "Isketul'". The same author states that Isketul' lies 14—15 km above Zebak at a heighth above the sea of about 2 900 mètres, and that Porx is situated a little below Isketul' at a heighth of 2 840 mètres Sanglech, the uppermost village of the valley, is 20—22 km above Isketul, and 3 280 m.[3] above sea-level

4. As observed already by Grierson,[4] Ishk, Zeb. and Sgl. "are all slightly varying forms of one and the same language, which we may call Iškāšmī" [5]

Ishk is clearly distinguished from Sgl in several respects. Thus, in a number of cases, Ishk *ō* corresponds to Sgl *ā*, Ishk *ū* to Sgl *ō* and Ishk. *a* to Sgl *o* Cerebral *n* is not known to Ishk., and the use of *l* is more restricted than in Sgl, while on the other hand Ishk usually has *t* < *št*, corresponding to Sgl *t*. Ir. *θ* in

[1] Op cit. p 3

[2] Op cit. pp 108 sqq, and 517 sqq.

[3] Op cit p. 519 But 3 380 m, p. 111.

[4] Ishk. etc p 3

[5] Or, what I would prefer, Sanglechi-Ishkashmi

some words apparently results in Ishk *s*, but Sgl *t*, and Sgl *δ* has been dropped or replaced by *d* in Ishk. Other points of phonetical difference are restricted to individual words among the material available to me. Thus, e g Ishk. *ṡtok* "girl", *šofūn* "comb", *rēmuz(d)* "sun", *kərčīn* "cock", *rəšnī* "fire", *pʊmec-* "to dress", *fak* "thee", but Sgl. *əṣcāk*, *āfšūn*, *ōrmōzd*, *kurčūn*, *ṣənāī*, *pənec-*, *təfak*, etc.

In the field of morphology, we may mention the absence of the accusative prefix *va* in Ishk, the differences in the inflexion of the pronouns and the verb substantive, the opposition between Ishk (but also Sgl s) 1st sg *-m* and Sgl. p is *-n*, and the development of secondary preterites in Ishk.

As regards the vocabulary, Ishk, which on account of its geographical position is more exposed to foreign influences than Sgl, has given up a number of ancient words which are still in use in the latter dialect Thus e g Ishk *yōzda* "11", *dwōzda* "12", *bīst* "20", *garm* "warm", *gardak* "neck", *safēd* "white", *mātou*, *mā* "moon", *ṡab* "night", *lab* "lip", but Sgl · *koδos*, *dīδus*, *wīṡt*, *γōrm*, *γorōk*, *əspēδ*, *wulmēk*, *fəršōu*, *rīvlav*, etc

5. The variations recorded within Ishk are most of them insignificant, consisting chiefly of slight oscillations in the quality or quantity of vowels Thus, e g, from my material· *mʊt* "fist", *wuluk* "flour", *kərčin* "cock", *ōvd* "seven", *vᵊrū* "brother", Skold *mut*, *ů'luk*, *ʷů'låk*, *kr̥'čīn*, *uvd wrūd*, *wru*, Grierson· *mut*, *uluk*, *kurčīn*, *uvd*, *vrūd*, Zarubin: *mot*, *wuluk*, ———, (ʷ)*ūvd*, *vᵊrūd*.

It is impossible to decide how far such discrepancies are due to real difference of pronunciation of a local or individual nature To a certain extent they are probably due to the "personal equation" of the recorder But forms such as *fᵊrēt* "asked", *awuld* "brought", *das* "ten", as compared with Skold's *forast*, *avū(l)d*, *dah* and Grierson's *frut*, *avul*, *dah*, etc, point to the existence of certain variations within Ishk

6. Zeb, as described by Grierson in LSI, resembles, perhaps, more Sgl than Ishk. But it shares with Ishk several characteristics.

Thus e g : *o*, *å* for Sgl. *ā*, cf also Voc s vv *mēn* "apple", *štåk* "girl", *rəšnī* "fire", *pumec-* "to dress", *atayd* "entered", etc

In a few cases the Zb forms of the LSI agree with Sgl, but those given by my informant with Ishk. Cf e.g *kərčīn* "fowl", *rēmōz* "sun", *tīnen* "thy". It is, however, doubtful whether we can rely much upon the forms given by Z, whose vocabulary was interspersed with Prs., Wkh, or simply incorrect forms It is, of course, only natural that the villages of the Zebak district should form a transitional zone between Ishk and Sgl

7 Sgl itself is not an altogether homogeneous dialect, but presents several variations in the three villages from which material is available. And even the forms given by the different informants hailing from Porogh are not always absolutely identical [1]

It is doubtful whether there are many other places in the world where local linguistic division has been carried so far as among the inhabitants of the handful of houses in the Sanglech Valley hamlets

Thus e g. Sgl p. has *wərvēs* "fox" (Ishk *wurvēs* etc), but Sgl. p s. *vərɪēs*, Sgl p *mokodok* "frog" (Ishk. *mukuduk*, etc)· ıs, s. *moγδōk*, Sgl p. *nəmĕ(δ)k* "salt" (Ishk *namulyåk*, etc) Sgl is s. *nəmēγδ*, etc., Sgl. p *wužɪnǰak* (Z *wuǰinǰak*) "woman": is s *wuzinǰak*, Sgl. p. *kul*, *kuδ* "did"· is s *kul*. Cf also· Sgl p *xwār-* "to eat"· s *xor-*, Sgl p. *wāl* "trousers". is. *wāl*, p. *rɪg/vlav* "lıp" is s. *rīvlav*, p. *wənīšt*, *wunīžd* "turned round": Sgl is. *wəniγd*, s *wunĭžd*

Sgl p 3 shows a specially pronounced tendency towards diphthongization of *ē* Cf e g · *tʲēγm*, *mʲēl*, *dʲēr*, *rʲēγn*, etc Sgl p and is agree as against the uppermost village of the valley in the following words· *wužɪžīr* "partridge", *žānǯək* "entrails", *žan-* "to kill", *ǯənāī* "fire", 1st sg *-en*, 1st pl. *-em*, but s *wužɪržɪr*; *ǯan)ək*, *ǰan-*, *rəšnāī* (cf Ishk Zb *rəšnī*, etc.); *-em*, *-en* (= Ishk., Zb.) Cf also Sgl. p *povδ* "drank" (Ishk *pəvd*) Sgl s *pīδ*

In some other cases it is Sgl is. alone which differs as well from

[1] Cf the vacillatıon ın the use of the personal endings *əm* and *-ən* (v. § 132), and ın the preterıtal stems

the villages below as from s Most characteristic is the transition of *ž* to *γ* in *wənɪγd* "turned round", *woγdən* "millet" and *vəγdūk* "long' We also find Sgl is *fᵊrōs-* "to ask" and *yəxōaɪ* "sister" corresponding to p s *fᵊras-*, *frās-* and *ixwāī*, *ᵊxōaɪ*. In Sgl is there is moreover a certain tendency to lengthen vowels, cf Voc e g s vv *cām*, *kužuk*, *astamaγzək*, *saδ*, *ǰāndār*

8 The situation is rendered still more complicated through the possibility of a dialect of the Sgl, not the Ishk type, existing in western Wakhan My informant from Wark in Lower Wakhan, not far from Ishkashim, professed to speak Wkh, but of the words given by him the majority was of Sgl.-Ishk, not of Wkh. origin

Some of them are typical Ishk words Thus, e.g. · *pəšɪr* "cheek", *mukuduk* "frog", *vuks* "snake"; *kʷrust* "bark"; *čuuɪn* "apricot", *rəxnī* "fire"; *nɪc* "nose"; *posk* "hide", *åkīk* "egg", *ōxik* "tear"; *čōm* "eye", *zōl* "yellow", and others with *å*, *ō* corresponding to Sgl. *ā* But more often the Wark forms agree with Sgl Thus e g · *ōrmōzd* "sun", *bᵊrež* "birch", *fərxa* "night", *fɪsē* "nose", *γīc* "coal" (Sgl. *ǯīc*, I *zīč*), *yōruk* "neck", *kɪskūδ* "roof", *mərγōk* "sparrow"; *harɪ* "work", *puδf* "meat", *sūɪ* "hare", *spēδ* "white", *x̌au* "horn", *xūi* "black", *tīwde* "burnt" (Sgl. *təv-*, Ishk. *sav-*), *wuγdɛn* "millet", *wulmē* "moon", *wužeržer* "partridge", etc, etc. Cf also *kenen* "I do" and *tᵊfak* "thee". "Wkh" of Wark employs the fricative *δ*, and it changes *ž* into *γ* (besides *š* into *x*, *x̌*), just as is the case in Sgl. is Note also *fərγəmč* "kid", which looks like an archaic form of Sgl. *fəryəm*, and the curious (hybrid?) form *hīlᵊδ* "7"

It is, of cource, quite conceivable that Wkh of Wark is no genuine dialect at all, but only a mixture of Wkh, Sgl and Ishk. forms made up by one who did not know any of these languages properly. But each of the theoretically possible explanations present difficulties of its own, and it would be quite idle without further knowledge to enter upon speculations about the possibility of a mixed dialect being spoken in the border villages of Ishkashim and

Wakhan [1] The question is not, however, devoid of a more general interest and ought to be investigated on the spot

9. On the whole Ishk—Sgl. is, however, a well defined dialect group, which is clearly distinguished from all its Ir. neighbours in the Pamir Especially Ishk in its vocabulary frequently presents points of resemblance with Wkh But this may be due just as much to recent contact as to any special, inherited relationship [2] The same may be said about the lexical accordances with Yd—Mj

A survey of the historical phonology and morphology of Sgl—Ishk will show the originality of this dialect-group on several points, but also its connection with the rest of the Pamir dialects

The general appearance of the language, phonetically and morphologically, is less aberrant from the Ir normal than that of other Pamir dialects This is probably due to its geographical position on, or close to, the ancient trade route from Faizabad to the Dorah Pass

We do not know anything about the ancient history of the small Sgl—Ishk (speaking) communities [3] But nothing prevents us from believing that it has developed during a very long period in the districts where it is now spoken It is likely that it once extended further down the Kokcha Valley, bordering somewhere upon Saraghlani.

The future of Sgl—Ishk is probably more immediately threatened than that of Wkh, Yd—Mj and the Shgh group, both on account of the small number of speakers and through the proximity of and comparatively easy access to the central, Persian-speaking parts of Badakhshan

[1] Acc to Skold, p 2 sq, Namatgut, just below Wark but on the Russian bank of the river, is half Wkh and half Ishk

[2] *Cf, however, št* > *t, t in both dialects,* and e g. *pəv-* 'to drink'

[3] Herzfeld's identification of Parkuh *sxwlšn, sxwlč³n* with Sanglech (AIM, VII, p 58) is not convincing

PHONETIC SYSTEM

10. Any attempt to determine the exact phonetic value of all the sounds of the different dialects of Sgl—Ishk. without a prolonged study of the language can, of course, only be quite provisional, and in a still higher degree this applies to the construction of the phonological system About the phonology of Ishk I do not venture to make any assertions

Consonants.

11

	Labial	Dental	Retro-flex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive . . .	*p*, *b*	*t*, *d*	*ṭ*, *ḍ*		*k*, *g*	*q*	
Affricate		*c*		*ċ*, *ǰ*			
Fricative . .	*f*, *v*				*x*, *γ*		*h*
Sibilant . .		*s*, *z*	*ṣ̌*, *ẓ̌*	*ṡ*, [*ż*] [1]			
Nasal .	*m*	*n*	*ṇ*		(*ŋ*) [2]		
Lateral . . .		*l*	*ḷ*				
Rolled . . .		*r*					
Semivowels .	*w*			*y*			

The consonant system of Sgl appears to be based upon the following correlations·

[1] *ž* is probably a variant of *j*, v below

[2] *ŋ* is a variant of *n* appearing before velars, and not a separate phoneme When appearing alone it is probably a variant of *ŋg*.

1. Voiced *b*, *d*, *ḍ*, *g*, *ǰ*, *v*,[1] *γ*, *z*, (*ž*) *ẑ*
   Surd· *p*, *t*, *ṭ*, *k*, *č*, *f*, *x*, *s*, *š* *ŝ*.
   The surd sounds *c*, *q* and possibly *š* have no voiced counterparts
2 Plosive· *p*, *b*, *k*, *g*
   Fricative *f*, *v*, *x*, *γ*.
3. Plosive: *t*, *d*, *ṭ*, *ḍ*
   Sibilant *s*, *z*, *š*, *ẑ*
4 Oral. *b*, *d*, *ḍ*, *g*
   Nasal· *m*, *n*, *ṇ*, (*ŋ*).
5) Plosive: *d*, *d*, or, perhaps, Nasal: *n*, *n*.
   Lateral. *l*, *l*, Lateral *l*, *l*.
6 Labial *p*, *b*, *m* *f*, *v*
   Dental *t*, *d*, *n* *s*, *z*
   Retroflex· *ṭ*, *ḍ*, *ṇ* *š*, *ẑ*
   Palatal *č*, *ǰ*
   Velar *k*, *g*, (*ŋ*) *x*, *γ*

12 The uvular *q*, the glottal *h*, and besides *r* and *w*, *y* are disjunct phonemes.

Of the above sounds *q*, *h*, *d*, *b*, *g* (except in sandhi for *-k*) and possibly *č* are found only in loan-words

Aspiration of surd stops, especially of *p*, is heard, possibly more markedly in Ishk. than in Sgl

While *ŋ* is a variant of *n*, the cerebral *n* must be considered as a separate phoneme, when it occurs unconditioned by a following *ṭ* or *ḍ*

13 *Labials* *f* and *v* are labio-dentals [2] Sk does not always distinguish between *v* and *w*

Dentals· In Sgl postvocalic *d* is usually sounded as a *ð* Sgl p 1 frequently pronounced *ᵈð*, while p 2's *ð* approached, and often was mistaken for, *l* (e g in *šɪlōk* = *šɪðōk* 'become', *kolos* = *koðos* '11', *Iskɪtūð* = *ᵒūl*) Also Sk. gives *ð* in a few words. Note *ð* > *ϑ* in p 2 *dān-pəϑf*.

[1] Cf. below regarding *v*.

[2] Bilabial *φ* was, however, noted in *cᵊφūr* '4'

t and *d* are nearly, and *ð* quite inter-dental *r* is alveolar, and in some cases it is pronounced even further back. In a few words Sk writes *ṛd* for *rd*, cf. the similar tendency in Psht, Bal. and other Ir. dialects of the East. Postvocalic *n* is sometimes retracted towards the position of *ṇ*

Palatals It is possible that *ǰ* and *ž* are distinguished in initial position, *ǰ* being used in some loan-words in preference to *ž* But in postvocalic position *ž* is used always, or nearly always.

From the phonetic point of view initial *y* is a fricative, not a semi-vowel But it forms a pair with *w*

Cerebrals: *ṭ* and *ḍ* are really post-alveolars. In genuine Sgl. words *ṭ* easily becomes *t*. *ṣ́* and *ž́* are usually readily distinguishable from *š* and *ž* in Sgl, but perhaps not in Ishk Note Sgl is *ž́* > *y*.[1]

l is not always clearly distinguished from *l* It has no flap, and is articulated with the tongue in a more advanced position than Psht *ṛ* Regarding the situation in Ishk., cf § 4

Uvulars· It is doubtful whether *q* is always distinguished from *k* in ordinary, careless pronunciation, and whether it is felt to be a foreign sound But I always heard *qīv*· 'to call'. Sk and Gr give *q* in several Ishk words.

14 There seems to be no gemination of consonants in Sgl But Sk has noted geminates in several Ishk. past stems and also e.g in *albatt*, *yalla*, *kull*, etc

Final consonants are articulated weakly and sometimes disappear Thus, e g.· *tā(t) bē* 'to the father', *Izivū(k) bē* 'to Zebak', *xā(n)* 'house', *nilostō(k)* 'is sitting', *mə'miš xā 'rō-tana* = *ma 'mič xān rōi tan-ān* 'there are three persons in our house', *ko*^{e} = *kuð* 'did', etc. Note also the sandhi in *awā ðūð* = *awā dūð*, etc

[1] Cf § 7

Groups of Consonants.

15. Through borrowing from Prs, recent elision of vowels, composition, suffigation and analogical formation of past stems in *t* nearly every kind of consonant group have found their way into Sgl

Those appearing only in compounds (e g *af-mahā, am-dak, dān-pəðf, yōb-naduk, yam-gīn, ǰuwån-mardī, tōk-sarī, ivəl-vōš, xōn-bərš*, etc.) are not on a line with groups occurring in uncompounded words Also before recent suffixes we find unusual combinations (e g. *īfč*)

Through elision there arise—especially in Skold's material—groups such as *əščāk, čpōšt, ǰnūb, psād, pxōk, pšaimānī*, etc Cf. also *fsək. fu'sɛk, pšūr pəšūr*, etc.[1] Such combinations are probably not true, 'phonological' groups More doubtful is the case of *kr-, pr-*, etc., e g in Sk. *krust*: Sgl *ko'rost*—In secondary preterites the combination of any consonant with *t* or *d* seems to be possible Thus, e g *kimd, kurt, šəxt, t'rəft, talapt, ǰēbt, spārð, āivuld*, etc.

In words of Sgl. origin the more important groups of consonants are *dk* (*nəmeðk*), *df* (*pəðf*, etc), *dm* (*xōd/ðm*), *vd/ð* (passim), *vz* (*ōvzūi*), *vr-* (*v'r-*), *xs, xš, γ(ə)n, γ(ə)m, γd/ð, fš, fər, st, sk, sp, št, šk, šp, zd, z(ə)n, žd, ǯd, rv(ð), rk, rg, ix, iγ, if, rs* (?), *rš, rz, rn, rw, lm, lk, nd, nǰ, nz, ŋg, mb*

In initial position we find· *b(ə)r-, d(ə)r-. f(ə)r-*, [*fl-*], *t(ə)r-, v(ə)r-, xi-, xiv-, z(ə)n-*, (*ə*)*sk*, (*ə*)*st-*, etc.

Vowels.

16. As far as I have been able to make out, Sgl. possesses the following vowel phonemes *ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŭ, ŏ* and, possibly, *ə*.

ă is usually palatal [*a*].

e is most frequently a comparatively low [*ɛ*], but *e* tends to be raised into [*e*] and is sometimes diphtongized into [*'e'*].[2]

i is usually open [*ɪ*] and may even approach the position of [*i*], [*ə*] or [*ɜ*].

[1] V. Voc. s vv

[2] Cf § 7.

Similarly *u* [ʊ] frequently merges into the neutral vowel [ə], or even into [ɜ].

It is impossible without further investigations to determine, in all cases, the phonological value of [ə], [ɜ], [ʊ], etc. These sounds vary with the speaker, and there appears to be some vacillation even in the speech of a single individual Cf e g. Sgl p 1 *yɪr* 'stone', *šət* 'dust', *mʊt* 'fist', *yɛx* 'ice', p 2 *yɪr*, *šɪt*, *mət*, *yəx*, p 3 *yɜr*, *šɜt*, *mɜt*, *yɜx*, is *yɜr*, *šət*, *mɜt*, *yɜx* Some of these variations may be due to the influence of surrounding consonants, others are perhaps merely the result of inexact notation.

An overshort svarabhakti or prothetic vowel appears e g in *b(ᵊ)ɪ̄t ᵊstən*, etc

Sgl *ŏ* is usually articulated near the cardinal point, or a little lower. It shows, however, a tendency to move slightly forward towards the mixed vowels [ɔ]

Diphthongs are *oʊ* [ɔʊ, ɔʊ, əʊ, ə ʊ], *oɪ* and *aɪ*. They are, however, probably to be considered as combinations of two sounds $a + y$, etc

17. Although there can scarcely be any doubt that vowel length is of phonological significance, secondary lengthening of stressed short vowels and abbreviation of unstressed long ones appear to be quite frequent The problems raised by these apparently conflicting facts are not peculiar to Sgl and will need a special study, which takes into consideration the conditions in a great number of modern Ir dialects [1]

[1] Cf Y—M § 35

HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY

Consonants.

Initial Surd Stops and Affricates.

18. Initial *k-*, *t-*, *p-* remain unchanged. Thus, e g · *kaδī* 'when', *kīf* 'hump', *kas-* 'to see', *tu* 'thou'; *tovōr* 'axe', *tʻēym* 'seed', *pōɪ* 'sour milk', *pū-* 'to become rotten', *pac-* 'to cook', *pəδf* 'meat', etc , etc , v. Voc s v *k-*, *t-*, *p-*

Acc to Grierson, § 21,[1] an initial surd is sometimes changed into a fricative Of thc two examples given *xafuk* 'foam' has *x* ın all neighbouring dıalects, while *feɪ* 'shovel' has orıginal *f-*, cf *fiūk* 'shoulder-blade'.[2] Ishk. *sav/w* 'to burn' (Sgl *təv-*) is probably derıved from a form in *ϑ-*, cf Wkh *ϑāw-* and v. § 37

de 'a particle denotıng exıstence' and *dında* 'so much' probably have *d-* < *t-* in unstressed posıtıon Cf. Psht *de* encl pron. 2 sg < **taɪ*, etc

19. Ancient *ċ* regularly becomes *c*, just as ın Y—M and Wkh Thus *ċce* 'what', *cəmənd* 'how many', *caʻmōk* 'winking'; *carx* 'spinning wheel' (but *čarx* borr from, or influenced by Prs). The majority of words in *č-* are lw s. Thus, e.g. *čɛl* 'forty', *ċɪšmē* 'a spring', *ċət* 'small', *čūl* 'penıs', *čuwēl* 'apricot' (Gr. *cwēnd*), *čudan* 'cooking-pot', *čōl* Z 'multicoloured' is prob borrowed from Shgh. *ċūž* (Sar. *čɪēl*) with *č-* regularly from *k-*, cf. M *kaš*, Yazgh. *kʻāw*. *čŭt* 'she-goat' may be somehow connected with Werchikwar *čūt*, and also *ċ-*

[1] Cf also Geıger, p 299

[2] V. Wkh

čumōl 'basket' appears to be a migratory word The origin of *čōv* 'little' and *čos* 'fart' is unknown.

As there is no other certain instance of *č* in any other genuine Sgl. word than *čām* 'eye' (poss with *č* from Prs.) it seems probable that also *čen-* *čīδ* 'to pick' is a Prs. lw. Reg *čīš* 'urine' v. Voc. s.v.

Intervocalic Surd Stops and Affricates

20 In the *-ka-* suffix, *-k-* is retained unchanged. Thus, e.g. *ostok* 'bone', *ustᵊruk* 'star', *wok* 'one', *duɪk* 'wood', and reduplicated in *ɯorokok* 'lamb', *ākɪk* 'egg'. I heard *g* in *kīrūg* 'plough', and once in *γorōg* 'neck'. These are probably sandhi forms. Also *ɯulākī* 'first' and *ɯulyēka* 'alone' contain the *ka-* suffix. *-k-*

Other instances of intervocalic *-k-* in genuine words are not available. *koδos* 'eleven' < **aɯakadasa* has lost its initial syllables irregularly in unstressed position. In *(o)kōɪδ* 'boot' it is very doubtful whether the initial vowel is ancient. *vōkōˈlīn* 'the day before yesterday', *lākīn* 'belt', and *čukān* 'a kind of dye' are of unknown origin, and *paˈkōl* 'cap', *bakəl*, *bakɛndɪ* 'calf', and *čuk-* 'to beat' are lw.s

On the whole it seems probable that the retention of *-k-* is phonetically regular, cf. the parallel development in Orm.[1] and Y—M[2] *šayor* 'hedgehog' is certainly a lw., and in *moγδok* (*mokoδok*) 'frog' and *nəmēγδ* (*nəmēδk*) 'salt' *γ* is due to assimilation with *δ*.

21. Intervocalic *-t-* regularly results in Sgl *-δ-*, thus coalescing with original *-d-*. Examples of *-t-* are· *oyoδ* 'came', *aδ(a)*, *īδ* 'that', *dīδ* 'smoke', *dūδ* 'gave', *kuδum* 'which', *kuδ* 'dog', *kɪskūδ* 'roof'; *kōvīδ* 'pigeon', *numōδ* 'felt', *pīδ* 'drank'; *ᶜspēδ* 'white'; *šīδ* 'went'; *xuδāɪ* 'watermill'; *zəmūδ* 'son-in-law', *zənūδ* 'washed', *ẓōδ* 'killed', etc In *saδ* '100'; *aštāδ* '80', *amēδ* 'hope', *māδar* 'mother', etc , *δ* has been substituted for Prs. *d*. *Čatrāδ* 'Chitral' has probably been borrowed from a form in *-δ*.[3] *-t-*

[1] IIFL, I, p 330

[2] With *-t-*, *-p-* > *-γ-*, *-v-*, but *k-* > *-g-* Cf. Y—M §§ 45 sqq

[3] V. Voc s v

In Ishk we in most cases find *d* corresponding to Sgl. *ð* Thus· *ōγad*, *dĭd* (*dūd*)[1] 'smoke'; *dūd* 'gave', *kudum*, *k'ud*, *kəskūd*, *kovīd*; *vərūd* Zar ; *xədōrı*, *zenūd*, *žad*. Cf. also *wēd* 'willow', *dēd* 'fight', etc

22 Ishk. *d* does not represent a stage of development intermediate between *t* and Sgl. *ð*, but is due to the influence of Prs, which is much stronger in Ishk and Zeb than in Sgl.[2] Regarding the possible Prs influence on initial *d*-, cf. § 29

Apart from the intrinsic probability of this explanation we also have evidence of the previous existence of *ð* in Ishk Thus Wkh *kowīð* 'pigeon' must have been borrowed from Ishk and not from the more remote Sgl., *krīč* Gr 'hut' is derived from **k(a)ðīč* = Wkh *ktīč*[3] Cf also *pərnīč* 'threshold' < **paδ(a)nīč* (Orosh. *paðīn* < **paδanī·*) and *prēšt* Gr 'wrist' < **p(a)rðēšt* (Sar. *parðust*). Also Ishk. *xōdm* 'dream': Sgl *xōðm* proves a secondary change of *ð* to *d*

In Sgl *pəðīt* 'kindled', *wuðīt* (*-d* Zar) 'span' the sequence **ð-ð* has been dissimilated into *ð-d* (*-t*)[4] But notice *pārdūð* 'sold' (*pāı ðē-*), which has been influenced by the uncompounded form *dūð* and other preterites *dūð* 'gave' shows that the initial voiced stop is at any rate older than the dissimilation *ð-ð* > *ð-d*. In Sgl. *wuðəγð* 'daughter' (Ishk *wudugd*) the intervening *γ* has prevented the dissimilation.

23. A further reduction of *-ð-* has taken place in the unstressed suffix pres 3 sg *-ū*, *-ō*[5] in *ko* = *kuð* 'did', and in *šīān* < *šīðān* 'they became', *šuō* = *šuðōk* (and *šılōk* = *šīðōk*). Cf also *tə-vō* = *tə-ð/dō* 'thou art' In Ishk. the reduction takes place even in some stressed words, e g in *vərū*, *wru* (and *v²rūd*) 'brother', *x²(d)ōrı* Sk. 'water-mill', cf *pū* 'foot' < *pāda-*[6]

[1] Gr *dīt*, with unvoicing of final *d*, not with retention of original *t* (Grierson § 22) Cf also *p²ðīt* 'kindled', *wuðīt/d* 'span'.

[2] Cf § 4

[3] Prs *kurīč*, *kurīz*, etc 'hut, protecting roof' might perhaps be a dialect form related to the Ishk word. Cf Prs lex *γōl* 'ear', which is an Ishk. form

[4] Cf Y—M, §§ 52, 136

[5] Once I heard *ısyūð* 'may he come'

[6] Cf. § 14

In *rēčɪk* Gr 'entrails' *δ* has been elided before *-čɪk*

As is the case in other Ir dialects the prefix *patɪ* has been reduced to *pə*, etc, e g in *pənec-*, *pumec-* 'to dress', *pəδīn-* 'to light a fire', *pəzīn-* 'to recognize', *pa* 'with, on'. Cf *potūn* 'thigh' < **patōn*, or **pat-tōn* < *paɪtɪštāna-*.

Reg p 3 *δ* > *l* v § 13.

24 The preservation common to most Ir dialects, of *t* in *wīšt* 'twenty' is due to early syncope. Cf also *yōtɪk*, *yetɪk* 'bridge'[1] < **ētk*, or **ēdk* < **haɪtuka-*, and v Voc s vv *wōtuk* 'feast', *pātɪk* 'eyelashes'.— *wəžduk* 'high' is derived from **bṛzataka-*.

atɪy- *atuyd* Zar 'to enter' (Sgl *axtəδ*, with metathesis) may have got its *t* from a form corresponding to Sogd. *tys-* *tyt*. *īt* 'arrived'[2] (*īδ-*) goes back to a secondary past stem **īt-t*, cf Or *yat(t)* (from *yaδ-*) and the numerous Wkh preterites in *-tt*

Regarding *zōt* 'son' and '*wuter*' ashes, cf § 37 Final *-t* is found in lw s, corresponding to Prs. *-d/-t*

25. Ancient *-p-* shares the fate of *-t-* and results in a voiced fricative *-v-* As *-v-* is a sound which is not foreign to Prs, it remains also in Ishk. *-p-*

Thus, e.g. *kōvīδ* 'pigeon', *təv-* 'to burn', *tovōr* 'axe', *vərvēs*, etc 'fox', *vīn* 'beard' (< **upāna-*), *vēk* 'water', *va* a particle denoting the acc (< *upa*), *rīv* (*-lav*) 'lip', *yuw-*, *yev-* 'to spin'. Cf. also *ōvzuɪ* 'heart' (v Voc.) and *Izuvūk* 'Zebak' *šab* Gr 'night' is a lw., but *fəršōu* may be derived from **fra xšapā-*, with secondary change of *-ōv* > *-ou*. The etymologies of *šōvōk* 'weeding', *šoval*, *šăwal* 'road', *šāvī* 'shirt', and *nīv-* 'to bring' are unknown

kapāl Gr 'skull' is a lw. But *apɪ-* 'to be lost', *apaɪs-* 'to lose', *apaxš-* 'to hear', *apčūn* 'winnowing fork' suggest the possibility of pretonic *-p* remaining unweakened (cf. *atɪy-*, § 24), an unstressed vowel having less assimilation force than a stressed one

26. The regular outcome of *-č-* is *-c-* as in Wkh.[3] The affricate *-č-*

[1] Yaghn *ītk*

[2] Cf. § 25

[3] But note Sk *pīz-* 'to boil'.

evidently had greater power of resistance than *t* and *p* [1] Examples are: *pac-* 'to cook', *wurcūn* 'smoke-hole', *cə* 'from', [2] *kōcī* 'anybody', *pənec-, pumec-* 'to dress'. The ancient suffix *-čī* appears in *vrīc* 'eyebrow', *šəc* 'female', *nīc* 'nose', *wōrc* 'quail', *wānīc* 'female calf', *žīc* 'coal', *fōc* 'mouth' (?). Cf also *dĕc(āk)* 'skin-bag'· Wkh *dåck, mārcīk* 'ant': Orm *marcōr*, etc , *vəcərīn* 'three days ago' (?) < **upa-čaθrŭma-*?. *wuc-* Zar 'to find room', *vuc* Gr 'uncle' and *koc-* 'to copulate' are of unknown origin.

A differentiation has taken place in *ᵊštən* 'needle' (< **š(u)čən*) and in Ishk *štok* 'girl', Sgl *əščāk* (< **šičak* < **strīčī* + *akā*).

A suffix *-č*, which occurs in *īfč* 'spindle', *krīč* 'hut', *pərnīč* 'threshold', *wuč* Gr. 'moth', *walč* 'rafter', *yarč* 'avalanche'; *yēča* 'nest', and, with sonorization, in *xınǰ* 'whey', *ǰānǰ* 'woman' and possibly in *žānǯək*, etc. 'entrails'. It might, of course, be borrowed from some unknown dialect, but a more probable derivation is from the genitive **-čyāh*, cf. Konow, Saka Studies, p. 25 Cf. also *mıč, mōč* 'us', § 111

Gauthiot, MSL, 20, p 70, derives *kərčīn* (*kurčūn*) 'fowl' < **kark'īn*. More probably it contains a suffix *-čūn* (< **-čyāna-*?) cf. *pəčūn* 'bullet'. Note Sgl. *pečuk*, but Ishk *pučuk* 'worm'

Initial Voiced Stops and Affricates.

27. Ir. *g-* is represented by Sgl —Ishk. *γ*. Thus, e g *γōl* 'ear'; *γōndəm* 'wheat', *γenōk* 'hair'; *γōrm* 'hot', etc.—*γərδāv, gᵒ* 'whirlpool' and *γort-* 'to wander about' are of Prs. origin, but have been adapted to Sgl. phonology Reg *uγūı* 'cow', cf § 92. Before *ī* ancient *g-* has become *y-* in *yır, yər* 'stone', *yiw-* 'to spin' (Y *γī(w)-*), *yıvδōk* 'thread'. *yōz* 'firewood' is probably borrowed from Wkh *ǰūz*, with substitution of *y-* for the foreign sound *ǰ*.

28. Also Ir. *b-* results in a voiced fricative. Thus, e g. *ıəδ* 'was', *vānd-* 'to bind', *vūr* 'burden', *voš* 'rope', *ıəz* 'goat', etc *b-*

[1] Cf Parachi *-č-*, IIFL, p 34.

[2] But Sk *čpōšt* 'behind'.

Most words beginning with *b-* are borrowed, from Prs. or from IA, but some are of unknown origin

29 Sgl—Ishk. has no initial *δ*[1] It is possible that this sound has never existed in the language, but it seems more probable that Sgl—Ishk. at one time had *δ-* in accordance with other E.Ir languages, and that the voiced stop has been substituted for the fricative through Prs. influence. Cf Voc s.v *šōδx* 'goat's hair' < **δōšx* (?). *d-*

Examples of *d-* are e g · *dōu* 'two'; *dānd* 'tooth'; *dīr* 'far', *dūr* 'sickle', etc, etc Sgl. *wuδəγδ* 'daughter' either goes back to **hu-duγdā*, or to a form with early prothetic vowel.[2]

lēw Sk. 'idiot', Gr. 'night-mare', *leu, lēv* Gr. 'stupid' are of Mj. origin. Reg *tēu* 'brother-in-law' v. Voc s v.

30 Ancient *ǰ-* results in *ž-*, *ǰ-*. Thus: *žan-*, *ǰan-* 'to kill', *žōnǰ*, *ǰōnǰ* 'woman';[3] *žəšt* 'big' (if = Skr. *jyestha-*) *ǰih-* 'to flee' is probably a Prs lw.—*ža* 'before', *žūōk* 'male markhor' (*ž-?*), *žānẓ̌ək* 'entrails', *žwondok* 'hungry' are of unknown or uncertain origin. *ǰ-*

The variant *ǰ* for *ž* is probably due to Prs. influence. Ancient *ǰ* became *ž* too early to be dentalized into *ȷ*.[4] Gr. gives *ȷ* in a few words, chiefly lw s, corresponding to Zeb, Sgl *ǰ* Thus, e g *ȷå* 'place', *ȷubār* 'canal'.

Intervocalic Voiced Stops and Affricates.

31 Ancient *-γ-* (*-g-*) is retained Thus *oγoδ* 'came',[5] *yəγ*, *fəryaγ* 'yoke', *zūγ* 'raven', and, possibly, *Pōroγ* 'n. of a village', *Parōγ* 'Kafir'. *g-*

Palatalization takes place after **ai* in *mōi* 'cloud' and after *r* (in secondary contact) in *fəryəm* 'kid' In *fəryərt-* 'to wander about' the association with *γort-* has apparently prevented this development.

[1] Zar's *δēc* = *dēc(āk)* 'goatskin' is scarcely correct

[2] Cf § 92

[3] Cf *wužinǰak* 'woman' with **hu*, or prothetic vowel

[4] But Psht. *ǰ* > *ȷ*, *-ǰ-* > *-ž-* (*-č-* > *-ȷ-*).

[5] But Sgl *ŏγŏδ*, Ishk *ågad* 'brought' (*īžīm-*)

arək 'eructation' is borrowed from Prs *ārōq* = *ārōγ*.

32 We find Sgl *-δ-* in *mēδ* 'waist', *mōδ* 'here', *wōδ* 'there', *nīδ-* 'to sit down', *pūδ* 'foot', *käδi* 'when', *koδos* (*kolos*) 'eleven', *wuδīd* 'span', *zīδ-* 'to flow', *pəδīn-* 'to kindle', *īδ-* 'to arrive' (Orosh. *yaδ-*), *par-δē-* 'to sell' *-d-*

Ishk. has *-d-* in *mēd*, etc Note *pŭ*, but Zeb, Zar. *pŭd* As to *ma* 'in', see § 107 a. *xair* 'perspiration', given by Gr, is not supported by other sources

uštīn 'hay-stack' is derived from **wūš-dān* < **wăstra-dāna-*, and *wotuk* 'feast' possibly < **waduka-*.

As to the special treatment of *-δ-* in *pərnīč* 'threshold', *prēšt* 'wrist', cf § 22

33 Ancient *-b-* occurs as *-v-* in *pov-* 'to drink', *nav-* 'to rain', *xav-* 'to descend', possibly also in *rūv* 'rhubarb', *γōv* 'cornbin' Reg *āwīr-*, *avīr-* 'to find', v Voc s v. *-b-*

The obl pl in *-əf* is derived through **-əv* from **-abiš*.

We find *ž* < *-ǰ-* in *žwondok* 'hungry', if < **aǰīwantaka-*

34 The derivation of *īžīm-* 'to bring (a thing)' is not certain, but it is probable that the word contains ancient *ǰ* —*γēž-* 'to say', *pižīn* 'clay-pot for milk', *rižuk* 'male kid', *wuži(r)žīr* 'partridge' are of more or less uncertain origin —*bᵊrεž* 'birch' is borr from IA *-ǰ-*

Cerebrals.

35 In words of Ir origin we find, at any rate with some speakers of Sgl —Ishk, cerebrals developed from *-š-*, *-št-*, *-rt/d* and *-rn* [1] As to *ṛd* for *rd* v § 13

Sgl *čət* 'small', *kut* 'short', *mānḍ-* 'to rub', *bakεndī* 'calf', *nat* 'play', *kundār* 'destroyed' are probably IA lw s In *hət* 'open' (cf *hate* 'loosened'), *bētāk* 'sheep-skin coat', *šōt-i-pəδf* 'calf of the leg'; *xaməṇḍak* 'tick'; *patək* (Sk *patuk*) 'lentils' the origin of the cerebrals is unknown to me.

[1] Cf §§ 41, 64, 70 and 73

Surd Fricatives.

36 Ancient *x-* occurs in· *xānd-* 'to laugh', *xōr* 'ass', *xāz-* 'to rise', *xav-* 'to descend', *xūr-* 'to scratch'. *xōf* 'scum, foam', and *xaš-* 'to pull' have *x-* instead of *k-* also in other Pamir dialects. *x-*

Intervocalic *-x-* remains Thus· *amax* 'we', *təmux* 'you', *pêx* 'span', *wēx* 'root'; with an ancient suffix *-xă* also: *alax* 'hill', *wolox* 'rib', *sōrox* 'ear of corn'; *šōδx* 'goat's hair'. Other words with *-x-* are *box, bok* 'vomiting', *mēx* 'table' (?); *šōx* 'hard, locked', *yarx* 'animal's droppings', and the lw. *malax* 'locust' *-x-*

37. It seems probable that the fricative *ϑ* existed in common Sgl.— Ishk, and resulted in Sgl *t*, Ishk *s*. Thus· Sgl. *tav-*, Ishk. *sav-* 'to burn' (Wkh., Shgh. *ϑăw-*), Sgl *wutɛr*, Ishk *wusīr* 'ashes' (Orosh. *aϑīr*, etc), Sgl. *zōt*, Ishk. *zus* 'son' (NW Turf. *zhg* 'child') *ϑ*

In *yēča* 'nest' (Wkh. *yoϑ*, etc.); *pəčūn* 'bullet' (Shgh. *pâϑ*) *ϑ* has been elided before a suffix —*mɛr* 'day' may be derived from **māϑya-*,[1] and the exact form from which *nəmēγδ*, *nəmeδk* 'salt' is derived, remains uncertain (**namaδka-*[2]) The relation between *γudārγa* Gr. 'dung' and Av. *gūϑa-* is doubtful

38 Ancient *f-* before a vowel occurs only in *fī* 'shovel' and *fiūk* 'shoulder-blade'. The derivation of *fōc* 'mouth', *fusɛk* 'nose', etc. is uncertain *f*

In intervocalic position we find *īf-* 'to weave', *kīf* 'hump'; *rēf* 'broom',[2] *xof-* 'to cough', *xōf* 'foam', *tʾrɯf-* 'to steal'; *puf-* (and *pəb-*, v § 130 g) 'to blow'.—*kūh* 'mountain' is borrowed from Prs.

Sibilants

39. Ir *s* remains unchanged in initial position before a vowel, and between vowels Thus, e g · *sūi* 'hare', *sōr* 'head'; *səvd* 'shoulder', etc., *apanɪs-* 'to lose', *ɪs-* 'to come', *dos* 'ten', *fərnɪs-* 'to forget', *fʾras-* 'to ask'; *kas-* 'to see', *nas-* 'to take', *rus* '30', *vərvēs* 'fox', *s*

[1] Cf. §§ 59, 91

[2] Cf Yd —Mj *rūfo.*

vəɪvəs 'barley', *vəsīn* 'whetstone', *wosōk* 'calf', etc.—*čos-* 'to break wind', *dəsīn* 'oats', *wusūk* 'elbow', *wasē* 'wide'; *wūs-* 'to take away', *wōsi* 'cotton thread' are of uncertain derivation

Note the early syncope in *wīšt* '20', cf § 24.

40 Examples of ancient (Av) *š-* are *ṡ-* · *ṡīð-* 'to go', and *ṡārm* 'horse-dung' *ṡ-* also appears in a number of words—apart from Prs lw s—most of which are of unknown origin Cf Voc s vv., and v also s.v. *xom* *ṡ-*

41 Intervocalic *-ṡ-*, whether derived from IE **s* or **k̂s*, results in *l/l*, the intermediate stage no doubt having been *ẓ̌* Cf the parallel development in Sar *-ṡ-*

I always heard *l* (< *-ṡ-*) in Ishk and Zeb, and the same sound is given by Grierson and Sk[1] The rules determining the distribution of *l* and *l* < *-ṡ-* in Sgl and in the 'Ishk' dialect recorded by Zar are far from being clear But at any rate the treatment of ancient **-ṡ-* differs from that of ancient **-rt/d-*[2] in two respects

1) In words with ancient *rt/d* Sk. in several cases gives *l* 2) In such words Zar. and Sgl always have *l*[3] In Stein's and my own Ishk and Zeb records *rt/d* and *ṡ* have coalesced into *l*

It is at present impossible to give a satisfactory explanation of the curious fact that in Sgl. (including Zar.'s Ishk) *l* < **ṡ* is liable to change into *l*, while *l* < **rt/d* usually remains. Possibly the stage **ṛ* was long retained in the case of ancient **rt/d*[4]

Owing to the above-mentioned vacillation *l* has also penetrated into some Prs. lw s in Sgl. Thus, e g : *kalī* 'key', *ṡoγol* 'jackal', *gol* 'dumb', *čaŋg-ǐ-l/rɪŋg* 'hamstring' It is also heard as a variant of final *r* in *cəfūl* 'four', *aŋgūl* 'grape', etc

[1] But note Sk *γoḷ* 'ear' besides *γol*

[2] Cf. § 70

[3] Written *r(h)* by Mulla Faiz Bakhsh in *ghùr* 'throat', *kɪrh* 'knife', *var* 'trousers' But also *ghoɪar* 'ear', *khoàr* 'six' (*dulmuk* 'moon', *valvàsh* 'trouser-band')

[4] I once noted *məḷ* 'died'

The presence of *l* in some of Sk 's words with ancient *rt/d* is curious Either Sk has happened to get hold of a speaker of Ishk , whose pronunciation was more archaic than that of other informants; or his informant came from a village between Ishkashim and Sanglech

Examples of *l/l* < *-š-* are· Sgl. *γŏl* (Zar. *l*, Sk. *l/l*, Ishk. *l*) 'ear', *xuāl* (Zar , Sk , Ishk *l*) 'six'; *vrēl-* (Zar , Ishk *l*) 'to break', *γəlāk* 'plough-handle', *āluzd* (Sk , Gr. *l*) 'to-morrow', *kəl-* (Zar *l*, Sk. *l*) 'to kill', *nilōst* (Zar. *l*, Gr *l*) 'sat down' With *l* in all dialects: *mēl* 'sheep',[1] *ᵊspəl* 'louse', *tūl-* 'to shave', *wuznɛl* 'daughter-in-law'; *wulmēk* 'moon'.[2] Cf also Zar *ċōl* 'multicoloured',[3] *numul-* 'to shut the eyes', Gr *ambol* 'moraine' (Mj *âbūya*), *zol* 'sleeve' (Shgh *zuž*). If *šᵊlōk* 'wet' is derived from **ašušaka-*, the sonorization of *-š-* is later than the loss of initial *a-*

Words of unknown origin containing *-l-* are, e g.: *wulo* 'before', *wulākī* 'first', *wulyēka* 'alone', *flāvuk* 'breakfast'

Internal *š* occurs in lw s (*kašviš* 'armpit',[4] *kərvišik* 'lizard', *nīšorm* 'shady side of a valley'), onomatopoetics (*tᵊrıš-* 'to sneeze'), and in words with original **(x)šy* (*dêš-* 'to milk').[5]

42 Ir. *z* remains unchanged Thus, e g. *zəmūδ* 'son-in-law'; *zūl* 'yellow', *zūŋg* 'knee', etc.; and *az* 'I', *araz-* 'to fly', *pəzīn-* 'to understand', *vəzōk* 'fat', *vərāz* 'above'; *vəz* 'goat'; *waz-* 'to fall', *xāz-* 'to rise'; *yōz* 'firewood' *z*

Reg. *zȯl* Zar. 'sleeve' (< **zuša-* < **δuša-*[?]), and *zenz-* 'to seize, lift', v Voc s vv

The etymologies of *joz* 'mosquito', *vəzōk* 'branch' are unknown.

Reg. Sgl. s, p *wənīž-*, Sgl is *wənγ-* 'to walk about', v § 7.

[1] *mai* Zb , given as a side-form of *mēl*, is prob a Wkh. word.

[2] Cf. § 55

[3] Lw from Shgh , with *ļ* < *žᵊ*

[4] But Wkh *kalbun* from Ishk ?

[5] Cf. § 55

Nasals

43 Ir antevocalic *m-*, *n-*, and intervocalic *-m-*, *-n-* remain unchanged. *m, n*

Examples of *m-*, *n-* are *mōi* 'cloud', *mēδ* 'waist', *māl* 'husband', *mət* 'fist'; *nou* 'nine'· *nĭc* 'nose', *nīδ-* 'to sit down', etc

Examples of *-m-*, *-n-* are *nām* 'name', *mōδ* 'here' (**ımadă*), *fəryəm* 'kid', *nān* 'mother', *ıān* 'beard', *ken-* 'to do', *pəδīn-* 'to light a fire'; *potūn* 'thigh'; *pəzīn-* 'to understand'; *-en* suffix of the obl. sg. In Sgl *pənec-* 'to dress' (Ishk. *pυmec-*) *n* is probably due to dissimilation, cf Shgh., etc *penj-* Final *-n* is occasionally dropped in *xā(n)* 'house'—Note *n* in Sgl. *ʾšpōn/n* 'iron', *əskonok* 'puppy'

As for the verbal suffixes 1 sg *-em, -en*, 1 pl *-ın, -um*, cf § 132

Liquids

44 Examples of initial *r-* are· *rēf* 'broom', *rēγᵒn* 'ghee', *rōsk* 'truth', *r*
rūv 'rhubarb'; *rīı(-lav)* 'lip'.

Intervocalic *-r-* occurs in· *mur-* 'to die'; *mūr* 'centipede', *ıūr* 'rain', *par-δē-* 'to sell', *sōr* 'head', *turkī* 'darkness', *tar* 'into', *worok* 'male lamb', *xōr* 'ass'

šʾnāī 'fire' is derived through **ʾrs̀nāī* from *rəs̀nāī* (v Voc), with a metathesis of *ır-* similar to that found in *ırurcūn* 'smoke-hole', *v/ıərvēs* 'fox'.

Apart from the cases mentioned §§ 41 and 70, *l* occurs only in *l*
lw.s, or in words of uncertain origin *vʾlēl-* is dissimilated from *ırēl-* 'to break'. As for *avzāl* 'headstall of a horse', v Voc. s.v

Glottal

45· Initial *h-* is lost as in most other E Ir. dialects. Thus, e g · *ōvδ h-*
'seven'; *andərv-* 'to sew', *ambol* 'moraine' (**ham-*), and, possibly, *uyūi* 'cow', *ıuδəyδ* 'daughter' (**hu-ʾ*)[1] In Prs lw s *h* is usually retained, but a glance at the Voc will show that it is a very

[1] Cf. § 92.

unstable sound Cf., e.g · *ammåm* 'bath', *aɪwån* 'animal', *amīn* 'this'. Evidently *h-* in Sgl —Ishk. is not a real phoneme, but a more or less foreign ornament devoid of any phonological significance [1] In *(h)ot* 'eight' *h-* has been introduced from Prs

No trace of intervocalic *-h-* remains. Cf, e g *ormōzd*, *rēmuz* (anc. lw.[2]) 'sun'; *nĭc* 'nose' (**nāhačī-*), *nīδ-* 'to sit down'; *sūɪ* 'hare', *vīn* 'beard' (**upāhana-*, or **upāna-?*), *wul-mēk* 'moon', *wēn* 'blood', *xūy-* 'to thresh', *yəxōaɪ* 'sister', *ken-ī* 'thou dost', etc Cf also *kō* 'whom' < *kahya* *-h-*

ǰīh- 'to flee', *kūʰ* 'mountain', *rāʰ* 'road' are Prs lw s *kū*, *rā*, *mā* 'month', *pādšā* 'king', etc may have lost their *h* already in the Prs. dialect from which Sgl. has borrowed these words

Semivowels

46 Initial *w-* is preserved as a sound closely resembling Engl. *w* in a great number of words, e.g . *wēd* 'willow', *wīn-* 'to see'; *wərk*, *wvrk* 'wolf', etc , v Voc.—*īf-* 'to weave' is derived through **(w)āf-* from **wāf-*, cf Sk , Gr *urk* 'wolf' *w-*

Ancient intervocalic *-w-* occurs in *wa* (*ō*, *aū*) 'that', *wōδ* 'there', *wok* 'one',[2] *nou*, *naɪw* 'nine', *nowəδos* 'nineteen', *nəwōk*, *nōu* 'mill-race'; *nuwōk* 'new'; *you* 'grain', *tēu* 'husband's brother', *tēw-* 'to stir'. In unstressed position we find *tō* 'thy', etc *-w-*

Reg. *awīr-*, *avɪr-* 'to bring', v Voc —The derivation of *šāw-* Zar 'to chew' is unknown, and *ākɪk* 'egg' contains ancient **āwya-*

47. Ancient *y-* is retained in· *you* 'grain', *yəy* 'yoke'; *yūδ* 'husband's brother's wife' Reg. *y-* < *g-*, v § 27 *y*

Intervocalic *-y-* remains in present stems, such as *däy-* 'to give', *zenēy-* 'to wash', *api-*, *apay-* 'to be lost'. It forms a diphthong together with the preceding vowel in *rōɪ* 'three', *pōɪ* 'thick milk', cf *-ou* < *-aw-*.

[1] Cf Yd.—Mj § 80.

[2] But *koδos* 'eleven' with complete loss of **awa-*

Prothetic y- and w-.

48. Prothetic *y-* is found not only in *yōtuk* 'bridge',[1] but also in *yūn-* 'to grind', *yūnɛk* 'marten', *yəxōaɪ* 'sister', *yēča* 'nest', and, possibly, in *(y)ārč* 'avalanche', *yarx* 'animal's droppings' *y-*

Yet it is much less common than prothetic *w-*, of which numerous examples will be found in the Voc. *w-*

Prothetic *w-* appears chiefly before *u* (or *ə* < *u*), e g in: *wuδəγδ* 'daughter', *wulōk* 'flour', *wurčūn* 'smoke-hole', *wuǯdan*, *ūždən* 'millet'; *(w)usūk* 'elbow', etc But note, on the one hand, Ishk *wastuk* 'bone' (Sgl. *ostōk*), and, on the other, *yūn-*, *yūnɛk* mentioned above, with prothesis of *y-* before the change of **å*, **ō* to *u*.

The tendency is the same as in Yd—Mj. and Wkh., but it has developed in an independent manner in each dialect. In some of the words mentioned above the initial **u-* is of secondary origin (e g. in *wulōk*, *wurcūn*).

There are several words of uncertain origin beginning with *wu-* Here *w-* may, or may not, be prothetic Such words are, e g. *wuδɪl* 'dung' (**wɪ-*[2]), *wulo* 'before'; *wurmēk* 'poplar', etc

Groups of Consonants.

First Component an Affricate.

49 If we are to judge from *fəris-* 'to remain' < **fra-rɪčya-* and *mus* Gr. 'clothes' < **mučya-* (?), the affricate has lost its occlusion before *y* in *cy* < *čy* In that case *mōč*, *mič* 'us'[2] must be derived from **ahmačiya-*. *čy*

First Component a Voiced Stop

50. We are not able to decide whether *γδ*, e.g in *wuδəγδ* 'daughter', goes back to *gd* (*γd*), or to *xt* any more than in the case of the corresponding words in Yd.—Mj and Wkh.[3] *gd*

[1] Cf. Grierson, § 19

[2] Reduced to *məš*, *miš* before a consonant.

[3] Cf Yd.—Mj § 87

No example is available of ancient *gr* or initial *gn-*, but we find *-gn-* in *rēγ(ᵘ)n* 'ghee' *gn-*

51 Ancient *dk* appears in *nəmeðk* 'salt' < *nəmaðka-*, with transposition into a more usual group in *nəmēγð/d*, and, with dissimilation of the first of two fricatives, in Sk. *nanur/lyåk.* *dk*

Ancient *dr-* occurs in *deràγ-* 'to reap', *dərnāk* 'bow-string', 'arrow' (?), and, possibly, in *dəram* 'pine-tree'. *dr*

In *cām-məɪdikig* 'pupil of the eye', which is probably an ancient lw., *rd* goes back to *-dr-*

52 In *vōr* 'door', *vəzōk* 'fat, thick' we find a development of *dw-* corresponding to that of Psht, but differing from that of the surrounding dialects Yd—Mj *ᵇv-*, Wkh *b-*, Shgh *dᵉv-* The common starting-point, however, must have been **ðv-* [1] *dw*

dəvīn- 'to winnow' may have been borrowed from Shgh *dcvīn-*. It is at any rate difficult to detect any reason for a different treatment of *dw-* in this word *dŏu* 'two' is derived from **duwāu*, cf Y *loʰ*, etc, Or *ðau*

The development of *-dy-* is shown by *mēð* 'waist' and *zīð-* 'to flow' < **γzaðya-*. *dy*

53 Ir. *br-* results in *v(ᵊ)r-* in *v(ᵊ)rĭc* 'eyebrow', *v(ᵊ)rūð* 'brother', [2] *vrēl-* (and *vᵊlēl-*) 'to break', *vᵊrāz* 'above' < **barz-*—Sgl *arvēšum* 'silk' is a lw, cf Ishk. *(a)brēšum.* *br*

First Component a Surd Fricative

54. In Sgl. *xt* and *ft* develop into *γð*, *vð*,[3] and do not remain, through preventive differentiation, at the stage *-γd*, *(-id)* and *-vd* found in Yd—Mj., Wkh. and Shgh [4] Ishk. *γd*, *vd* are not more archaic forms, but are due to the general change of *ð* into *d* in this dialect

[1] Regarding *woxs*, *vuxs* 'snake' v. Voc

[2] Sk and Gr Zeb. give the scarcely correct form *w(a)rūd*

[3] Cf. Yd.—Mj, § 90 sq.

[4] I heard, however, *ūvð* 'seven', etc, from one Shgh. informant.

Examples of ancient *xt* are· *tōyd* Gr. 'he went', *atōyd* (Sgl., with metathesis *axtəð*) 'he entered', *ðəyð* 'milked'; *pənayð* 'dressed'; *vāyd* Gr. 'nightmare', *zuyð* 'took' (*zənz-*), probably also *wuðəyð* 'daughter'.[1] *xt*

Ancient *ft* > *vð/d* occurs in: *ōvð* 'seven', *səvð* 'shoulder', *okovð* 'boot'; *yevð* 'spun'; *andərvð* 'sewed', *nīvð* 'brought'; *xavd* 'descended'; *belavəð*, *belavd* 'said', *povð* 'drank'. This last form is of secondary origin, and the same may be the case with some of the other preterites of verbs in *-v-* *ft*

Reg. *īft* 'wove', *təð* 'burnt', etc, v § 138, IV.

55 Ancient *xs* is retained in *apaxs-* 'to hear' (**apa-uxs-*), with the secondary forms *apaxš-* and *apux-*. Cf. also Voc s vv. *šəxs-* 'to cross' and *woxs* 'snake'. *xs*

šĭð-, *šīn* 'to weep' (· Yd *xšī-*) is a fairly certain example of the transition of Ir *xš-* > *š-*. Cf also *šuwın* Gr. 'cradle', if connected with Av. *xšaob-*. In internal position we find *fəršōu* 'night' < **fra-xšapā-*, and *dēš-* 'to milk' < **dauxšya-*(?) *xš*

xuāl, etc. 'six' goes back to **xwaša* < **xšwaša*. Possibly also *xum* 'milk' < **x(š)waudman-* < *xšaodman-* + *xšvıpta-*

The group *xšm* was reduced to *šm* at an early date, **u(x)š-mahya-ka-* *xšm*, *xšn* resulting in *wulmēk* 'moon' *šənāī*, *rəšnāī* 'fire' is an early lw

56 The only possible, but very doubtful example of Ir. *-fs-* is *mis-* 'to sleep', if < **ham-(h)ufsa-*. *fs*

In the group *fš* followed by another consonant *f* is lost: *ᵊškōð* 'cattle-shed' < **fšu-kata-*, *štᵊnōk* 'new-born kid' < **fštanya-ka-* (?), and in *pēštən* 'udder' < **paya-fštana-*. But it remains, or is transposed, in Sgl. *ăfšūn*, Ishk. *šᵊfūn*, etc 'comb'· Yd *šfīn*. *fš*

57 Initial *xr-* occurs, with svarabhakti vowel, in *xərīð* 'bought' (pres *xərn-*, with metathesis),[2] cf also *xrēseg* n. of a mammal. Intervocalic *xr* is subject to metathesis. Thus: *carx* 'spinning wheel'; *sərx* 'red', *narxōk* 'nail' *xr*

[1] Reg *apaxt* 'learned', Ishk. *pəməxt* 'dressed', Zar *dēšt* 'milked', etc, cf § 138, V, b

[2] Cf Saka *gganda* < **xṛnatı*, Bailey, BSOS, IX, 71. (Corr note).

Similarly *fr-* in *frī* 'good', *fəryərt-* 'to wander about', *f'rōs-* 'to ask', *fərnis-* 'to forget' etc (v Voc), but *warf* 'snow' *fr*

In *faı* 'much, very' *r* appears to have been lost in unstressed position.

Ancient *ϑr*, however, has been reduced to **hr* and further to *r* in all positions Thus: *rōi* 'three'[1] *rus* 'thirty', *dūr* 'sickle', *turkī* 'darkness', *wə-cəı īn/m* 'three days ago' *ϑr*

In *tərəf-*, *t'ruf-* 'to steal' *tr-* is due to a secondary development (v. Voc s.v), *t'rıš-* 'to sneeze' is an onomatopoetic, and *trās-* 'to fear' is either transposed from *tars-*, or of IA origin.

58. Ir *x* is sonorized before *m* in *t'ēym* 'seed', just as is the case in the neighbouring dialects But *xn* apparently resulted in *n* in *f'rīn-d* 'remained' < **fra-rixna-*. *xm, xn*

The only certain example of Ir. *fn* is *xōδm* 'dream', regarding which cf. Benveniste, BSL, 30, 75 sq —*mīn(d)* 'slept' (< **ham-(h)ufn-*[2]) Ir may have been influenced by *f'rīnd* 'tired' *fn*

59 Ir. *xw* (< *hw* and Indo-Ir **kw*) is retained in *xwār-* 'to eat', cf. *yəxōai* 'sister', *xuāl* 'six'[2]. But *w* is lost before a rounded vowel *xuδārı* 'mill', *xōδm* 'dream', *x(w)ōl* 'ate', Ishk *xōl* 'six', *xūy-* 'to thresh', cf also *pux-* 'cooked' It is not clear why *w* should have been dropped in *xē* 'own' (unstressed?), and *xīr* Zar. 'sister's son' *xw*

Ir. *ϑw* probably became *ϑf*, cf the development of *δw* > **δv* *ϑf* is retained in Sgl. is *pəϑf*, but Sgl p *pəδf*, Ishk. *putf*, *pudf* 'meat' < **pıϑw-*. **cϑfōr* 'four' was simplified into *c(ə)fūr*, and **ϑfak* 'thee' was differentiated into *t'fak* in Sgl, but resulted in Ishk. *fak* It is, however, also possible to assume that *ϑw* regularly became *f* (as in *cəfūr*, *fak*), that *t'fak* has got its *t-* secondarily from *tu*, and that *pəδf*, etc. goes back to **piδ[u]f* < **pituϑwa-* *ϑw*

The only possible example of *ϑy* is *mɛi* 'day' < **māhy* < **māϑya-*. *ϑy*

[1] Mulla Faız Bakhsh's *trāı* can scarcely be correct

[2] Cf § 55.

First Component a Sibilant.

60 Initial *sk-* occurs only in *ᵊskonok*, *sᵊkonuk* 'puppy', and in the place-name *(I)skɪtūl*. The tendency towards the development of a short vowel is shared also by the groups *st* and *sp* *sk*

In *pāsk* 'cow-hide' and *rōsk* 'truth' *sk* goes back to **-st(a)k-*

We find Sgl. *ᵊstīn*, Sk. *stīn*, Ishk. *ustun* (lw ?) 'post", but, with a full vowel, Sgl *ustᵊrūk*, *əst-*, *ɪst-*, Sk, Gr. *struk* 'star', Sgl *astar-*, Ishk. *sɪtar-*, *sᵊtar-* 'to sweep' *st*

Internal *st* is retained. Thus, e g. *ast* 'is', *ast-*, *ust-* 'to stand up', *ostōk* 'bone', *āstay-* 'to send', *dōst* 'hand', *korost* 'skin', *nilōst* 'sat down', *pəstāk* 'bark', *vōst* 'bound', *zŭst* 'flowed, ran', *xēste* 'bread', etc In the lw. *bɪlis* 'span' the loss of the *t* may belong to the Prs. dialect from which the word has been borrowed.

wīšt 'twenty' is derived from **wīs't'(ɪ) < *wīsatɪ*,[1] and *prēšt* Gr. 'wrist' possibly from **pr(ə)as't'(ɪ) < *parɪ-dastya-* It seems doubtful whether *pēštən* 'udder' is derived, with palatalization, from **payah-stanya-* (cf Yd *pīstan*), or from **-fštanya-*[2]—*šᵘtur* Gr. 'calf', which Gr. derives from *staora-*, must be a sandhi form

61. Initial *sp-* appears with or without a vowel in Sgl *ᵉspēδ* 'white', Sgl *(ᵊ)spəl*, Ishk *s(ᵊ)pul* 'louse', Sgl *spər*, Ishk. *(w)uspīr* 'plough'; Sgl. *spār-* 'to entrust'. In the lw *sɪpərz* 'spleen' Sgl, too, has the vowel inserted between *s* and *p* in the Modern Prs. manner. *sp*

Sgl *ᵊšpōn*, Ishk. *špən*, etc 'iron' goes back to **ɪspōn*, with palatalization of *s* after the unexplained *ɪ̌*

The fate of Ir *sč* is uncertain *pasɪ̌*, *pəsū(d)* 'after(wards)' is probably borrowed from, or influenced by, Prs. But cf. *čə-pōšt* Sk 'backwards, behind' (< **-pōčt ?*), Sgl. *pəčuɪwaxšt* 'last', and *wuč* Zar. 'high', which seem to indicate that in *sč* the palatal character of the *č* was retained through preventive differentiation, with subsequent loss of the *s*[3] Just as in Yd.—Mj. and in Shgh. *sn* is sonorized *sč*

[1] Cf Par. *γušt*

[2] Cf § 56.

[3] Cf. *č* > *c*, § 19.

into *zn*. *zenē-* 'to wash', *wuznəl* 'daughter-in-law', possibly also *wuznuk* Zar. 'inflated goat-skin'.

62. Ir *sr* and *str* are assimilated into *š*, just as in the neighbouring languages Thus, with **sr*· *āšık* 'tear', *šōu* 'horn', *šēn* 'podex', *xaš* 'mother-in-law', *šud* Gr. 'heard' With **str* *šəc* 'female' *əšcāk* 'girl' (**strī-čī* + *ăkā*), *voš* 'rope', *wūš* 'straw', *uštīn* 'hay-stack' *sr,str*

Palatalization of *sy* appears to have taken place in *təš* Sk (= Wkh) 'empty'. But note *apànıs-* 'to lose', *sūyūk* 'spleen' (**syāwaka-* ? ?). *šūi* 'black' presents the same difficulties as Wkh *šīu*, Khow. lw *šā* *sy*

63 *moyz* 'marrow' and *asta-mayzək* 'upper arm' are probably lw's, or influenced by Prs *mayz zīδ-* 'to flow' is derived through **zyīδ-* < **zyiδ-* < **zyaδya-* with palatalization of *y* before *i*.[1] The preterite *zŭst* has been influenced by the present. The derivation of *z²yōlog* 'humble bee' is unknown (**uz-gartaka-* ?). *zg*

Ir. *zd* remains in Sgl. *ōrmōzd*, Ishk *rēmuz(d)* 'sun' But note the desonorization in *wōst* 'fat', cf. also Wkh. *wāst* — The preterites *yuzd* and *kozd* (*yuz-* 'to run', *koc-* 'to copulate') are secondary formations — Sk. gives *zdār-* 'to sweep' apparently with *st-* > *zd-* in unknown conditions, just as in Sar. *zd*

āluzd 'the day before yesterday' and *pāruzd* 'yesterday' contain a base **azna-*, cf. Av *azan-*, *asn-* 'day'. And *vōzd* Zar 'pillow' must be derived from **vōzn* < **vōrzn* < **barzn-* But *zn* < *sn* did not share this development, and *rz* + *n* in secondary contact is subject to segmentation in *wuẓdán*, etc 'millet' < **u(r)ždn-* < **hārzana-*. *zn*

The derivation of *rēž* Gr 'platform for sleeping', and *rıžuk* 'male kid, one year old' (cf. *rızyāk* 'small') from forms in *zy* is uncertain. *zy*

64 A characteristic feature of Sgl —Ishk. is the change of *št* into *t*, *t*. This development separates Sgl.—Ishk. both from Yd.—Mj and from the Shgh. group[2] Both Sgl —Ishk *t* and Yd —Mj. *šč*, *šky* presuppose an earlier stage **šṭ*, with 'cerebral' *t*. *št*

[1] See § 27

[2] Shgh. *mut* 'fist' is a lw. from Ishk

On the other hand Sgl.—Ishk. *t*, *t* < *št* reminds us of Psht. *t* (< **t* ?), e.g in *atə* 'eight'. But it is improbable that there is any direct connection between the developments in Sgl —Ishk and in Psht. It might be natural to think of IA influence being responsible for the change of *št* into a cerebral in an Ir. border dialect, but the neighbouring IA language, Khowar, retains *ṣt* unchanged An early adoption of lw's containing cerebrals may, however, have facilitated the development in Sgl —Ishk, as well as in Psht

It is a curious fact that Ishk., which is in most respect less archaic and more influenced by Prs. than Sgl, has retained the *t* in some words in which Sgl. has changed it further into *t*. Thus, Ishk *iŋgɪt* 'finger', *at* 'eight', *mʊt* 'fist' *ṡət* 'dust', *wat* 'fell', and Gr Zeb. *ket* 'killed', but Sgl *iŋgĭt*, *(h)ot*; *mət*; *wat*, *kut* [1]

Other examples of *t*, *ṭ* < *št* are: *put* 'parched grain', *potūn* 'thigh', and the preterites *arăt* 'ran', etc., cf § 138, III

Some verbs have secondary preterites in *št* (cf. l c.), and *št* appears also in lw's, e.g in *nəvɪšt* 'wrote', *aŋgišt* 'coal', *rašt* 'dawn', *ʾštər* 'camel', and through secondary development of other groups, cf *štʾnōk* 'new-born kid' (**fštanyaka-*); *ʾštən* 'needle' (**sučani-*), *uštīn* 'hay-stack' (**vastra-dāna*), etc. The origin of *ɣušt* 'fur-coat' and *wəšt* 'juniper' is unknown

It is possible that *fərɣəšt* 'walked about' is developed regularly from **frayəršt* < **fra-gṛsta-*, but more probably *fərɣərt-* is an early lw *ɾšt*

65. The only example of *šp* (< *pš* < *fš* ?) is *trɪšp* Sk. 'sour milk', cf. *tɛrəš* 'sour', *awɪšp* 'ploughpole' (Wkh. *wəšp*, Y *åwusp*) is of unknown origin. *šp*

Ir. *šm* is assimilated into *m* as in Shgh., Yd —Mj, etc. Thus. *cām* 'eye'; *pām* 'wool'; *təmux* 'you' *ṡm*

No genuine word with ancient *šn* occurs *påšnē* 'heel' and *ʂənāi*, etc 'fire' [2] are borrowed from Prs. *šn*

[1] In lw s we find, however, cerebrals also in Sgl

[2] Cf. under *xšn*

žd occurs only in *dužd* Gr 'thief' (Sgl *dəzd* from Prs.), and in *šd*
the secondary preterites *yêžd* 'said' and *pēžδ* 'wrapped up', cf. *wənīžd* 'went round'.

First Component a Nasal.

66 Surd stops preceded by a nasal are sonorized, just as in intervocalic position.

We might expect *ŋk* to remain,[1] but there is no instance of an- *ŋk*
cient *ŋk* in a genuine Sgl.—Ishk word. *Soŋg* 'stone' and *aŋgur* 'grape' are Prs. lw s, and in *zūŋg* 'knee' the contact is secondary.

Examples of ancient *nt* are: *dānd* (*-nt*, *-n^d*, *-n*) 'tooth', *yōndəm* *nt*
'wheat', *dunda* 'so much', *žwondok* 'hungry' (an ancient pres. ptc ?), *awand*, etc 'they'[2]. *kandāk* 'thorn' may be an IA lw, and *vōnd* 'stick', *wōnt* 'calf of the leg' are of unknown origin

We find *nd* also in secondary past stems of the type *wīnd/t* 'saw', *kōnd* 'dug', *f'rīnd* 'left behind'. Possibly *punuk* 'pass' < **pun(t)k* < **pantaka-*

In the unstressed ending 3 pl *-ūn* final *-d* has been dropped

Ishk. *ambol* 'moraine' probably contains ancient *mp*, v Voc s v *mp*

67 Ir. *ŋg* is preserved in *ɪŋgɪt* 'finger', *ɪŋgɪtok* 'finger-ring' With *rəg*
reduction in final position we find *boŋ(g)* 'crowing'. The origin of *īŋgē* 'now, then' is unknown.

Ir. *nd* remains. Thus: *vānd-* 'to bind', *xānd-* 'to laugh', *andərv-* *nd*
'to sew' Reg. *čuwēn(d)* 'apricot' and *mēnd* (*mēl*) 'apple' cf. § 73 Also *soyond* 'hair, curl' may have secondary *d*

Reg. *nḍ* v. § 35 *nd*

Ir. *mb* remains. Thus. *dəmb-* 'to card', *dəmb* 'tail', *sumb* 'hoof' *bm*
(lw. ?), *sumbōk* 'hole', *namb* 'wet' *gāzdəmb*, *gožḍum* 'scorpion' is a lw. (borrowed twice) Ishk *ambɪ* 'cave' is of unknown origin, and *sâmb-* 'to smear' has no exact parallel in other dialects — The lw. *sambaka* 'tortoise' (< *saŋgbaqa*) has *mb* also in Tajiki

[1] Cf. § 20.
[2] Cf. § 116

68. The only certain example of Ir *nč* is *pōnz*, *pōnj*, *ponˇs*, etc 'five', *pūnzəðos* 'fifteen'. The etymology of *zenz-* 'seize' is uncertain. — In *ǰōnǰ*, etc 'woman' there is secondary contact *nč/ǰ*

In lw s we find *nǰ* Thus· *bərenǰ* 'rice', *Inǰıgān* 'Lutkuh' Reg *Mandeżān* 'Munjan' cf. BSOS, VI 439

A possible example of Ir *nm* is *šūrm* 'dung' < **šānm-* < *šām(a)n-*

First Component a Liquid

69 We might expect *k* to remain after *r*, just as it does after a vowel. *rk*
And in fact we find this to be the case in *wərk* 'wolf', and, with secondary contact, in *dwrk* 'stick', *nārk* 'male', *pōrk* 'mouse', *park* 'ashes'; *twrkī* 'darkness' The etymology of *karksaŋg* 'handmill' is unknown.

On the other hand *k* has become voiced and palatalized in *arı* 'work' < **arγ* < **arg'* < **ark*; *koryos* 'vulture', *xuðārı* 'water-mill', cf *kurčūn* 'fowl' <**kury* or **kurk* + **čūn*.

wərk can scarcely be a lw.[1] But it is possible that *k* remained after vocalic *r̥*, but not after *ar*. This would presuppose a very early date for the change of *ark* > *arg'* On the other hand *-rak-*, *-ruk-* would regularly result in *-rk*, and *xuðārı* might be borrowed from an early Shgh **xʷadārg'* (from which Shgh. *xedǎrǰ*). It is very improbable that also *koryos* and *ari* are early lw.s from Shgh.

A similar difficulty arises with regard to the development of *rg*. *rg*
mərγōk 'sparrow' goes back to a form in *r̥*, cf. *wərk*, but *mērγ* 'meadow' appears to be derived from **margyă-*. There is no example of ancient *rg* resulting in *ry/i*, but note *fəryəm* 'female kid' < **farγım* (?) < **fraγamī*

čurγazek 'spark' is not a genuine Sgl word (v Voc. s v), and *dargāv* 'valley' is also probably a lw

70 In contradistinction to all other Pamir dialects, but in accordance *rt*
with Psht , Par , etc , Sgl.—Ishk has obliterated the difference between

[1] Wkh has *šapt* But Burushaski *urk* may have been borrowed from early Wkh **(ıv)wrk*, and not from the more remote Ishk

ancient *rt* and *rd*, both groups resulting in *l/l*.[1] There is evidently some connection between this development and the fact that both *-t-* and *-d-* result in Sgl —Ishk *δ/d* Ir *rt* and *rd* coalesced in **rδ/d*, which changed further into **r*, from which ultimately *l/l* Regarding the distinction between *l* and *l* see above § 41.[2]

Examples of Ir *rt* are Sgl, Sk *yāl*, etc., MFB *yār*, Ishk, Zeb Gr *yōl*, etc 'throat', Sgl *kīl*, MFB *kirh*, Ishk, Sk, Gr *kɪl*, etc. 'knife'; Sgl *kul*,[3] Ishk, Sk, Gr. *kul*, etc. 'did', Sgl, Sk, *māl(ōk)*, Ishk, Gr. *mōluk* 'husband', Sgl, Zar *məl*, Sk *məld*, Gr (Zb) *mul* 'died', Sgl, Zar *wuδɪl*, etc. 'dung' (< **dṛtɪ-*[2]), Sgl Zar. *wāl*[4] 'trousers', Sgl. *uāl* 'roof-beam',[5] Sgl *wolk*, Zeb *wolk* 'kidney',[6] Sgl, Zar *wulōk*, etc, Sk.; Gr **ûlâk*, etc. 'flour', Sgl *wŏl*, Gr *avul*, etc., Ishk, Sk *āwuld*, etc 'found' (*āwīr-*), Sgl., Zar *x(w)ōl*, etc. Ishk., Sk *xūl* 'ate', Sgl. *zāl* (Wkh lw. *zōl*) 'yellow', with secondary *rt*.

The etymology of Sgl *ċumōl* 'basket' is unknown, but it corresponds to Shgh.—Orosh forms with ancient *rt*. Sgl *gŏl*, Gr *gūl* 'collected', etc, is an ancient lw from Prs, while Sk. *daṛ(d)* 'pain' and *ǰuwân-maṛdī* 'courage' are recent borrowings.

In *wōrc* (Wkh. *wōlc*) 'quail' < **wartɪċī* there was an early elision of *ɪ*, and **wartc* resulted in *wōrc* Reg. *spārd* 'entrusted' (*spāɪ-*), *kurt* 'ploughed' (*kīr-*), etc cf § 138, 1, II a. *yort-*, and *fəryərt-* 'to walk about' appear to be very early lw s from Middle Prs *gart-*

Examples of *rd* are: Sgl *asāl* 'this year'; *pərsāl*, Sk *pərsōl* 'last *ɪd*

[1] Prs. *rd* *l*; Shgh group *d/g* *rδ*, Wkh. *ɪt* *ɪδ*, Yd —Mj *ɪ/r* *l*, but Psht, Par. *r* *r*

[2] As *-š-* and *-ɪ t/d-* have not yet coalesced completely in Sgl —Ishk, we are not entitled to assume that *rt/d* ever passed through the stage **ž*. Wkh *kəž* 'knife' may have been borrowed from early Ishk with substitution of *ž* for *r*

[3] Sgl p also *kul*, *kud*, pf *kuō*, probably because this word was frequently unstressed. Cf Yghn. *ɪkta*, Chr. Sogd *qt-*

[4] Sgl p 1,2 *uāl*, probably in order to distinguish this word from *wāl* 'roof-beam' Cf also *wəl wōš*, etc 'trouser-string'

[5] But deminutive *walċ* 'rafter', with *lċ* > *lč*?

[6] Wkh *wəlk* from an early Ishk form?

year',[1] Sgl *wolox* 'rib', Sk *ǻlax*, Gr *alax* 'hill' (< 'side, flank'?) A derivation of *al-* 'to stand', Sk *āl-* 'to wait'[2] from *ərəδwa-* is improbable — *gōla* 'bread' may be an ancient lw, cf. Shgh. *garδa*

71. Ir. *rp* occurs perhaps in Sgl *vərvəs*, Sk. *urvəs*, etc. 'barley', and in *kərvišik* 'lizard', if this is not an early lw. *rp*

The only example of *rb* is *warv-* 'to boil' < **warb-* (Par *γarw-*, etc), with early metathesis from **barw-* *rb*

72. There is no certain example of the development of Ir. *rs*, but there is a possibility of *šōδx* 'goat's bair' being derived through **δōšx* < **δorsx*, cf Sar. *δors*, etc. *rs*

Nor do we find ancient *rṡ* in any Sgl.—Ishk. word, except perhaps in *xǎṡ-* 'to pul'.

andərz- 'to sew' (v. s v *andərv-*) is a doubtful form, and in *vərāz* 'above', etc (< **βarz-*) an early metathesis has taken place. Regarding Zar *vōzd* 'pillow' < **βarzn-* cf § 63. The regular outcome of intervocalic *rz* appears to have been *ẓ̇*. Thus, Sgl *vəẓ̇'duk* (Sgl is *vəγdūk*) 'long' < **bṛzataka-*, *wuẓ̌dȧn* (Sgl is. *woγdȧn*) 'millet' < **ōẓ̇n* < **h(ā)rzana-*, Gr. *xažok* 'sweet' < **xwaržaka-*; *pēž-* 'to wrap up' < **pati-dṛz-* (?) The etymology of *wənīž-* 'to wander about' is unknown *rz*

Ir. *rm* remains in *γōrm* 'hot'. The etymology of *wurmēk* 'poplar' is unknown, and *wur-* may go back to *rŭ-*.[2] *rm*

73 Ir *rn* developed into **n*, from which Slg *~l*, Ishk. *n*, *nd*. Thus· Sgl. *mẽl*, etc, Zeb *mēn*, Ishk *mēnd* 'apple' < **marnyă-*, cf *čuwẽl*, *čuwēn(d)* 'apricot', of uncertain origin, but probably influenced by *mẽl*; Ishk. *wanǰī* 'coat' < *varənā-* In Sgl *yūn-*, *yūṇ-*, *yūl̃-*, Ishk *yūln-*, Zar *yurn-* 'to grind' the development has been troubled through the influence of the preterite[4] Cf also Sgl *yūṇək* 'pine-marten': Y. *wũn*, etc.—*ken-* 'to do' had lost its *r* at a very early date, cf Anc. Pers. *kun-*, etc. It is possible that *rn*

[1] But *sāl* 'year' probably from Prs

[2] Also in Wkh

[3] Cf. § 88.

[4] Cf. § 130 g.

žānẓ̀ək[1] 'entrails' contains the same word **žarna-* which survives in Psht *ẓ̀āna-* 'catgut'.

In *xaɪn* 'raven' and *xərn-* 'to buy' *rn* is of secondary origin, v. s.vv

Grierson (§ 30) considers *r* to be the regular outcome of *rn*. But, of the two examples given, *waruk* 'lamb' shows no trace of *n* in most Ir. dialects, and *dīr* 'ravine' can not with any certainty be derived from **darna-*

Reg *hy* (in *xē* 'own' < **hwahya*) cf. § 89. *hy*

Assimilation

74 A very great number of the sound-changes discussed in the preceding paragraphs are due to assimilation of some kind. Only a short recapitulation of the more important ones will be given here.

The surd stops *t* and *p* have been sonorized after a vowel, nasal, or *r*[2] Similarly intervocalic *-š-* has passed through the stage **-ž-*[3] Also implosive, postvocalic *x* and *f* have been sonorized in the groups *xt*, *ft*[4]

Intervocalic **-b-*, *-d-*, resulting from *-p-*, *-t-*, have been opened into *-v-*, *-δ-*, thus coalescing with ancient *-b-*, *-d-*, which had probably been opened at a very early date.[5]

Ir *sn* was assimilated into *zn* while **ẓ̀m* (< *šm*) was reduced to simple *m* owing to the articulatory weakness of *ž*. Also **rd/δ* (< *rt*) was assimilated further into *l*, *l*

Complete assimilation of groups of consonants has also taken place in the case of *xš*, *rs*, *rz*, *sr*, *str* and *ϑr*.[6] Cf also s.vv. *nəmēk*, *pᵊčuk*, *pāsk*, *pēž*, *rēčik*, *šənāī*, *wōrc*. An assimilatory loss of nasality is entailed in the change of *zn* > *zd*[7]

[1] From *žān* + *jək* < *žarnačī* + *kā*?

[2] Cf §§ 21, 25, 66, 69 sq.

[3] Cf § 41

[4] Cf. § 54

[5] Cf § 32 sq Note the regression from *δ* > *d* in Ishk.

[6] Cf §§ 55, 62, 72, 57

[7] Cf § 63

Palatalization of consonants is comparatively rare, but occurs in *ɣi* > *yi* and *ɾk/g* > **ry*,[1] as well as in *sy* > *š*, cf also *wīšt* < *wīsatɪ* '20'[2]

Assimilation at a distance occurs sporadically. Thus, e g · *vəlēl-* < *vərēl-* 'to break', *ǰānǰ* 'woman' < *žānǰ*, *nəsm* 'half' < **nəsf*, *wərwēs*, *vərɪēs* 'fox' < **wərrēs*, *šəužī* Shgh. *sēvǰe*, etc

Dissimilation and Differentiation.

75. Examples of differentiation are: Ishk. *štok* < *əšcāk* 'girl'; *əštən* 'needle' < **sčən*; *šūrm* 'dung' (also Wkh) < **šūnm*, *šagnam* 'dew' has probably been borrowed in this form, cf Mj *šaklam*.

Dissimilation at a distance occurs in *pənec-* < *pumec-* 'to dress', *ɾɪglav* < *rĭvlav* 'lip', *wuzinǰak* < *wužɪnǰak* (with assimilation *wuǰinǰak*) 'woman', *čakmax* < *čaxmax* (?) 'fire-stone', *doldoɪok* 'thunder' < **dor-dorok* (?), *Fəlaxmarīg* < *Fraxmarīg* Cf also *pəδīt*, *wuδīt* for **pə-δīδ*, etc[3]

Metathesis.

76 The usual Ir. metathesis has taken place in the groups *-fr-*, *-xr-*, *-br-*, *-gr-*[4] Of a similar nature is the recent change of the lw. *tɪfl* 'child' > *telf* The development of *fra-* > *fər-* may have passed through a stage **fəra-*, with subsequent loss of *a* Cf also *dərnāk* 'bow' and *xərn-* 'to buy'

Peculiar to Sgl —Ishk is the metathesis of initial *rŭ-* (< **rau-*) to *(w)ur-*, *wər-* Cf § 88

In *nəmēyδ* 'salt' < *nəmeδk* and *bālyē* 'beans' < **bāylē* easier sequences of consonants have been substituted for heavier ones.

[1] Cf. §§ 27, 69
[2] §§ 62, 60
[3] Cf § 22
[4] Cf §§ 51 sqq, 57 But note lw Ishk. *čabɪū* 'fat'.

The remaining cases of metathesis can hardly be classified or arranged according to general principles. The following ones have been noted, sometimes only in one dialect.

axteδ < *ataγd* 'entered'.
kiskūd 'roof' < **əsk-kuδ*.
v°rāz 'hill', 'tall' < **varz-* (?)
amāsyē 'neighbour' < **(h)amsāye*
šōδx 'goat's hair' < **δōšx* (?).
zīč < *žīc* 'coal'

Vowels

Ir. a

77. When we try to trace the development of Ir '*a*' in Sgl—Ishk we are faced with the same difficulties that we encounter in Yd—Mj. and Wkh, viz our ignorance of the phonetic value of the original Ir sound, the extreme variability and complexity of the changes of '*a*', and the impossibility of deciding in all cases which words have been borrowed, and at what date

78. The different developments of '*a*' may be arranged in the following groups:

a) In a great number of words Ir. '*a*' is represented by Sgl. *ŏ*, Ishk usually *u*

Thus, before a group of consonants, modern or ancient, we find *o/u* in. Sgl *ōvδ·* Gr, Sk., Zar *ŭvd* (but my Ishk, Zb *ōvd*) 'seven', Sgl. *okŏuδ*: Sk *kůvd* (but Gr, Zar *kōvd*) 'boot', Sgl *dōst*: Ishk, Zb. *dŭst* 'hand'; Sgl *korost·* Ishk *kurust* 'skin', Sgl *γōndəm*. Sk, Gr. Zar *γundum* (but my Ishk, Zb *γondum*) 'wheat', Sgl *ōrmozd* Ishk. *rēmuz* 'sun'; Sgl *moγdōk* Ishk. *můkdůk*, etc. 'frog', Sgl *soŋg* Ishk. *suŋg* 'stone', Sgl *pōnz* Ishk *pūnz* 'five' Cf also Voc s.vv. *pōrk* 'rat', *vōš* 'rope'; *xoš* 'mother-in-law', and the preterites *f°rōt* 'asked' (*f°rōs-*), *kōnd* 'dug' (*kan-*), *kot* 'saw' (*kas-*); *nılōst* 'sat down' (*nīδ-*), *vōst* 'bound' (*vānd-*); *xŏt* 'rose' (*xāz-*).

The same narrowing of the vowel has apparently also taken place in unstressed syllables (e g in Sgl *kōvīδ*: Sk , Gr *kû/uwid*, but Zar. *kovīd* 'pigeon', Sgl. *tovōr*: Ishk. *tu'wur* 'axe'), and in the ancient masculine suffix **-akah* (e g in Sgl) *v²rōk*: Ishk Sk *wruk* 'horse'; Sgl *worok* Ishk *'uaruk*, Sk *u'ruk* 'lamb'.

But also Sgl *²špōn* 'iron', *fōc* 'mouth', *šōx* 'hard'; *xŏr* 'donkey', *zōt* 'son', and the preterite *noδ* 'took' (*nas-*) have forms in *u* in Ishk

Sgl *yorōk* 'neck', *yōrm* 'hot', *koδos* 'eleven', *koryos* 'vulture', *²šk̆ōδ* 'cattle-shed', *wōst* 'fat', and *xōδm* 'dream' have no known equivalents in Ishk.

In several words Gr (Zb) has *ā*, corresponding to Sgl. *ŏ* Thus, e g , *dāst*, *ferāt*, *teuār*, *wāš*, but *xūr* I heard *o/u* in Zb. *pōnz*, *pōrk*, *sūŋg*, *sur*, *tovor*, *worok*, *xər*, etc , and it seems doubtful whether Gr. (Zb.) *ā* represents the correct Zb sound

b) Before a single consonant we find Sgl. *o*, Ishk *a*, in Sgl. *oyoδ* 'came', *dos* 'ten', *m̆δ(ak)* 'here', *numōδ* 'felt', *vōr* 'door', *xōf* 'foam', *wōtuk* 'feast', *wo/asōk* 'calf', *žoδ* 'killed' Ishk *ōyad*, *das*; *madak*, *namad* (lw ?), *var*, *xaf(uk)*, *watik*, *wasuk*, *žad* Besides Sgl is. *f²rōs-* 'to ask' we find *ă* not only in Ishk , but also in Sgl s p [1] Jshk *mayz* 'marrow' (Sgl *moyz*) may easily be a lw from Prs , and in Ishk *wastuk* 'rib' (Sk *wâstuk*, Sgl *ostōk* 'bone') the initial *w-* may have had a differentiating effect

c) A number of present stems have *ă* in all dialects before a single consonant. Thus, e.g. *araz-* 'to jump', *astar-* 'to sweep', *kan-* 'to dig', *kas-* 'to see'; *pac-* 'to cook', *waz-* 'too fall', *xaš-* 'to pull', *xaz-* 'to rise', *žan-* 'to kill' Known only from Sgl are· *nas-* 'to take', *nav-* 'to rain', *xav-* 'to descend'.

I suspect this development to have been caused by the influence of the following *a* in *-ămi*, **kanămi* resulting in *kanən*, cf. Shgh *xārum* 'I eat', but 3 sg. *xīrd*, etc,[2] and the *-a-* (not *-ō-*) of Parachi present stems, e g *astar-* 'to rub', *bar-* 'to carry', *xar-* 'to eat', etc.

[1] Cf below sub c

[2] See NTS, 1, p 84

Cf. also *warf* 'snow' = Par *γarp* < **wafrā(h)*[1] *tar* 'into' might be derived from **tarā*,[2] and *mak* 'me' has original long *ā*, while Zar *park* 'ashes' might go back to a form in *-ā*, but I am unable to explain the *a* in *nărk* 'male' (infl by Prs ?) and *narxōk* 'nail'.

d) In initial position we find *a-* in *ari* 'work'; *apanis-* 'to lose', *az* 'I', etc [3] Note, however, Sgl *ostōk* 'bone', etc, and, with vowel harmony, *iŋgĭt* 'finger'.

e) Before certain original groups of consonants, some of which have been simplified, the vowel has been lengthened into Sgl. *ā*, Ishk. *å*, *ō*.

This development is, I believe, regular before a group of consonants originally followed by *ā*.[4] Thus, we find the verbal stems Sgl *vānd-* 'to bind', *xānd-* 'to laugh'; *wārv-* 'to boil'· Ishk *vōnd-*, *xōnd-*, *wōrv-*[5] Ancient stems in *-an*, with nominatives in *-ā*,[6] are: Sgl. *cām* 'eye', *pām* 'wool', *dānd* 'tooth' and *māl* 'husband' (Av. *marətan-*)· Ishk *cåm*, *påm*, *dōnd*, *mōḷ*, etc Sgl. *wāl*: Ishk. *wōl* 'trousers' goes back to **wartā* (Y *woro*) and also Sgl. *γāl* 'throat', *pāsk* 'hide', and Ishk *vōzd* 'pillow' may be derived from forms in *-ā*[7]

Cf. also Sgl. *asāl* 'this year', *parsāl* 'last year' < **-sardā* (cf Par *săr* 'year') and Sgl *ǰānǰ* (but also *ǰōnǰ*) Ishk *žōnǰ* 'woman' < **ǰanā* + *čī*, or influenced by *māl* The vocalism of Sgl. *zāl*: Ishk *zōl* 'yellow', of Sgl *xuāl*. Ishk *xōl* 'six', and of Sgl, Sk, Gr *āṣīk* etc.: Zar *ošik* 'tear' must be due to special conditions which I am not able to detect.

It is not probable that *āṣ(īk)* goes back to a n pl. **asrwā*, nor that *xuāl* represents an Ir form **xšwaššā*, with *ā* in contradistinction to *ovδ* < *haftă* and Psht *špaẓ* < **xšwaša*

[1] Cf Yd—Mj § 178, and see IIFL, I, p 23

[2] Cf Par. *tar* 'before' < **tarā*

[3] See Voc s vv Cf Y *zo* 'I' < **azā* ?

[4] Cf above sub c

[5] Cf Par *khan-*, *γarw-*, etc.

[6] Reg. nom in *-ā* from neutral stems in *an* cf Psht. *lūma* 'snare'.

[7] Cf Par *bān(apaī)* < **barznā*.

A few lw s with *ă* have been included in this series Thus, e.g. Sgl *xān* 'house', *tāt* 'father', *xuδārı* (lw. ?) 'water-mill'. Ishk *xōn*, *tōt*, *xudōri*.

The same development is found also in the fem. suffix **-akā*, and in Sgl pl **-akāh*, e g , in Sgl *əścāk*: Ishk *štok*, etc 'girl', *wērāk* 'female lamb' (m. *worok*), etc ,[1] and *oyoδā* 'they have come'; *mılōstag* 'they have sat down', *zəmōnak* 'boys'; *vərūδār* 'brothers'[2] Cf. sub c) Cf also Parachi *nērōk* 'male' *šıčak* 'female', *phōr* 'grain'. pl. *phar*[3]

f) Quite irregular developments of '*a*' occur in Sgl (*h*)*ot·* Ishk. *ōt*, *ůt*, *at*, *åt* 'eight', and in Sgl. *wok*: Ishk *wŏk*, *wůk*, *wak* 'one'.

g) In unstressed syllables *a* is reduced to *ə* in Sgl *cə* 'from', *cəfūr* 'four'; *zəmūδ* 'son-in-law', *vərōk* 'horse'; *pəzīn-* 'to know'; *nəwōk* 'mill-race' etc. Cf also *pa*, *pə* 'on'.

h) In Sgl *kuδum*, Ishk *kudum* 'which' < **kəδūm* the *u* is due to vowel harmony Cf. *ıŋgĭt* 'finger' sub d). In am unable to explain the *u* in *zust* 'flowed' (*zīδ*), and in *yuz-* 'to run' Cf. also *-uk* for *ŏk* and *-ū(ı)* for *-ō(ı)* after narrow vowels[4]

i) An early contraction has taken place in *sūı* 'hare' < **sa(h)a-*.

Ir. ā.

79. Ir long *ā* was a less labile sound than short *a*, and its development has been more regular and untroubled.

It regularly results in Sgl —Ishk *ū*[5] The examples are numerous. Thus, e.g.: *āstŭδ* 'sent' (*āstay-*), *ust²rŭk* 'star' (< **starāka-* < **stāraka-*[2]), *cəfūr* 'four', *dūδ* 'gave'; *dūr* 'sickle', *fərmūδ* 'ordered'; *mūr* 'centipede' *pūδ* 'foot'; *rūv* 'rhubarb' (Yd *rīv*); *sūı* 'hare';[6] *šūž* 'eagle' (Y *šĭž*), *šūı* 'black' (?), *tūl-* 'to shave', *vūr* 'burden'; *v²rūδ*

[1] Cf. § 96, 3.

[2] Cf §§ 94, 99 — Cf. Shgh *sad* m and f. 'they went' ∠* *c(y)utāh*

[3] See IIFL, I, p 23 sq , and cf Yd.—Mj § 195

[4] Cf §§ 96, 5, 132

[5] Cf the parallel developments ın Yd —Mj and Wkh

[6] With secondary *ā*, cf § 78? Cf , e g Psht. *sōe*.

'brother', *wŭš* 'straw', *xŭr-* 'to scratch', *xūy-* 'to thresh' (v. Voc. s v), *yūδ* 'husband's brother's wife', *zūɣ* 'raven'; *zəmūδ* 'son-in-law', *zənūδ* 'washed'; *zevūk* 'tongue', *Izivūk* 'Zēbāk'

Other possible examples are *šūrm* 'dung' (cf Av *šəman-?*); *kıskūδ* 'roof' (**uska-kātā-?*), *ālŭzd* 'day before yesterday'; *părūzd* 'yesterday' (**-āzna-?*), *wužđən, ūžđən*, etc 'millet' (**hārzana-?*), *wūs, uss-* 'to take', *wŭlōk* 'flour' (**ārtaka-*), *yūz* 'fire-wood'.

A secondary shortening has taken place in some of the words mentioned above, and also in *durk* 'stick'; *turkī* 'darkness', *kuđum* 'which'

80. Before a nasal we find *ū* in *afšūn* 'comb', *dūnık* 'grain', *frūn* 'plank' (**frāna-?*), Sgl *potūn* (but Wkh *patīn* from Ishk ?) 'thigh', *wurcūn* 'smoke-hole' (**raučāna-?*), *yūn-* 'to grind', *zŭŋg* (Sk *zŋg*, etc.) 'knee', possibly also in *kurčūn* (Ishk *kərčĭn*) 'fowl', etc , *pəčūn* 'bullet'

But in several cases we find *īn, īm*. Thus: *uštīn* 'haystack' (**wāstradāna-*), *nīm* 'name', *vīn* 'beard' (**upān(y)a-?*), *vəsīn* 'whetstone', *dəvīn-* 'to winnow'; *pəzīn-* 'to know'. It is scarcely possible to attribute the *ī* in all these words to the influence of a following *y*

The prefix *ā-* has been shortened and appears, probably with vowel harmony, as *ă-, o-* in *araz-* 'to jump', *āstay-* 'to send', *oɣoδ* 'came' Also in the pronouns *mak* 'me'; *təfak* 'thee', Sgl *amax, aməx*, Ishk *mux* 'we' ancient *ā* has been shortened

Initial *ā-* (or *a-?*) has been lost in *vēk* 'water'. I am unable to explain the vocalism of Ishk. *(w)uspīr* 'plough-share' (Sgl *spər*), and of Gr. *usīd* 'baking pan'.

81. Sgl. *nāf*, Ishk *nåf* 'navel', *rōsk* 'truth', *xuđārī, xudōrī* 'water-mill' are probably lw.s. Cf the more recent lw.s from Prs , such as Sgl. *čəpān* 'shepherd', *čārda* '14', *čırāɣ* 'lamp', *čārvā* 'horned cattle', *digdān* 'fireplace', *šaftōlū* (NB *ō !*) 'peach'. Ishk *čūpōn*; *čårda, čirōɣ, čōrvō, dıgdōn, šaftōlū* Sgl. *xušdāuman* 'wife's brother's wife' is irregular

Ir. i.

82. As in other Pamir languages, *ı* is unstable, and is only retained in favourable circumstances, cf e g *fərıs-* 'to be left behind', Sgl *nılōst*, but Ishk *nulust* 'sat down' (*nīđ-*)

In most cases Ir *i* has been relaxed, and moved towards a lower and more central articulation Thus *yɪr*, *gɪr*, *yər* 'stone', *let* 'licked' (*lēs-*), *ce* 'what', *čen-* 'to pick' (lw.?), *šəc*, etc 'female', *xəɪn-* 'to buy' (**xrɪn-*)

After a labial we find *ə*, *u*, etc. in *pəδf*, *puδf* 'meat', *put* Gr. 'parched grain' < **pɪšta-*, *pov-*, *pəv-*, *pav-* 'to drink', *numuḷ-* Zar. 'to shut the eye', *ᵊspəl*, *sᵊpul*, etc 'louse', *ambol* Gr. 'moraine' (**ham-pɪša-*?); *wuδɪl* 'dung'; *wuδīt* 'span' But why *rus*, *rəs* 'thirty' (**θrɪsas*)?

A lengthening has taken place in *frī* 'good' (< **frɪya-*), and, before an ancient group of consonants, in *fərīn-d* 'left behind, tired', if < **fra-rɪxna-* In *žwondok* 'hungry' (< **a-ǰ(ɪ)wantaka-*), the loss of *ĭ* may be very early, cf. Av. *ǰvant-*.

Ir. ī.

83 Ancient *ī* remains in *pīδ* 'drank' (*pəv-*), *xərīδ* 'bought' (*xərn-*), *wīšt* 'twenty', *nīδ-* 'to sit down' (< **nɪ(h)ɪδ-*), with shortening in *čɪδ* 'picked'

šīn- 'to weep'; *nīv-* 'to bring'; *nīδuk*, *nuduk* (< **nītaka-?*) are of uncertain derivation

Ir u.

84. Short *u* shows the same tendency as short *ɪ* to move towards a more central articulation, and it frequently results in *ə*

Thus, e.g : *dəmb*, *dumb*, *dəmb*, etc 'tail' (lw ?), *dəmb-* 'to card wool', *dəyd* 'milked' (*dēš-*); *dəzd* 'thief' (lw ?), *dərəšt* 'rough' (prob lw), *yōndəm*, *yondum* 'wheat', *kuδ*, *kəd* 'dog', *kul-*, *kəl-*, etc 'to kill', *mət*, *mut*, *mət*, etc 'fist', *pəf-*, *puf-* 'to blow'; *pənayδ*, *puməxt* 'dressed'; *pu/ə/əšk* 'dung', *su/əmb* 'hoof', *sə/ərb* 'lead' (lw.), *sərx*, etc. 'red'; *səvδ*, etc. 'shoulder', *tu/ə* 'thou', *və/uz*, *vz̥* 'goat', *wuδə/uyδ*, etc 'daughter', *wuznə/ɛ/ul* 'daughter in-law', etc.

Initial *u-* has been delabialized and lowered in Sgl. *ast-* (but Ishk *ust-*) 'to stand up', and in the lw *amēδ* 'hope' But cf. also *rašt* 'morning' (lw ?)

iŋgīt 'finger' is derived through **əŋgūt* (cf. Wkh lw *iŋgūt*) < *angušta-*. Sgl *ṡīd* (but Ishk *šud, šəd*) 'went, became' must also be derived from a form with lengthened vowel (**ṡūt* < **ṡiyuta-* ?), cf. Par. *čhī*

Ir. *u* has been elided in *ᵊṡtən*, etc. 'needle' < **suċani-* and in the suffix *-uka-*, cf. *zūŋg* 'knee', *pōrk* 'rat', *durk* 'stick', *yŏtuk*, *yetik* 'bridge' (< **ētk* < **haituka-*) [1]

Ir ū

85 Ir *ū* results in *ī* as in Wkh. Thus· *dīδ* 'smoke', *dīr* 'distant'; *vrīc* 'eyebrow', *ᵊstīn* 'pillow' Possibly also from secondary *ū* in *dīδus* 'twelve' < **duw(a)dasa*, and in *iŋgīt*, *ṡīd* (v. above § 84).

aŋgūr 'grape' and other words with *ū* are evidently lw s, and also *pū-* Zar. 'to be rotten', *pūduk* 'rotten' may have been influenced by Prs. It is, however, possible that *ū* was retained after a labial, cf *vəd*, *vud* 'was' < *būta-*, with shortening, as in Psht. *wə* and elsewhere.

Sgl. *nẹ̄r* 'to-day' cannot be derived direct from *nūrąm*.

Ir r̥.

86. Ir *r̥* results in *ur*, *ər*, etc. in *wərk*, *wʊrk*, *urk* 'wolf', *mərγōk*, *murγuk* 'sparrow', *andərv-* 'to sew', *məl*, *mul* 'died', *kul*, *kʊl*, *kəδ* 'did', *kurċūn*, etc 'fowl', *vəżdūk*, etc 'long', *wolk*, *wʊlk*, *wəlk* 'kidney', and possibly in *wŭlok* 'flour', if from **r̥taka-* and not, as seems more probable, from **ūlok* < **ārtaka-*, *al-* 'standing' is scarcely derived from *ərəδwa-*, with *u-* > *a-*, cf. above § 78, d.

In some preterites the vowel has been lengthened Thus· *xōl*, *x(w)ol*, *xūḷ* 'ate', Sgl. *ᵃstōl* (Ishk *sᵊtul*, etc) 'swept'; Sgl. *wōl* (Ishk. *āvuld*, etc.) 'found' (*āwīr-*)

kīl 'knife' is a mutated form (< **kr̥tyă-*), and so is possibly *wuδɪl* 'dung' (< **wi-dr̥ti-* ?).

[1] Cf § 96, 1

Ir. ai.

87. Ir *ai* regularly results in *ē* Thus: *ʾspēδ* 'white'; *mēl* 'sheep', *wēd* 'willow', *wēd-* Sk 'to put'; *wēx* 'root', *tēu* 'husband's brother', *lēs-* 'to lick' (lw ?), *wīn-*, *wēn-* 'to see'; *yēv-*, *yɪv-* 'to spin'; *apēδ* 'was lost' (**apa-ɪta-*) In *mōɪ* 'cloud' < **mēɪ* (?) < *mēγ* the *ō* is strange, but may, perhaps, be due to differentiation.

Initially the development is troubled Besides complete loss of *aɪ-* in special conditions (*wok* 'one'), we find *īδ* 'iste' (< **aita-*),[1] and *ǐs-* 'to come' (< **ā-ɪsa-* [2]), but Sgl. *yŏtuk*, Ishk. *yetɪk*, Zar *yatɪk* 'bridge'

Ir au

88 Ir *au* generally results in *ē*, probably through an intermediate stage **ō*. Thus *rēγn* 'clarified butter'; *tēym*, *tʰēγᵘm* 'grain', *γēnok γenōk* 'hair', *dēš-* 'to milk', *rēf* 'broom', *rēčɪk* 'entrails'; *xrēseg* 'n. of an animal' (M *xurūso*); *šēn* 'podex', *pənec-*, *pumec-*, *pomuc-* 'to dress' (< *paitɪ-maoč-*), *wēn* 'blood' < **wa(h)umɪ-* We find, however, *ī* in *kōvīδ* 'pigeon'; *kīf* (and *kʰēf*) 'hump', cf. the ancient lw *Kīvī* (Chinese *K'o-wei*) 'Chitrali'.

This development can scarcely be due to the neighbouring *v* and *f*, cf. *rēf* above.

A special development of initial **rau-* appears in *wurcūn* 'smoke-hole' and *vərvēs*, *wərwēs* 'fox' In these words *rau-* has apparently become **rŭ-*, from which **ur-*, before *au* > *ē*.

Also *yōl* 'ear' is irregular, and is possibly a lw. (from Shgh. ?) *dōu* 'two' may go back to **dvāu* and Ishk *γōu* to **gāuš*

Ir. aya.

89. Examples of Ir final *-aya(h)* are *rōɪ*, etc 'three' and *pōɪ* 'sour milk' Internal *aya* results in *ē* in *pē-štən* 'udder' Ancient present stems in *-ăya* have generally Sgl. *ē(y)*, but Ishk. *ay* Cf., e g Sgl

[1] But cf Wkh. *yet-*, *yət-* < **ɪta-*

deráy-, *derē-*: Ishk. *deray-* 'to reap', Sgl. *day-*. Ishk *day-*, *dey-* 'to give', Sgl *astē-*· Ishk *astay*, etc. 'to send', Sgl *zənē(y)-*: Ishk *zeney-*, *zenay-* 'to wash', etc, cf § 130

Ir awa

90 Ir. final *-awa-* occurs in *nou*, etc 'nine'; *you* 'grain', *šōu* 'horn'; *ō*, *aū*, pl. *awand* 'that', Sgl. *tō* 'thine'. Internal *-awa-* occurs in *nowəδos* 'nineteen', *nəwōk* 'millrace', *nuwōk* 'new' Sgl *wγūi* 'cow' may perhaps be derived from **(hu)-gāwyā*

Umlaut.

91. *I-* and *y-* mutation appears in *mēδ* 'waist' < *maiδya-*; *mēry* 'meadow' < **margyă-*; *nəmēδy* 'salt' < **namaδkĭ-* (?), *mēl* 'apple' < **marnyā-* (?), *wulmēk* 'moon' < **uxš-măhyaka-*; *mɛi* 'day' < **māδya-*; *pēšten* 'udder' < **payah-fštanya-*, *dēr-* 'to hold' < **dăraya-*, *wērak* 'she-lamb' < **warī* + *-akā* (?), *vēk* 'water' < *ăpăkıya*; *vərvēs* 'fox' < **raupăsī-*

Without any apparent cause we find, however, *ī* in *wuδīt* 'span' < **wi-dāti-*; *xīr* 'sister's son' < **hwahrya-*, *zīδ-* 'to flow' < **zγaδya-*, *čiš* 'urine' < **čāšya-* (?); *nĭc* 'nose' < **nāh-čī*, or **nahya-čī*. Cf. also *ī* < *ṛ** in *kīl* 'knife', if < **kṛtyă*, and *wuδɪl* 'dung' < **wɪ-dṛti-*.

The only certain example of *u-* mutation is *pvx*, *pəx* 'boiled' < **paxıva-*.

Regarding vowel harmony cf §§ 78, c, h, 96, 5, 132

Prothetic Vowels.

92 A prothetic vowel is developed before an ancient or secondary initial group of consonants, e g. in *ust'rūk* 'star', *astar-* 'to sweep'; *afšūn* 'comb', *əšcāk* 'girl'.[1]

[1] V. Voc s.vv.

Characteristic of Sgl.—Ishk. is the prothetic *(w)u-* which appears before an initial voiced consonant followed by *ŭ* [1] Thus: *wuδəɣδ* 'daughter'; *wuznəl* 'daughter-in-law', *uɣūı* 'cow', *wuznuk* 'inflated goat skin'

In spite of the difficulty of explaining *wuzinǰak* 'woman' and *usīd* Gr 'baking pan' (cf. Wkh. *sât*) I am inclined to believe that this prothesis is of a phonetic nature, and that *w(ŭ)-* does not go back to a prefix *hu-*.

Regarding the word for 'sister' (*yəxōaı*, *ixō*, etc. < **(h)ahwā* < **hwah(w)ā*), cf. Voc s v

Note also the *o-* in *okovδ* 'boot': Prs. *kafš* [2]

Loss of Initial and Final Vowels.

93 There is possibly some connection between the Sgl—Ishk tendency to develop prothetic vowels and the comparative rarity of elision of initial vowels

Cf. e g *am(a)* 'this' Yd *mo*, *aδa* 'that': Yd. *yŏ*, *az* 'I' Yd *zo*, *amax* 'we': Yd. *max*, *ʌndərv-* (Sk *d²rav*) 'to sew' Yd. *dīz-* 'to bury', etc ; *āstay-* 'to send' Wkh *s²tīy-*, *ōvzui* 'heart': Wkh *p²zov*, *apanis-* 'to lose' Shgh *benes-*

We find, however, loss of initial *u-* in *vīn* 'beard' < **upāna-*, *va* < *upa*, and possibly in *š²lōk* 'wet' < **a-šušaka-*, *žwondok* 'hungry' < **a-ǰīwantaka-*; of *ă-* in *vēk* 'water'; *wa* 'him'; Sgl. *²špōn*, Ishk *špən* 'iron', and of *aı-*, or even of *awa-*, in the unstressed numerals *wok* 'one'; *koδos* 'eleven' Cf. also *wŏl* 'found' from *āwīr-*

Regarding the doubtful derivation of *mıs-* 'to sleep', v. Voc. s.v.

Except in monosyllabies, final vowels are elided.[3] Regarding *am(a)* 'this', *aδ(a)* 'that', cf. Grammar, § 116. Regarding possible traces of the obl. ending *-ahya*, v §§ 96, 2 a, 5; 94.

[1] From which in some cases modern *ə*.

[2] Cf Sogd c. *'krty* < *krty* 'deed', etc

[3] Reg traces of final *-ā(h)*, cf. §§ 78 e, 96, 3, 101

Accent.

94 The accent which lies at the base of the development in Sgl.—Ishk., appears to have been of the ordinary, late Old Ir. type

Thus· ⏑́ ⏓, e g. in *dos* 'ten', *az* 'I', ⏑́ ⏓ in *cəˈfūr* 'four'; *poˈtūn* 'thigh'; *kōˈvīδ* 'pigeon', etc., ⏑́ ⏑ ⏓ in *zāl* 'yellow', *pōrk* 'mouse', *nārk* 'male', *ǰōnǰ* 'woman', etc., ⏑́ ⏑ ⏓ in *wīšt* 'twenty', *zūŋg* 'knee'; *ˈγōndum* 'wheat', possibly ⏑́ ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ in *ˈdīδus* 'twelve' (< **duwadasa?*) [1]

Words in *-ōk* are probably derived from the oblique form, thus *γĕˈnōk* 'hair' < **gauˈnakahya.*[2]

Elision of a short vowel before the accent has taken place in *krīč* 'hut' (< **katīčī?*), possibly in *cəfūr* 'four',[3] and before a secondary suffix in *əšcāk* 'girl' < *šəc* + *āk* I am unable to explain the loss of *u* in *ᵊštən*, etc 'needle' < *sučani-*

The loss of the vowel in an unstressed first syllable occurs also in lw s (e.g Sk *bčåk* 'he-goat', *bland* = *bɪland* 'high', *brūt* = *bᵊrūt* 'moustache', etc), and may be of recent date

[1] But note *koˈδos* 'eleven' < **aiwakaˈdasa?*

[2] Cf § 96, 2 a

[3] Cf § 59

MORPHOLOGY

Nouns.

Primary Stems.

95 No distinction is made in Sgl.—Ishk. between words belonging to the various ancient Ir. groups of nominal stems.[1]

Only on etymological grounds, or in some cases from a comparison with Yd.—Mj., are we able to distinguish between ancient stems in *-a-* (e.g. *iŋgīt* 'finger', *dīδ* 'smoke', *dūr* 'sickle'; *γōḷ* 'ear', *potūn* 'leg', *wāl* 'roof-beam', etc.), stems in *-ā-* (e.g. *uštīn* 'hay-stack', *γāl* 'neck'; *kīḷ* 'knife', *wuznεl* 'daughter in-law'; *wāl* 'trousers'); stems in *-ĭ-* (e.g. *fəryəm* 'female kid'; *mεt* 'fist', *səvδ* 'shoulder', *wēd* 'willow', *yεr* 'stone', *šəc* 'female', *ǰānǰ* 'woman'[2]), stems in *-ū́-* (*xoš* 'mother-in-law'), stems in *-au-* (*uγūi*, *γōu* 'cow'; *šōu* 'horn' (?)), stems in *-r-* (*vᵊrūδ* 'brother', *wuδəγδ* 'daughter'; *yūδ* 'husband's brother's wife', *yəxōai* 'sister', *zəmūδ* 'son-in-law'), stems in *-n-* (*cām* 'eye', *dānd* 'tooth', *māl* 'husband', *nīm* 'name', *pām* 'wool', *šūrm* 'dung' (?), cf. also *pār-uzd* 'yesterday'), stems in *-s-* (*sōr* 'head', and, ultimately, *ormōzd* 'sun'), and nouns which may go back to ancient plurals (e.g. *pōī* 'milk', *you* 'corn', *warf* 'snow', *wolk* 'kidney', etc.).[3]

Suffixes in k.

96 Various types of suffixes containing a *k* are found in Sgl.—Ishk., and some of them are still productive. The forms in *g* are mere variants, due to sandhi, or to the influence of a preceding nasal

[1] The only exception known being the 'irregular' pl. of *vᵊrūδ* 'brother', see § 102.

[2] Cf. § 26.

[3] As for traces of ancient *ā(h)*, cf. § 78, c, e.

1 A simple *-k*, derived from **-ka-*, appears in *wolk* 'kidney', cf. *nəmēδγ/k*, etc. 'salt'. Also nom. msc. *-*akah*, *-ukah* probably result in *-k*, cf *nārk* 'male', *park* 'ashes'; *pāsk* 'hide'; *rōsk* 'truth', *durk* 'stick', *pōrk* 'rat', *zūŋg* 'knee' [1] Reg. *yōtuk*, etc 'bridge' and *wotuk* 'feast' cf § 24 —*gɪnʒɪšk* 'sparrow', *pušk* 'dung' etc. are lw s.

2 A suffix Sgl. *-ŏk* (Ishk. regularly *-ʊk*, cf § 78 a) appears in several categories of nouns

a In names of animals. Thus: *moγˈdōk*, etc 'frog', *məɪˈγōk* 'sparrow', *ʒɪlaγōk* 'spider', *ᵊškonŏk* 'puppy', *štᵊˈnōk* 'kid', *vᵊrōk* 'horse', *woˈrok* 'male lamb' (Mj *wərəy*); *woˈsōk* 'calf' (Par. *yaˈsō*), *żūˈōk* 'male markhor', *zəˈγōlog* 'bumble bee', etc It will be noted that this suffix is used by preference about male animals, and it goes back to **-akah*, or, perhaps, **-akahya* [2]

b In names of parts of the body and other nouns· *osˈtŏk* 'bone' (Y *yaste*), *yēˈnōk* 'hair' (M *yūnəy*), *yoˈrōk* 'neck' (Psht. *yaraɪ*), *narxʊk* 'nail'; *mālōk* 'husband' (Y *maγa*); *wulok* 'flour' (Y *yāre*, etc.), *yivδōk* 'thread' (pf. ptc), etc.

c In many cases *-ŏk* is evidently a secondary suffix Thus, e.g , in *parɪvinekog* 'moth' (*parɪvīnek* 'butterfly'), *worokok* 'small lamb', *ɪŋgɪˈtōk* 'finger-ring' (*ɪŋˈgit*), *māˈl(ōk)* 'husband', *ˈvōrok* 'window' (*vōr*), *nəˈɪwōk* 'mill-race' (*nōu*), *zəmaˈnōk* 'boy' (*zōˈman*), *nɪˈyōk* 'reed' (< Prs *naɪ*).

d. In adjectives: *nuˈɪwōk* 'new', *šᵊˈlōk* 'wet', *vᵊzōk* 'fat'; [3] *żɪwondok* 'hungry', *xažok* Gr 'sweet'.

e. In the Perfect. Thus, e g : *nɪlōstog* 'having sat down', *noˈδōk* (*nas-*) 'has been seized', Sgl *kuˈōk*, Ishk. *kuluk* 'has done' (Par *kuˈrō*), *dūduk* Sk. 'has given', etc Cf *p(ə)xōk* 'cooked', and also the verbal nouns of the type *dəryōk* 'reaping'; *vī-dɪok* 'watering', *deyuk* Sk 'to give', *noˈvōk* 'rain', etc

[1] Cf § 84

[2] See § 94

[3] And also *vᵊzōk* 'branch', but not **vəzōk* 'male goat'.

3 Sgl. *-āk* occurs in words denoting female beings in *əṣcāk* (Ishk. *ṣtok*) 'girl', *wēˈrāk*, etc 'she-lamb'. Other examples are. Sgl. *kyēvˈžāk*, etc.: Gr *ˈkēɪžuk*, Zar. *kevžōq* 'magpie', *dərˈnāk* 'bow-string', *yəˈlāk* 'plough-handle', *pəsˈtāk* 'bark'.[1] Besides, as a secondary suffix, in *rēˈf(āk)* 'broom', *dēˈc(āk)* 'goat-skin', *čōˈv(āk)* 'little', *xušˈk(āk)* 'dry', *kə lāk* 'knife' (*kīl*), *taˈyāk* (*tây*) 'colt'. *-āk* probably goes back to *akā*, cf § 78 e

4 In some cases *-ak* appears to be an unstressed variant of *-āk*, cf Sgl p 2 *ˈwērak* · p 3 *wēˈrāk*, Gr *ˈkåndak* · Sgl. is. p 1, 2 *kanˈdāk*, Zb *kondok* 'thorn', Sgl p. 2 *ˈyulak* · is *yōˈlāk* (but Sk *yūˈlak* 'pellet-bow'

In other words *-ak* has been borrowed from Prs , cf , e g *dasˈtak* 'rafter', *gılımbōfak* 'spider' (*gılamˈbōf*). In *garˈdak* 'neck', *kamak* 'spine', *parak*, *paɪrk* 'rib', *dånd(ak)* 'tooth'; *yurżak* 'violin', *tuyaxarak* 'donkey's foal', *wužınǰak* 'woman' the suffix may be genuine < **-akā* Cf. also *mak* 'me', *(tə)fak* 'thee', and *mōδ(ak)* 'here', *wōδ(ak)*, etc. 'there'.

5. The suffix *-ūk* goes back to *-ākă* in *zəˈvūk* 'tongue', *Izɪˈvūk* 'Zēbāk' With *-ŭk* < *-aka-* after a narrow vowel (cf § 78 h) *fiˈūk* 'shoulder-blade', *ustəˈrūk* 'star' (<**stūruk* <**stāraka-?*); *vəžˈdūk* 'long'. Cf. also Ishk *avˈzŭk* (Sgl. *ōvzuɪ*) 'heart', *yuˈrūk* 'lucerne', *kuˈžūk* 'bull', *nīδūk* 'buttermilk', *sūˈyūk* 'spleen', *wuˈsūk* 'elbow'

Verbal nouns in *-ŭk* are. *ˈkīrūg* 'plough', *minduk* 'asleep', *yūnŭk* 'grinding', *xōfuk* 'coughing'. From the past base are formed *mɪsŭk* 'sleep', *jistuk* Gr. 'swift', and *žåduk* Sk. 'murderer' The same may be the case with *batuk* Gr. 'beetle' Cf also *flåvuk* Gr 'breakfast'; Sgl. *pəčuk* 'worm'; *rɪˈžuk* 'male kid', etc.

tanuk Gr , *tanˈk* Sk. 'thin' may possibly go back to **tanukahya* From **tanukah* we should expect **tuŋk.*

6. The suffix *-ĭk* appears in a number of words, most of which are lw s. Thus, e g. *bûrˈk* Sk 'thin', *čūčik* Sk 'chicken', *tōrɪk*

[1] All of which have shortened stem-vowel before *-āk.*

'darkness', *kaule'žɪk* 'tadpole', *pātɪk* 'eyelashes' I have noted both *'ākɪk* and *ā'kīk* 'egg', *'āšɪk* and *ā'šīk* 'tear'.

Other examples are· *'bāndɪk* 'elbow, joint', *cām-mərdɪkīg* 'pupil of the eye', *curīk* Gr 'a shed', *dūmɪk* 'grain', *kərɪɪšīk* 'lizard', *'māčɪk* 'she-dog', *mārcīk* 'ant', *mu'ǯīk* 'pea' (Bad Prs *mužuk*), *rēčɪk* 'entrails', *sədɪk* Sk 'porridge'

Several ancient suffixes appear to have been merged ın Sgl — Ishk *-ɪ̆k*

7. The suffixes *-ek* and *-ək* appear mainly in lw s from Prs. with original *-ak*. Examples are *'aɪnek* 'mirror', *åta'šek* 'lightning', *šaupa'rek* 'bat', *parɪvī'nek* 'butterfly', *damfåžek* 'yawn', *gazək* 'tamarisk', *xənək* 'cold', *gulbåd(ək)* Sk. 'whirlwind', *xōlək* 'maternal uncle', *zardək* 'carrot'. Also some words of probably non-Prs origin have got these suffixes added. Thus, e g. *astamāyzek* 'upper arm', *'sārek* 'cream', *xrēseg* 'n of an animal', *fu'sɛk*, *fə'sə̄k* 'nose', *žān'ǯək* 'entrails', etc

8 A few words end ın *-ēk*. Thus. *wul'mēk* 'moon', *vēk* 'water', *wur'mēk* 'poplar', cf. *wu'lyēka* 'alone'.

9 In *arɪ* 'work' and *xoðārɪ* 'water-mıll' *r* + *k* has developed in a special way Cf § 69.

Other Suffixes.

97 Prs *-ī* and *-iš* have been borrowed and occur, e g , in *žondokī* 'hunger', *kīrɪš* 'ploughing', *yūmš* 'grinding'

The ancient suffix *-xa-* occurs in *wolox* 'rib', etc ; *sōrox* 'ear of corn', *šōðx* 'goat's hair' (< **dōšx?*)

Regarding the ancient fem suffix *-čī* cf. s vv *šəc* 'female', *ǰōnǰ* 'woman', *wānīc* 'female calf', and possibly *krīč* 'hut', *pərnīč* 'threshold'. Cf also *wužınǰak* 'woman'; *əšcāk* 'girl', and, possibly, *žānǯək* 'entrails' (< **žān-ǰak?*), and see § 26

Gender.

98 As far as my material goes, there is no trace of any distinction of gender in Sgl —Ishk.[1] Names of males and females of the same species of animals are often expressed by different words Thus *kuˈžuk* 'bull' *ōˈɣūɪ* 'cow'; *taˈkɛ* 'male kid'· *fərˈyəm* 'female kid', *ǰuwānē* 'male calf'. *bakɛndī*, *wanɪc* 'female calf', etc. Note, however, *woˈɹōk* 'male lamb' *wēˈrāk* 'female lamb', and cf §§ 78 e, 96, 3 about the suffixes *-ŏk* and *-ăk*

Number

99. Traces of ancient plural forms are preserved in Sgl *ɪrūδăr* 'brothers' = Shgh. *vɪrōdār* < **brātaɪā(h)*,[2] and *ɛəmaˈnāk* 'boys', from *ɛəmaˈnōk*, etc ; cf the Pf and Plupf pl. forms, §§ 144, 147 Examples are *m-amɪč tāt xān hōɪδ vrūδār-ān* Sgl p. 2 'there are seven brothers in my father's house'; *am xān məš vəɹūδaɪ-en* Sgl is. 'these houses belong to my brothers'; *mən xān hōɪδ ɛəmaˈnāk-ō* Sgl p 1 'there are seven boys in my house'

100 A more recent formation is the pl. in *-ən*, *-ān*.[3] Thus, e g. *amānd āδamən rōsk ɣēžān* Sgl. p. 1, 2 'these men speak the truth'; *amand āδamān* p. 1 ; *āδamān xwōran* p. 2 'the men ate', *aδa āδaˈmā* (= *-ān?*) *ˈarī kenan* p 1 'those men are working', *waˈzīren ɣēždan* p. 3 'the ministers said'; *gōl ken xē waˈzīrɛn* 'assemble your ministers', *xaɪžgɪrɛn nəs la-kuān* p 2 'the custom-officials did not let me go', *mə Kāfiˈrɛn ɪˈtīn* p. 2 'they arrived among the Kafirs'; *maxluˈkān guδōm xašˈtān* p. 2 'the people(?) plundered the storehouses' In *bəˈtā fəˈrēd* p. 3 'he broke the idols', and in *vəɛa xaˈšān* p. 2 'they drag the goats', *-ă* may have been borrowed from Prs *-(h)ā*. Also Sk observes that Ishk. *ålaˈxå* 'hills', *rēmuzˈdå* 'suns' are recent forms,

[1] Cf. also Gr § 42

[2] The existence of a parallel pl **wuδuɣδār* was denied —Cf. "Wkh" *vəɹūδaɪ kuč* = Sgl *vrūδkuč* 'brother's wife'.

[3] Cf Gr. § 43

corresponding to more archaic *rēmuzˈdən* 'suns', *tåˈtən* 'fathers', *nåˈnən* 'mothers', *tåtåˈkən* 'ancestors'.

It is even possible that also *-ān*, Gr. *-an* may be of Prs origin, while *-ən, -en* is genuine and corresponds to Shgh *-ēn, -īn* [1]

101. I never heard the Zb pl forms in *-e, -aɪ*, which appear to be used in the LSI about inanimate things, animals, and collectives (*naukar, muzdur, kančanī*), while *-an, -en* is reserved for human beings considered as individuals The difference of use prevents us from identifying this ending with *-en* [2] On the other hand, it is impossible to derive *-e, -aɪ* from *-āh*, as proposed by Tedesco, l c. All final syllables are lost in Sgl —Ishk., and a development *-āh* > *-aɪ* is in any case most unlikely Reg traces of *-ā(h)* cf. above

102. After numerals, *faɪ* 'many', *cəmənd* 'how many', *kull* 'all', etc, the sg is regularly used Thus, e.g, *faɪ muluk arɪ kˈenū* Ishk. 'many men are working', *faɪ ɯuδuγδ-ō* Sgl. p 2 'there are many daughters', *azəm faɪ* (*ɯok*) *vəz wēndo vəδ* p 2 'I had seen many goats (one goat'), *cəmənd ādam ōsto* [2] p. 2 'how many men are there?' *də zōt* 'two sons', *cˀfūr zaˈmīn-ō, cəˈfūr ˈzōt-ō məˈnēn, va cəˈfūr baxš kenen* p 2 'I have four fields and four sons, and I divide the four (fields among them)', *rōɪ xɯāɪ mənen-ē* p. 2 'I have three sisters', *mᴀ mɪ̀ xān rōɪ tan-ān* 'there are three persons in my house', *wog, dō, rōɪ mɛɪ* p 2 'one, two, three days', *čel darˈɯāza vəδ* p 3 'there were 40 gates', *čel hafˈsar . . . nīδəf* p. 3 'you forty officers shall sit down'. Sometimes we also find the substantive put in the sg after a pl. demonstrative: *aˈɯand ādam žɯondok-ān* Sgl p 2 'those men are hungry', and even—if correct—*-ō* (sg. !) *ādam xēsta xuāran* p 2 'those men eat bread'.

The examples given above show that the verb is frequently in the sg even with an animate pl subject.[3]

[1] See Tedesco, ZII, IV, 156

[2] With loss of *-n*, cf Grierson l c

[3] But cf Grierson l c

Case.

103 Regarding traces of ancient, oblique cases in *-ahya* and *-yāh*, cf §§ 96, 2 and 26

Agent Case.

103 In *čut zōtī xē tā-vē yēžəδ* Sgl p. 2 'the younger son said to his father', and *tāte xē māl taxsīm kvδ* p 2 'the father divided his property' we apparently find an agent case in *-ī*, *-e* But it is possible that *-ī*, *-e* is the possessive enclitic suffix 3 sg.

In other cases the nominative is used as an agent, thus, e g., *pādšā fərmūδ* 'the king commanded', etc. Note also that *tə* is used as an agent [1] I have noted no instance of obl pl. in *-əf* of nouns. Nor are such forms found in Sk 's material. But Gr. gives *ca wazīrâw* 'from the ministers', etc

Accusative.

104. The indefinite object does not differ in form from the subject, and I never came across the form in *-ɨ* mentioned by Gr.[2] from Ishk —Zeb.

Thus, e g.. Ishk , Sgl. p 1, 2 *arɨ kenum*, *kenen* 'I work', Ishk *'vēk 'pəɪum* 'I drink water'; Sgl p 1 *puδf-um pv'xəm*, Ishk *putf-um puxt* 'I cooked meat', etc.

With determinative pronoun. Sgl. p. 1 *xē dōst zenēyen* 'I wash my hand(s)', *tāte xē māl taxsīm kvδ* 'the father divided his property', *ama āδam-əm ɯēnt* 'I saw this man', p. 2 *ma kɨtāv kō-ve dē* 'give this book to somebody'

In Sgl a definite object not preceded by a pronoun is indicated by the prefix *va* [3]

Thus, e g · Sgl. p. 2 *va šenāɨ ẋan* 'extinguish the fire' (but also

[1] Cf § 112, and see Gauthiot, MSL, 20, 64

[2] § 44

[3] Regarding the derivation of *va* cf Yd.—Mj. § 220.

šənāy-əm žōδ), *va uγū dēšəm, va uγū-m dəγδəm* 'I milk(ed) the cow', *va kıtāb dūδīn mum bē* 'they gave me the book', *va cafūr baxš kenen* 'I divide the four (fields)', *nēr-əm kuδ ı-ārı δak* '*ımrūz hamū kār kardam*', p. 1 *va māl taxsīm ke* 'divide the property'; p 3 *va koryos vōst* 'he bound the eagle' (but *c²fūr koryos nas* 'catch four eagles', etc.).

With a pronominal object. Sgl p. 1 *a'max va 'tfak 'wēndan* 'we saw thee', p 2 *wēndəm va tfak, az-əm va tfak wēndo vəδ, az va tfak γēžen* 'I tell thee' (but also *təfak bəšānəm* 'I make thee sit down', *az t²fak kasen-ī* 'do I see thee?'), is *va tō gap-am apəxt* 'I heard thy word'

In Ishk. I never heard *va* used. Thus, e g.. *γundum derāyen* 'I cut the wheat' (cf. Sgl p 2 *va γōndum γalbēl kenen*), *azı fak wēnduk* 'I saw thee', *mak dēd* 'he beat me'

Genitive

105. The attributive genitive is expressed, just as in Ishk ,[1] by prefixing the governed to the governing noun. Thus: Sgl p. 2 *ma mič tāt xān* 'in our father's house', *ma 'xān mı'yāne-mō* 'I am in the middle of the house'; *vərō yāl* 'the horse's mane', p 3 *Ōzar zōt* 'Azar's son'.

In some fixed formulas of Prs. origin the izafat is used, but it is impossible to tell whether such constructions really belong to everyday speech Examples are, e g . Sgl p 3 *mə rām-ı mādar* 'in his mother's womb', *beyar-ı mak* 'except me', Sgl is *har qısm-ı-čīzıā-ı xūb* 'every kind of good things'

The predicative genitive is formed with the suffix *-en* (< **-aina-?*). Thus· Sgl. p 2 *am xān* (*vərō*) *məm v²rūδen-ē* 'this house (horse) is my brother's', *am xān am āδamen-ē*; p. 3 *āhūīn wok šāx da vəδ* 'the stag had one horn', is *am xān məš v²rūδaren-ē* 'this house belongs to my brothers'. But note· Sgl. p. 2 *wok āδam də zōt vəδ* 'a man had two sons'

[1] Grierson § 44

In Ishk. we find a possessive suffix *-nå*, *-na*, cf. Sk *ˈrēmuzd-nå-ı ˈnūr* 'the light of the sun'; *ålax-nå-i warf* 'the snow of the mountain', *ˈtåt-nå-ı kvˈtåb* 'father's book', Gr *pådšå-na wak udōyd* 'a daughter of the king'. The derivation proposed by Gr. § 44 from *-āna-* is phonetically uncertain

Note also the use of the oblique pl in Gr. *xē wazirâw dur* 'the house of his viziers'

Dative

106. The dative is expressed by means of the postposition *-bĕ* 'to' Thus, e g Sgl. p 2 *rōi rōpē ākum-be dūδīn* 'they gave the governor three rupees', *xē tā-vē* (= *tāt bē*) *γēžəδ* 'he said to his father' But the original local sense of *-bē* is evident in Sgl p 2 *cə wōδ šiδ Mandežān-be* 'from there it went to M.', *oˈγoδ Gazkestān-bē* 'it arrived at G'.

The Ishk. form is *bō*, *bå*. Thus: I *mum bō* 'to me', Sk *ˈrēmuzd-bå* 'to the sun', *ˈnån-bå*, *tå(t)-bå* 'to the mother, father', pl. *nåˈnəm-bå*, *tåˈtəm-bå* (with *-ən* < **-anām?*).

bĕ, *bå* is probably derived from **upaı*.

Other Local 'Cases'

107 Local relations are sometimes expressed without the aid of any preposition or postposition Thus· Sgl *mən xān hōvδ zəmanāk-ō* 'there are seven boys in my house', p 3 *ōˈγoδam peˈnuk* 'we arrived at the pass', *ōˈγoδan Kōeˈstān* 'they arrived in Chitral'

In other cases prepositions are used

a) *ma*, *mə* 'in'. Sgl. p. 2 *cəmənd tanān ma təməx xān?* 'how many people are there in your house?' *psāt mə Skuˈtūl fāuž* 'now the army is in S'; p. 3 *mə šār čel darwāza vəδ* 'there were forty gates in the town', is *mə uaxt-i qadīm* 'in olden times', *mo xōδm wēnd* 'he saw in a dream', *a rāz mə vyēk* 'jump into the water', p. 2 *mə Kāfiˈrɛn vˈtīn* 'they arrived among the Kafirs'.

ma is probably a shortened, unstressed form of **maδ* < *maiδyōi*, *maiδim* Cf. also Parachi *ma γus* 'in the house', etc, but the origin of the Par. particle is at least partly of different origin [1]

b) *cə* 'from' < *hačă* Thus· Sgl. p 2 *cə kū yuzᵊ xašəm* 'we fetch fire-wood from the hills', *ce har xōri-dak də rōpē nōδ* 'he took two rupees from each donkey', p 3 *cə āsᵘmān paše xavd* 'mosquitoes came down from the sky', *cə pəšt-i pəδar* 'from his father's loins'.

c) *pə* 'to, into' < *paiti* Thus Sgl p 3 *šīδ pa (nəsm-i) asmān kafas* 'the cage rose into (the middle of) the sky', *pə wāda hīt* 'he arrived at the time of marriage', *rō p-xē xədā kəδ* 'he turned towards his God, *rū ba xudā kat'*.

d) *tar* 'through, between, to, in', < *tarō*. Thus: Sgl p. 3 *tar asmān šəxt* 'he passed through the sky' Cf. Voc. s v

Regarding *sōr* (*mə sōr*) 'on', *viš* (*cə viš, mə . viš*) 'under, below', *gŏl* 'together with', *ža* 'before, *pēš-i*', v. Voc. s vv.

Adjectives.

108. No distinction of gender or of number has been noted in the adjectives of Sgl [2] Thus, e g *az žwondok-mō, aməx ž-ān, amənd āδam ž.-ān, təməx ž-ān-ī?* 'I am, we are, these men are, are you hungry', *ǰaṅ amēδvār-ō* 'the woman is pregnant', *am xān žəšt, haδ xān rizīāk* 'this house is big, that house is small'

The *izāfat* is occasionally used in idioms of Prs origin.

I have come across no comparative or superlative forms Cf the sentence quoted just above, and also Sgl. p 2 *čāri ā cə vəz žəšt-ō* 'cattle is bigger than goats', *mič tāt xān wokīak kalān-ū* 'our father's house is a little larger (*yak-taš kalāntar a*)'; Sgl is. *am ādam cə mak (tfak, məčəf) ǰəšt* 'this man is bigger than I (thou, we)'.

[1] Cf. IIFL I, p 52

[2] But note the ptc. *nilostoq*, pl *nilostag*, etc § 146

Numerals.

109. The main forms of the numerals[1] are:

1. Sgl, Ishk, Zeb *wok*, Sk *wōk* < **aiwakah*, cf. § 87
2. » *dŏu, dāu*, Ishk *dō^{u}*, Zeb. *dū*, Sk. *dəu* < **duwă(u)*
3. » *rōĭ*, Ishk. *rōi*, Zeb *rū*, Sk. *rūi* < *θrāyō*.
4. » Zeb, Sk. *c(ə)fūr*, Ishk (lw) *čōr*
5. » *p(ˈ)ōnz, -s*, Zeb *pˈōnš*, Ishk. *pony*, Sk. *pūnz*.
6. » *xuāl*, etc, Ishk. *xol*, Zeb, Sk *xōl*.
7. » *(h)ōvδ*, Ishk, Zeb *ōvd*, Sk *uvd*
8. » *(h)ŏt*, Ishk. *at*, Zeb, Sk. *ōt*.
9. » Sk. *nŏu*, Ishk. *nao*, Zeb *nāu*.
10. » *dŏs*, Ishk. *das*, Zeb. (lw) *dāu*, Sk. *dah*.
11. » *koˈδos*, etc < **aiwakadasa*, Ishk, Sk (lw) ˈ*yōzda*, Zeb *yōzdāu*
12. » ˈ*dīδus* < **duwadasa*, Ishk (lw) *dwâzda*, Zeb. *dwōzdāu*
13. » Ishk. (lw.) ˈ*sēzda*, Zeb. *sīzdāu*
14. » (lw.) ˈ*čārda*, Zeb *čōrdāu*
15. » *pōnzəδŏs*, Zeb (lw) *pōnzdāu*.
16. » *xuāl(ə)δŏs*, Zeb (lw) *šōnzdāu*
17. » *ōvdəδŏs*, Zeb. (lw) *habdāu*.
18. » *hŏtəδŏs*, Zeb. (lw) *hażdāu*
19. » *nowəδos*; Zeb (lw.) *nuzdāu*.
20. » *wĭšt*, Zeb., Ishk., Sk. (lw.) *bīst*
30. » *rus, rəs* < **θrisat*.
40. » (lw) *čil, čel*.
50. » » *panˈǰā*.
60. » » *šāš/st*.
70. » » *(h)afˈtāδ*.
80. » » *ašˈtāδ*
90. » » *naˈwāδ* (NB *ā ˈ*).
100. » » *sădδ*.
1000 » » *haˈzār*
1/2. » » *nīm*.

[1] For phonetic details v Voc § vv

Personal Pronouns.

1st Prs. Sg

	Sgl	Ishk.	Skold
Nom	*az(ə)*	*azi*	*aˈzɪ*
Ag.	*az-əm*	*azɪ*	*aˈzɪm, azm̥*
Acc	*(va-)mak*	*mak*	*mak*
Abl	*cə-mak*		
Loc	*pə-mak*		*pə-ˈmak*
Gen.	*mən*	*mʊn*	*mən*
Pred.Gen.	*məˈnen*	*mʊˈnō*	
'Iness'	*ma-mən*		
Dat.	*ˈmə/um-bē*	*ˈmum-bō*	*ˈməm-bå*
Comit	*ˈmən-gōl*		*ˈmən-gul*
'Anteess'	*ˈmən-ǯē*		

1st Prs. Pl

	Sgl.	Ishk	Skold
Nom	*ama/əx*	*mʊx*	*məx*
Ag	—		*məxān*
Acc	*(va-)mičəf*	*mʊx*	*məx, məčəv*
Abl.	*cə-məčəf*		
Loc.	*pə-məčəf*		*pə-məčəv*
Gen.	*(a)mič*	*mɪš*	*ˈməšnå*
Pred.Gen	*məčen*		
'Iness'			
Dat.	*mɪž-bē*		*ˈməš-bå*
Comit	*mɪš gōl*		*ˈməš-gul*

2nd Prs. Sg.

Sgl	Ishk	Skold
tə/u	*tə*	*tə*
tə-ð/vō		*təð*
(va-)tˢfak	*fak*	*fak*
cə-tˢfak		
pə-tˢfak		*pə-ˈfak*
tō	*tī*	*ˈtinå*
tōnen	*tīnō*	*ˈtɪnå*
tō-b/vē	*tŭ-bo*	*tə-bå*
tō γōl		
tū ža/ī		

2nd Prs Pl.

Sgl.	Ishk.	Skold
təˈmʊ/əx	*tʊmʊx*	*təməx*
—		*təməxəv*
(va)təməx(əf)	—	*təməx(əʊ)*
cə-təməx(əf)		
pə-təməx(əf)		*pə-təˈməx*
təməx		*təməxnå*
təməxen		
		təməx-bå

111 The various forms which, for the sake of convenience, have been included in the preceding paradigm, are of diverse nature, and it is doubtful whether all of them ought really to be called "cases" They are all derived from a limited number of bases, viz. in Sgl ·

	1st Sg	2nd Sg	1st Pl	2nd Pl
Nom.	*azə*	*tə*	*amax*	*təməx*
Obl	*mak*	*t²fak*	*mɪčəf*	*təməx(əf)*
Gen	*mən*	*tō*	*mɪč*	*təməx*

It will be observed that the differentiation is less marked in the Pl —especially in the 2nd prs —than in the Sg

azə and *tə* go back to ancient nominatives, *azə* perhaps to a form **azám*, cf Sogd b. *'zɪw* and Yd *zo*, etc.

mak and *t²fak*, *fak* represent ancient accusatives and ablatives, and *mən* and *tō* ancient genitives Ishk (and Zeb. Gr) *tī* corresponds to Wkh *tǐ*, and may go back to **taɪ* Regarding this system of cases cf Gauthiot MSL, 20, p 69.

In the pl the nominatives have been lost, as elsewhere in Ir. —*amax* goes back to **amāxam* as proposed by Gauthiot l.c , *mɪč*, however, must be derived from **ahmāčɪya-* (cf Shgh *māš* and possibly Psht. *mūnž*), not from **mak'ēβ* (Gauthiot, l.c). The oblique base has been differentiated from the genitive by the addition of the oblique case suffix *-əf* < **-aɪβɪš* (Gauthiot, l c).

The 2nd pl. has been differentiated from the 1st pl by the addition of *t-* from the sg , just as is the case in Sar. and Yazgh

Regarding the use of the Agent case, cf § 103

112 The oblique base is used·

a) Without any addition as an accusative Sgl p 1 *tu mak kasī* 'thou seest me', *tfak dehēm* 'we beat thee', *azə tumuxuv kasen* 'I see you', p 2 *təfak wēndəm* 'I saw thee', Ishk. *azɪ tumux yēžum* 'I say to you', *azɪ fak wēnduk* 'I have seen thee'

b) With *va* as a definite or emphatic accusative· Sgl. p 1 *az t²fak kasen, kull va tfak kasem* 'I see thee, we all see thee'; *tə va mɪčəf kasī, azə va tumuxəv kasen, azəm va tumux wēnt (va tumuxəf-əm*

wēnt), *az-əm va tfag wēnt* 'I saw thee', *tō-u va mak wēnt*, p. 2 *az-əm va tfak wēnd*, *tə-vō va-mak wēnd*

c) With the izafat· Sgl p. 3 *bēyar-ı mak* 'except me'.

d) With *cə* as an ablative Sgl p 2 *tə cə-mak*[1] *pıān-dō* 'thou art below me', *cə təfak vərāz-mō* 'I am above thee', Sgl is *am ādam cə-mak* (*cə-tfak*, *ce-məčəf*, *ce-təməxəf*) *ǰəšt* 'this man is bigger than I' (etc)

e) With *pə* as a locative.

The genitive base is used:

113 a) As an attributive genitive· Sgl. p 1 *am mən xān*, *ō tō xān* 'this is my house, that one is thy house', p. 2 *am xān məm vərūðen-ē* 'this house is my brother's'; *ma mıč* (*təməx*) *xān* 'in our (your) house', p. 3 *ma mən xōðm* 'in my sleep', *tō lavz* 'thy word', Ishk *tī zəvūk* 'thy tongue', *wadak tī* (*mıš*) *xån* 'there is thy (our) house'

b) With the suffix ·(*n*)*ĕn*, Ishk. *-nō* as a Predicative Gen[2]: Sgl. p. 1 *am xān kull mənen-ē* 'all these houses are mine'; *cəfūr zōt-ō mənēn* 'I have four sons'; p 2 *mənen wok kıtāv-ō* 'I have a book', *ō xān-da tōnen-ē* 'this house is thine', Sgl. is *am xān mənen-* (*məčen-*, *təməxen-*) *ē* 'this house is mine (ours, yours)', Ishk *amīn xån munō*, *wadak xån tīnō* 'this house is mine, that house there is thine', *mənō wok kıtōb vəd* 'I had a book' Note Sgl p 3 *mənī zı Xudāı nəst* '*az mā ītarī Xudå nēst*' —Cf § 105.

c) With the preposition *ma* as a locative

d) With the postpositions Sgl *bē*, Ishk. *bo* 'to' as a dative, and with *ǰē* 'in front of', *gōl*, *gul* 'with' Thus, e.g Sgl. p 1 *mum-bē tu wok ropeē dē* 'give me one rupee'; *az tō-bē wok ropeē dàyen*, p 2 *mıž-be pūl dē* 'give us money', *va kıtāb dūðīn mum-bē* 'they gave me the book', Ishk *azı tu-bo deyum* 'I give thee', *tə mum-bo čīz yāžī*[2] 'what dost thou say to me?'—Sgl. p 2 *az tū-žā-mō*, *tə mən-žā-ðō* 'I am before thee, and thou art before me', p. 3 *mən-ǰē*, p. 2 *tō-yōl* '*hamrā-ı-tu*'.

Note Sgl p 2 *azeı tᵊfak*(?) *xēsta xwārem* 'I and thou(?) eat bread', but Ishk *azı tə maduk arı kenon* 'I and thou are working here'.

[1] Cf. Sogd *č'm'k*

[2] Cf Grierson § 52.

Enclitic Personal Pronouns.

114. I have come across no genuine Sgl enclitic pronouns, and I have heard no sentence corresponding in its construction to Ishk *dēdāk-am-a* 'I have beaten him'.[1]

In some cases, however, the Prs pronominal suffixes are being used Thus Sgl p 2 *mə šēn kenen-et* '*mā tura mēgāyam-et*', p 1 *nīvδ-et* 'he brought it to thee'—Sgl p 2 *belarzānu-š* 'he makes him tremble', *belıšmānu-š* 'he makes him slip', *čukō-š* 'he beats him', *dā-š ambār* 'they put it into the granary'; *nə wīnō-š* 'he does'nt see him'.[2]—Sgl p 1 *kull-mōn-dag nılōstag-an* 'we are all sitting', *kull-mōn dag va t²fak kasem* 'we are all of us looking at thee', *am xān-dag kull-mōnın-dag-ē* 'this very house belongs to all of us',[3] Sgl. is *wīndō-mōn* 'he has seen us'—*kull-šōn-dak sāar xwārān* 'all of them will eat to-morrow', *kull-šōm-bē taxsīm kenen* 'I shall distribute it to all of them', *zamīn kull-šōm baxš kenen* 'I divide the fields amongst all of them'; *hōr kull-šōm*[4] *de šuān xē xān* 'they shall all go to their homes (*hama-išān buran xōna-ı xud*)'—The enclitic pronoun 1st sg is possibly contained in Sgl. p 2 *ʂənāy-əm məṛōk* 'the fire has died for me(?)'.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

115. Sgl—Ishk possesses three demonstrative pronouns corresponding etymologically and functionally to those of Yd.—Mj.

[1] Acc. to Grierson, § 62 But cf. Sgl. ıs *wīndom-ōn* 'I saw *them*(?)'. Cf also Voc s v *-ī*.

[2] But why Sgl p. 2 *trāsen be apıō(-š)* 'I fear that he will become lost'?

[3] Note the addition of the Sgl suffix of the predic gen to the Prs enclitic pronoun

[4] Read *-šōn*?

Sg

	"HIC"		"ISTE"		"ILLE, IS"				
	Sgl.	Ishk.	Sgl	Skold	Sgl.	Ishk	Skold	Ishk (Gr)	Zeb.(Gr.)
Nom	*am(a)*	*ma-dak*	*aδ(a)*		*ō (aū)*	*wa-dak*	*aˈwī, au*	*wa*	*ao, wō*
Acc	*ma*	*man*(Gr)		*dan*	*wa/o*	*wan*	*wan*	*wan*	
Ag.	*amē*		*aδē*		*awē, ō*				
Gen	*īm*		*īδ*		*yō*		*īn*	*(w)ɪ*	*yū*
Pred Gen.	*īmen*		*īδen*		*yōnen*		*ˈīnå*		*yūnen*
Dat			*īδ-bē*		*yō-vē*		*ˈīm-bå* (?)	*wan-ba*	*yū-bā*
					(awaī bē)				
Loc		Zeb (Gr.)					*pə-wan*		
Abl.		*c-ī(em)*			*cə-wo*				*c-ū*

Pl.

Nom	*amănd(e)*		*aδănd(e)*		*awānd*		*aˈw(āndån)* [1]		*ăwend*
Ag							*aˈwăndån*		
		mīv (Gr)							
Pred Gen	*amānden*		*aδānden*				*īwnå*		
Dat.	*amām-bē*		*aδām-bē*		*awām-bē*		*īw-bå*	*wēv*	
Loc							*pə-aˈwāndån*		

[1] This is said to be the correct form, but also *aw* is used

116 The Sgl bases are·

am	*aδ*	*(a)ō*
īm	*īδ*	*yō* (< **īō*)

Cf also Ishk .

man	*dan*	*wan* (< **ōan*)
mīv		*wēv*

In the modern Sgl. system the nom sg. is formed by prefixing *a* to *m*, *δ*, *u/o*, gen by prefixing *ī* to the same consonants, acc by adding *-a* to them, etc

The connection with the Av. pronominal stems *ima-*, *aēta-* and *ava-* is obvious, but the origin of the differentiation between the nom *am* and the gen *īm*, etc. cannot be traced with certainty. *īδ* can scarcely be derived from the acc *aētəm* (from which we should expect **ēδ*) It is possible that *am(a)* goes back to *imá-* and *īm* to *íma-*, but the reason for this distribution of the forms is unknown *īw* might perhaps be derived from *aēibyo*, *aēibiš*, cf *wēv yōnen* is formed on the same principle as *tònen*, which in its turn has got its *-n-* from *mən-en*. With *amē*, *awē* cf. Sogd. *'wy*, *'my*.[1] As for the pl forms cf Yd —Mj. § 206 In Skold's paradigm two different stems appear to have been mixed up

Examples of the use of the demonstratives.

117 1 *ama* Sgl p 1 *am mən xān*, *ō tō xān* 'this house is mine, that house is thine', *am xān žəšt*, *haδ xān riziāk* 'this is big, (but) that house is small', *ama āδam kaīb-ū*, *aδa āδam dīr-ūn* 'this man is near, (but) that man is far off', *ama āδam-əm wēnt* 'I saw this man', *hana āδam* (*amand āδamen*) *minduk-ũ* 'these men are asleep'. p 2 *am xān an āδamen-ē* 'this house belongs to this man'; *am(a) xān īmen-ē*, *am xān yōnen-ē*; *amē hēči nes xoyok* 'he has not eaten anything', *īm-bε-dak wok miẽl-əm dūδū vəδ* 'I had given this man

[1] Benveniste, Gramm Sogd II, p 124 sq

an apple', *amānd āδaməŋ rôsk γēžan* 'these men speak the truth', *am xān-da amānden-ē* 'this house belongs to these people', is. *am xān mənen-ē*, p. 3 *wa-yım* (= *ʳva īm*) *Xvdā žanen* 'I shall kill his god'

2. *aδa* Sgl. p 1 *aδa ˈāδam ˈarī kenōᵘ* 'that man is working'; *aδa āδaˈmā ˈarī kenan*,. *aδand āδamen* 'those men', *aδa γēžō*, *aδāndə γēžān* 'they say', *az-əm īδ-bē wok ɾōpeē dūδ* 'I gave him one rupee' p 2 *aδa xān-da īδen-ē* 'that house is his', *īδ-be wok rōpē dēyen* 'I give him one rupee', *aδa γežəδ* 'he said', *aδē-o hēčı nes xorok* 'he has not eaten anything', is. *aδ xān dīr-ūı* 'that house is far off', Skold *dan vrůk vůnd* 'bind that horse'

3 *ō*, *aū* · Sgl p 1 *aū arī kenōᵘ* 'he is working', *ō tō xān* 'that is thy house', *awand āδamen* (*aˈwande*) *kenan* 'they are working', *az-əm yō-be wok rōpeē dūδ*. p 2 *ō āδam xwārōı* (*xwāran*) 'that man eats (those men eat); *ō γēžəδ*, *ō xān-da yōnen*(*-dak*); *am xān yōnen-ē* 'that (this) house is his', *awand āδam žwondok-ān* 'those men are hungry', *yo* (gen) *žondokī šīδ* 'he became hungry', *yō-vē wok mıēl dəyem be*, *wok mıēl-əm yō-vē dūδū vəδ* 'I shall give (I have given) him an apple', *awē hēčı nes xorok* 'he has not eaten anything', *cə wo čut-ān* 'they are smaller than he' Note *awaī be wok rōpē dēyen* 'I shall give him one rupee' Sgl. p 2 *az-əm wa žōδ* 'I killed him', p 3 *wo žanen* '*ura bukušan*', *tə-δo wa gaxtog* 'thou hast done it', *yō-va dāya šīδ* 'she became his nurse' Sgl is *ō xān dīr-ūı* 'that house is far off'. Ishk *azı wan dēdum* 'I beat him' Skold *īn nīm čīz*, *čīz nīm īnå?* 'what is his (corr. 'this person's'?) name?' *ō*, etc. is also used as a personal pronoun 3 sg.

An emphatic particle *-dak* is frequently added to demonstrative pronouns Thus, e g.. *am-dak* '*hamīn*', *aδak* (< **aδ-δak*) '*hamū*', *īm-be-dak*, *īmen-dak*, etc Cf also the use of *-dak* after enclitic pronouns (§ 114) and in *am xān dag* 'this very house' Cf Wkh *ham-dak* '*hamī*'

In Ishk I once heard a Prs demonstrative in *amīn xōn munō* 'this house is mine' Sgl p 2 *ī āδam məɾ* 'this man died' was

probably a slip of the tongue on the part of my informant. Also Sk. has *in*

Reg. *dunda* 'so much, thus', v Voc s v. I am unable to analyze Sgl. s. *pasi vənəf*, *pasi vədanəf* 'after those things(?) (*bāqi bi ū*)'.

Reflexive Pronoun

118 The reflexive pronoun is *xē* 'own' < **xwahya*. V. Voc. s v. Note· Sgl. *gōl ken xē wazīrēn* 'assemble *my* ministers'; *wa xē kūc* 'O, my wife'.

Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

119 *kō(i)ᵊ* 'who?' < *kahyā* —Sgl. p 2, is *am xān kŏinen-ēᵊ* 'whose is this house?' *ma kitāv kō-ve dēᵊ* 'to whom wilt thou give this book', Sgl p 3 *kōi gaxtogᵊ* 'who has done it?'. *kuðumᵊ* 'which?'.—Sgl. p. 2 *kuðum āðam-ēᵊ* 'which man is it?' Sgl. p 3 *ma kudəm mah-ōᵊ* 'in which month is it?' < *katăma-*

cĕᵊ (adj), *cecīᵊ* (subst) 'what?'—Sgl p 1 *tu ce arī kenī*, p. 2 *ce/ī (h)arī kẽ* 'what art thou doing (*či mēkunī*)?', p 2 *tə cə nīm do* 'what is thy name? (litt. thou what name art?)'; *təməx cīe yēžəfᵊ* 'what do you say?', *cecī* (*cicə*) *yēižᵊ* 'what dost thou say?', *čīz* Ishk, Sk., Gr 'what?' —Ishk. *tə mum bo čīz yēžīᵊ* 'what dost thou say to me?'. —Cf. Voc s v

cəməndᵊ 'how many?'—Sgl. p 2 *cəmənd āðam ōstōᵊ cəmənd tan-ānᵊ* 'how many men (persons) are there?' —From **čumanta-* < *č(u)want-*ᵊ

kōcī 'any(body)'.—Sgl. p 3 *kōci digar Xudā* 'any other God' — Cf. Av. *kas-čit*.

iško 'anybody' (< **hīč kō*)—Sgl p 3 *iško nes ferīnd* 'nobody remained (*hēčkas na mānd*)'

hēči 'anything' (< **hēč-ci*).—Sgl. p 2 *nēr-mō hēči nes xoṛōk* 'today I have not eaten anything'.

čand 'some' (< Prs.)—Sgl. p. 2 *čand rōz pasi* 'some days afterwards'.

čīzī 'something' (< Prs) —Sgl p. 2 *čīzī-m nūšəδ* 'I drank something' —V Voc s v.

har 'every' (< Prs) —Sgl. p 2 *ce har xōrı-dak* 'from every ass', Sgl is *har qısm* 'every kind' Cf Sgl p. 2 *hōr kull-šōn* 'all of them'.

kull 'all' (< Ar Prs.) —Cf § 114, and v Voc s.v

Cf. also the interrogative adverbs *cē-ba* 'why?', *cə'nā* 'how?', *kaδı* 'when?', *kunǰā* 'where?', and *kirā* 'why?' (adapted from Prs)

I have come across no relative pronoun in Sgl.

Verbs.

Verb Substantive and Auxiliary Verbs

"To Be"

Present

120

Sg	1	Prs.	*-mō*, Ishk *-m*		Pl	1	*-ān*
»	2	»	*-δō*		»	2	*-ān*
»	3	»	*-ō(ı)*, *-ū(ı)*, *-ē*, Ishk *-ō*		»	3	*-ān.*

121 Examples are:

Sg 1 Sgl p. 1, 2 *az-mō nılōstog* 'I am sitting', *az ma xān darūn-mō* 'I am in the house'; *az zında (wılyēka)-mō* 'I am alive (alone)', Ishk *azī-m bē'dōr (ferīnd)* 'I am awake (tired)'; Sk. *az-ım ōst* 'I am' Cf LSI, X, p 491 *-ma.*

Sg. 2 Sgl p 2 *tu ma xān darūn-dō* 'thou art in the house', *tə sust (šılax, durōγgū)-δō* 'thou art lazy (naked, a liar)'; *tə žwondok-dō-ī?* 'art thou hungry?', *tə ce nīm-dō?* 'what is thy name?' With *-vō* < *-δō*[1] *tə-vo va mak wēndo vəδ* 'thou hadst seen me', p 1 *tə-vō nılosto-do* (= p 2 *tə-δō nılōstog*) 'thou dıdst sit down'

A doubtful case, probably a mere Persianism, is Sgl p 2 *cənā-ı oγoδ 'ıtur āmadī'* Cf Gr, Zeb *-aı*

[1] Cf § 23

Sg 3. The final *-ɪ* of *-ō/ūɪ* (LSI *-aɪ*) is probably originally a slightly emphatic particle. Examples are. Sgl p 1 *aδa ūδam dīr-ūɪ* 'this man is far off', p 2 *vōr šōx-ōɪ* 'the door is closed', Sgl is. *am xān qarīb-ūɪ* 'this house is near'

The distinction between *-ō* and *-ū* (LSI *-a*) seems to be due to vowel harmony, *-ū* being used after a preceding narrow vowel Thus Sgl. p. 2 *xūb rōst duɪk-ū* 'it is a quite straight stick'; *kɪtāv cə-pšūr-ū* 'the book is above', but *mēx sōr-ō* 'it is on the table'. There are, however, several cases of *-ō* being used also after *ɪ* and *u* (e g. *vēk xənuk-ō* 'the water is cold'), and in one case I heard *kalān-ū* 'it is big'.

The sg *-ō/ū* is used after numerals and adjectives denoting quantity, e g *hōvδ ɛəmanāk-ō* 'there are seven sons', *faɪ wuδuγd-ō* 'there are many daughters', etc

In Ishk. I never heard any other form than *-ō* (e.g *wadak xōn tīn-ō* 'that house is thine') But in Sgl. a special form *-ē* is employed after an abs gen Thus, Sgl p. 1, 2 *ama* (*aδa*) *xān īmen* (*īδen*)*-ē* 'this (that) house belongs to this (that) person', *rōɪ xɪwāɪ mənen-ē* 'I have three sisters', *kōɪnen-ē?* 'whose is it?' *mənen nest-ē* 'it is not mine' Note *kuδum āδam-ē?* 'which man is it?' (?), which may, however, have been misheard.

The nominal construction, without any auxiliary, is frequent in the 3rd sg Thus, Sgl p 1 *am mən xān* 'this is my house', *am xān žəšt* 'this house is big'.

122. Pl 1· Sgl p 2 *kull-mōn dag nɪlōstag-ān* 'we are all of us sitting', *amәx žɪwondok ān* 'we are hungry'

Pl. 2 Sgl p 2 *təmux fay-ān* 'you are many'; *təməx sust-ān* 'you are lazy', *təməx žɪwondok-ān-ī?* 'are you hungry?'.

Pl 3 Sgl. p 2 *hovδ vrūδār-ān* 'there are seven brothers', *cəmənd tan-ān ma təməx xān?* 'how many people are there in your house?'

Sgl *ōsto*, Ishk *ūst* correspond to Prs *hast* 'exists, is'. Thus, Sgl p 2 *mənə wo kɪtāv ō(sto)* 'I possess a book', *cəmənd āδam ōstō?* 'how many people are there?' Ishk *mənō wok čɪžī ūst* 'I have a certain thing'. Cf. Gr Ishk *åst*, Zb. *āst*, inflected Gr. Zeb *āst-ɪm*,

āst-ai, Sk. *az im ōst*, *tu-t ōst*, *ōst* (e g. *muna ōst* 'I have'), etc. Cf Sk. *as'tā 'kūnā gap* 'is there an ancient word?'. I never came across such forms.

The interpretation of Sgl p. 2 *wog*, *dō*, *rōi mɛi mə Mandažā̃-st*, *psād wōδa ast*, *wok mā wōδa hast*[1] is not certain, but *ast* here seems to mean 'was', cf. Par *hṓst* 'was'.[2]

123. The negative form of the verb substantive is Sgl. 1 sg. *nesimō*, 3rd sg *nĕs(t)* '*nēst*'. Thus, Sgl. p. 3 *'az pə 'tō Xu'dāi ka'būl 'nəsimo* 'I am not satisfied with thy god', p 2 *kirā nēst ōγōδ?* 'why has he not come?'. But note also, e.g., *nəs kəδ* '*na kard*'; *iśko nes ferīnd* 'nobody remained', where *nes* is used as a simple negation Cf. Voc. s v.

124. The derivation of some of the forms given above is uncertain, but Ishk. *ūst*, Sgl. **ōst* probably goes back to accentuated *asti*, while *-ō/ū* represents the unstressed form, and *ōstŏ* is a cross between the two forms. But *-ŏ* may also go back to *-ati*.[3]

In Sgl. *ahmi* and the enclitic pronoun 1 sg *-mai* would coalesce in *(ə)m*. Therefore the auxiliary has been reinforced by adding the verbal ending *-ō* This has led to the employment of the ancient encl. pron 2nd sg. Sk. *-t*, *-δ*, Sgl *-d/δō* (with secondary *ō*) both as a verb and as an encl pronoun

2nd sg **ē* < *ahi* has disappeared in Sgl , probably on account of the collision with 3 sg. *ē* But cf. Gr., Ishk. *ai*

While 3rd pl *ān* may be derived from **hanti*, and 1 pl *ān* has been influenced by the encl pron , the 2 pl in *ān* is an unexpected form (< *-aϑana?*).[4]

125. The preterite is *vəδəm*, *-əm vəδ*, or *az(-əm) vəδ* 'I was'; *vəδ* 'he was', e.g., *wok telf vəδ* 'there was one child', *adīm frī weδ* Sk. 'that would be good'. Sk. *'na-wᵘduk*, transl 'he isn't', is probably a pf. form.

[1] Texts, II

[2] IIFL, I, Par Gramm. §§ 175 sqq

[3] Cf. Gr , LSI

[4] Cf Prs dial *-ēn*

"To Become"

126 The same root *ṡ-* is used both in the meaning of 'going' and of 'becoming'

Present (Aorist).

			Sgl	Ishk.	Sk.			Sgl.	Sk
Sg	1	Prs	*šān*	*ṡūm*	*ṡə(wu)m*	Pl	1	*šām*	*ṡawōn*
»	2	»			*ṡəɪvī*	»	2	,	*šawəf*
»	3	»	*ṡuɪvō(ɪ)*		*ṡəɪvū*	»	3	*ṡuān*	

Thus, *ɪvaɪfə vē ṡuɪvōɪ* 'the snow melts', *ṡuān xē xān* 'let them go home', *azᵊ ṡān* 'I become, I go'; *šūān* '*buran*', *ṡām* 'let us go'

Imperative

Sgl *ṡā biavān* 'go into the desert', Sk 2nd sg *ṡau*, 1 pl *ṡuån*

Preterite

127

			Sgl	Ishk	Sk			Sgl
Sg.	1	Prs	(*az-əm*) *šīð-əm*, *-əm šīð*	*ṡudum*	*ṡədəm*	Pl	1	*šīān*
»	2	»	*ṡɪo(ī)*			»	2	
»	3	»	*šīð*			»	3	*šīān*

Thus, *bēdār-em šīð* 'I awoke'; *šīðum bɪavān* 'I went into the desert', *tə żwondok ṡɪo-īᵊ* '*guṡna ṡudīᵊ*' *ɪvok ṡēɪ paɪðā šīð* 'a lion was born', *šīð Izɪu-ū bē* 'he went to Zebak', *psāl cēɪ šīān* 'now we became satisfied', *ɪəxsat šīān* 'they took farewell'.—*ṡīān* < **šīð ān*

Perfect

128

			Sgl	Ishk	Sk.
Sg	1	Prs	*-mō šĭōk*		
»	3	»	*šĭðōk*, *-o ṡyuk*	*šəduk*	*ṡədūk*

Thus, *az-mo zaxmī šɪōk*, *zax(m)-mō ṡīok* 'I have become wounded', *kar-mō ṡyūk* 'I have become deaf', *kōr-o ṡyūk* 'he has become blind', *baləwān šĭðōk* '*ǰaŋg ṡuda ast*' Cf Pluperfect· *šīðō veðem* 'I had become'. See §§ 144, 147

The Present Stem

129. In Sgl—Ishk., as in other Modern Ir. languages, the verbal system is based upon two stems—the Present Stem and the Past Stem

All Present Stems are inflected alike, the only exception being the Verb Substantive A causative in *-ān-* has been borrowed from Prs Thus, *be-čarānem* 'I herd cattle', *bclarzānu* 'he makes it tremble', *be-lišmānu-š* 'he makes him slip'. Reg *pīz-*: *paz-*, *sīw-*: *saw-*, v below § 130, c

130 From the historical point of view we can still distinguish between Present Stems in *-a-*, *-ya-*, *-ăya-*, *-na-* and *-sa-*. But these distinctions have no significance whatever in the verbal system of modern Sgl—Ishk. Examples of the various ancient stems are:

a) Stems in *-a-*: Sgl *araz-* 'to fly'; *vānd-* 'to bind', *pac-* 'to boil' (intr), *xwār-* 'to eat'.

b) Stems in *-ya-* *īf-* 'to weave' (**ufya-*), *mur-* 'to die' (**mṛya-*[2]), *zīð-* 'to flow' (**zgadya-*); *dēš-* 'to milk' (**dauxšya-*)

c) Stems in *-ăya-* Sgl *apı-*, Ishk *apay-* 'to be lost' (**apāya-*), *āstay-* 'to send', *day-* 'to give', *deray-* 'to reap', *fərmē-* 'to command', *nəmay-* 'to show', *pār-ðē-* 'to sell', *zənē-* 'to wash'—Of roots ending in consonants: *awīr-* 'to find', *pəzīn-* 'to recognize', *kīr-* 'to plough', *nēnd-* 'to plant', *īžīm-* 'to bring', Sk *pīz-* 'to cook' (intr *paz-*), *sīw-* 'to burn' (intr. *saw-*).[1]

d) Stems in *-sa-*: *is* 'to come', *fərōs-* 'to ask', *wərōfs-* 'to stand up', *mıs-* 'to sleep' (?); *trās-* 'to fear'

e) Stems in *-na-*. *čen-* 'to pick', *ken-* 'to do'; *xərn-* 'to buy', *yūn-*, etc 'to grind', Ishk *šin-* 'to weep'; possibly also *peðīn-* 'to kindle'

f) Irregular formations are *pəv-* 'to drink', from the ancient reduplicated stem **pıba-*, and *īð-* 'to arrive', which recalls Slav. *ido* 'I go' and the Av presents in *-dā-*,[2] but has more probably been abstracted from the 3rd sg Av *āiti*

[1] Cf also Tedesco, ZII, II, p 282

[2] Reichelt, Av. Elementarbuch, § 219.

g) Some of the Ishk present stems given by Sk. have been adapted to the past stems Thus, *apuc-* 'to hear' (pret *apuxt*), for *upaxš-*, *ǰəs-* 'to flee' (pret *ǰəst-*) for *ǰih-*, *məl-* 'to die' for *mr̥-*; *šīd-* 'to weep', cf Ishk *yūln-* (pret. *yūld*) 'to grind' for *yūn-*. Also Zar *t'ruf-* 'to steal' has got its *f* from the past stem, but at a very early date.

Present.

131 *ken-* 'to do', *γē/až-* 'to speak', *xɪvār-* 'to eat', *pzīn-* 'to know'

			Sgl p. 1	Sgl. p. 1	Sgl. p 2	Sgl. is.
Sg	1	Prs.	*ke'nen*	*γē'ǯen*	*xɪvārən*	*kenen*
»	2	»	*ke'nī*	*γē'ǯī, γēǯ* (?)	*xɪvārī*	*kenī*
»	3	»	*ke'nō^{u}*	*γē'ǯō(^{u})*	*xɪwōɪ ōɪ*	*kenō(ɪ)*
Pl	1	»	*ke'num*	*γē'ǯem*	*xɪvārəm*	*kenun*
»	2	»	*ke'nəf*	*γēǯəf*	*xɪvārʊf*	*kenəf*
»	3	»	*ke'nan*	*γē'ǯăn*	*xɪwārān*	

			Sgl. s	Ishk.	Sk.	Gr. (Zeb)
Sg	1	Prs.	*kenem*	*kenum*	*γažn̥ɪ* [1]	*-ɪ/em*
»	2	»		*kənī*	*'γaǯī*	*-ē*
»	3	»	*zīðū*	*kənū*	*'γaǯu*	*-ī, -aɪ*
Pl	1	»		*kenon*	*γaǯån*	*-en*
»	2	»		*kenū* (?)	*'γaǯəv*	*-ev*
»	3	»			*'γažån*	*-en*

Gauthiot's Ishk. paradigm [2] (*avə'rəm, a'ɪar, a'ɪard, avə'rân, avə'ɪəv, avə'rân*) differs from that of other sources. But on the whole the Ishk. terminations closely resemble those of W Wakhan (*-əm, -ī, -t, -an, -əv, an*).

132. 1st Sg. and Pl.—It is characteristic of the extreme variability of some of the Pamir dialects spoken by the scanty population of a few scattered villages, that in the hamlet of Porogh the dis-

[1] And *pzīnəm, pzīnī*, etc.—Reg *wûnn̥ɪ/əm, wûnē, wûnu*, etc , v Voc.

[2] MSL, 20, p 14

tribution of *-n* and *-m* in the 1st Sg. and Pl should be the opposite of that found in the village of Zebak below, and probably also in Sanglech proper (at the head of the valley), the intervening village of Iskutul presenting *-n* in both cases

The 1st Sg in *-n* probably originally belongs to the subjunctive,[1] while the 1st Pl has got its *-n* from the enclitic pronoun Apparently 'Common Sgl.—Ishk' at a not too remote period possessed both an indicative 1st Sg. in *-m* and a subjunctive in *-n*, possibly also a present 1st Pl in *-m* and a preterite in *-n*. But now these forms have everywhere been levelled out

Ishk *-um* may be derived from *-am*, while Sgl p *-en* (more rarely *-ən*) would seem to go back to **-ayam*[2] If this is the case we must assume that *-en* was transferred secondarily to *zenēyen* (*zenēn*) 'I wash', *dayen* 'I give', etc

2nd Sg —Sgl. *-ī* (Gr Zeb *-ē*) < *-ah*, or *-ayah*. If *-ī* is derived from *-ayah*, the irregular forms Sgl p 2 *kē*, *kẽ*, *ken* 'thou dost', *apanis* 'thou losest (*gum mēkinī*)', *cicə yē'ž*[?] 'what dost thou say?' are derived from *-ah*, cf also Gauthiot's *avar* 'thou bringest' But I only heard such forms used in questions, and the loss of the ending is most probably a recent and local phenomenon

3rd Sg —Regarding the distribution of *-ū* and *-ō* and the particle *-i*, cf above § 121

From *-at* we should expect **-ōδ*, but the final consonant has been dropped in the termination, cf the 3rd Pl *-ăn* It is possible that a last trace of the fricative remains in the form *-ōᵘ* (< **-ōu* < *-ōδ*[?]) which was heard occasionally But *-ōᵘ* may equally well be a recent diphthongization of *-ō*

Twice I heard Sgl p. 3 *isyūδ* 'he shall, may come', which may be the older form Gauthiot's *avard* is probably a Wkh form, since the syncope in the 3rd Sg appears to be foreign to Sgl — Ishk

Gr (Zb) *-ī*, *-ai* probably goes back to *-ayat*

[1] Cf the corresponding forms in Oss, Bal, Kashan dial, etc

[2] *Pace* Tedesco, ZII, 2, p 284 sq

2nd Pl —Sgl —Ishk. *-əf*, *-əv* corresponds to the forms found in Yd —Mj and W Wakhi [1] The derivation from the enclitic pronoun **wah* [2] is phonetically improbable, and irreconcilable with its employment in the Pres , but not in the Preterite. I would prefer to derive these terminations in *i/f* from Av imper. and opt medium *-aδiwəm* [3] Phonetically such a development appears to be possible as well in Sgl as in Wkh. and Yd.—Mj., and the need for a distinctive ending for the 2nd pl would explain the perseverance of the middle form *-ān* of the Pret and Auxiliary would then have to be derived from **-aθana*, cf. the survival of *-athana* in Dardic, Kafiri, etc.

3rd Pl —Ancient *-anti* (and *-antai*, *-anta* [2]) resulted in * *ant*, from which *-ăn* with the special phonetic reduction which is so frequent in grammatical terminations

133 Grierson gives Zb *az-im deh* as an equivalent of *az dehem* 'I beat', but I have never come across this analytical form in Sgl. It has, however, an exact parallel in Par *ân-em dhē* [4]

134 The Sgl —Ishk 'Present' is used both as a real present and as a prospective aorist Acc. to Gr [5] the particle *bi* is added in Zb to emphasize the future sense, or also, in one instance, to express the definite present

In the material at my disposal the definite present force of *bə* (*bə*, *ba*) appears in several cases Thus, Sgl p 2 *be nasō*[e] '*mēgīnad*', *xāndem bu-š* '*mē-xāndem*', *šakem bē-š* '*mēšakam*', *wēn be zīδū* 'blood is flowing', Sgl p 3 *kasəf ke mən dəšman bə kunjay-ō* 'look where my enemy is', Ishk. *fai bu bōru* '*bisyār mēbārad*', Sk. *īm-bå be-fåru* 'he wants'

A future or subjunctive sense is probable in Sgl p 1 *trāsen ki fərnisen be* 'I fear that I may forget it', p 2 *trāsen be apō(š)* 'I fear that it may be lost'; *nēr be šān ārī kenūk* 'to-day I shall go and work'

[1] Cf now also—according to Henning—Khwarizmian *-βi*

[2] Gr Ir.Ph , I, 2, p. 324

[3] Reg Par *-ēr*, *-ōr*, cf IIFL, I, p 89.

[4] IIFL, I, p 89

[5] LSI, X, p 494 sq

In a number of cases I am unable to decide the exact meaning of *be* Thus, Sgl p 2 *psād ba xēsta xwārī? nə xwārəm be* 'art thou eating (shallt thou eat) bread? I am not eating (shall not eat)', *yō-vē wok miēl dayem-be* 'I (shall) give him an apple', *am āδam murō be*, or *be murō* 'this man is dying (going to die)'

135 Very frequently, but not in all cases, a Prs. definite present was rendered by a form with the enclitic *be* Thus, Sgl. p 2 *apaxšəm, dayem, yuzəm, šixsəm be 'mēšnawam'*, etc ; Sgl p 3 *īžəm, vrēlum, šām, wumīžəm bĕ*, Sgl s *dēem, kuləm, šām, nə xwārəm be*, etc Cf also Sgl. p 2 *boh be kenem* 'I kiss'; p 3 *awezān be kenen* 'I hang up'; *pār be δēn* 'I sell'

In some causatives in *-ān-*, *-ån-*, borrowed from Prs , *be* is regularly prefixed.[1] Cf Voc. s vv. *bečarān-*, *bədəwōn-*, *belarzān-*, *belišmān-*, v above § 129

A form *bəš*, *buš* is also frequently used, not only with transitive verbs, although *-š* is probably borrowed from the Prs enclitic. Thus, Sgl p 1 *az? ni šām bəš*, p. 2 *īfən, xūrum bəš*, Sgl. is *yarten, nasem bəš*; *azə īm bē wok rūpayē dayem bəš* 'I (shall?) give him a rupee'

In a few cases I heard *be*, *ba* used with the preterite. Thus, Sgl p. 2 *sāar ba xōtan* 'we rose in the morning'; . *də rōpē nčδ, ba ər kuδ* 'he took two rupees and let them go', *dīr watan ba šīδ* 'he went to a distant country', *guzar-em be šīxtəm* 'I passed over'; *pārūzd wok čīzī to bē be spārδovē* 'he entrusted a thing to thee yesterday' I am unable to determine the meaning of *be* in these sentences At any rate it does not correspond to that of Psht *ba*, which forms the Habitual Past

Reg the use of the particle *da*, v Voc. s v.

Imperative.

136 Imper. 2nd Sg is identical with the present base. Thus, Sgl. p 2, 3, Ishk *iš*, Sgl p. 1, is , s *īs* 'come', Sgl p *dē(i)* 'give', p 1, 2 *dē* 'beat'; Ishk *īžəm*, Sgl p *ižīm* 'bring', Ishk *nīd* 'sit

[1] Cf Yd —Mj

down', Sgl. p 2, 3 *ke(n)* 'do', Sgl p 2 *žan* 'kill', *zəne*, Ishk *zenaɪ* 'wash', p 2 *šā* (*šo*) 'go', etc.

Imper 2nd Pl. is identical in form with Present 2rd Pl Thus, Sgl p 3 *dehef* 'beat', *nīδef* 'sit down', *kenef* 'do', *kasef* 'see', *γɛ'žəf* 'tell'.

Note Sgl p 2 *hōr-kull-šōn de šuān xē xān* 'let all of them go home (*hama-ɪšān buran xōna-ɪ xud*)', where *de* is used to form an Imper 3rd Prs., just as the corresponding Psht. enclitic *dē*, *dī*

The Past Stem

137 From a historical point of view the Past Stems of Sgl.—Ishk. can be divided into the following groups.[1]

A I Ir **-ata-* *žōδ* 'killed' (*žan-*), *oγoδ* 'came' (*ɪs-*); *noδ* 'took' (*nas-*) The derivation of *ǒγōδ* 'brought' (*īžīm-*) is uncertain [2]

In some cases preterites in *-a/əδ* may go back to ancient Ir forms in unstressed *-ata-*, *-ɪta-*,[3] but the majority of such preterites are no doubt recent formations Thus, *xašəδ* 'pulled', *mānudaδ* 'rubbed', Zar *līsud* 'licked'; *kīrod* 'ploughed', etc.

II. Ir **-āta-* *dūδ* 'gave' (*day-*), *par-dūδ* 'sold', *āstuδ* 'sent' (*āstay-*), *fərmūδ* 'ordered' (prob. Iw), *zənūδ* 'washed' (*zə'nē-*), *wŭd* 'took away' (*wus-*)

III. Ir. **-ŭta-*: *šīδ*, *šud* 'went, became' (*š-*), *vəδ* 'was'; cf. Zar *pūduk* 'rotten'

IV. Ir **-īta-* Sgl s *pīδ* 'drank' (*pəɪ-*), *xərīδ* 'bought' (*xərn-*), *čĭδ* 'picked' (*čīn-*, Iw ?), *šīδ* 'wept' (*šɪδ-*) *pəδīt* 'lighted' (*pəδīn-*), *xūīδ* 'threshed' (*xūy-*), and *xərīδ* 'scratched' (*xūr-*) may be secondary formations Cf. also *d(eh)ēδ* 'beat' (*deh-*), *dəɪāδ* 'reaped' (*deray-*), *apēδ* 'lost' (*apɪ-*), *nəmayd* Sk 'showed' (*nəmay*)

138 B I. Ir **-ɣta-* *ªstōl* 'swept' (*astar-*), *wŏl* 'found' (*āwīr-*), *məl*

[1] Ishk. forms are given only when they are morphologically different from the Sgl ones

[2] Sk has a secondary pret. *īžəmd.*

[3] Cf Psht *əlaɪ*, etc, Yd.—Mj *lat* < **dārɪta-*

'died' (*mur-*), *škūl-* 'sought' (*škār-*), *xwol* 'ate' (*xwār-*), *kul*, *kuδ* 'did'[1] (*ken-*)

Secondary formations from the present base are *spārδ* 'entrusted', *toɪδ* 'pedicavit', *dērd* Sk. 'had', *yūɪδ* 'ground'[2] (*yūn-*, etc), and, of more recent origin, *kurt* (Zar. *kīɪod*) 'ploughed' (*kīr-*) A secondary *d* has been added to the ancient preterite in Ishk *s^{u}tuld* 'swept', *awuld* (Sk. *avūld*, *avūd*) 'found', *yūld* 'ground', Sk *məld* 'died' (from which a new pres. stem. *məl-* has been formed).

The present stems of Gr Zb. *kel* 'consumed' and the preterite of *nuwar-* 'to draw water' are unknown. Sk *zdūd* 'swept' (*zdār-*) and *avūd* 'found' are suspect of Shgh. influence.

II a) Ir. **-asta-* · *vōst* 'bound' (*vānd-*), *nɪlōst*[3] 'sat down' (*nīδ-*), *zust* 'ran' (*zīδ-*) *ǰɪst* 'fled' is a Prs lw[4]—Also *čarāst* 'grazed' (*čaɪān-*), and *bəlaxčāst-* 'made to slip' (**bə-laxčān-?*) are lw.s, and the preterites may have their origin in some local Prs dialect Cf, however, *belɪšmānd*.—Acc. to Sk. the preterite of *xōnd-* 'to laugh' is *xūnd*

b) Ir **-ɪsta-* · No example is known.

c) Ir **-r̥sta- fərγəšt* 'wandered' (*fərγərt-*), *yošt* 'walked about', both of which are probably early lw s.

Sk. gives a number of Past Stems in *tt* from roots in *-d/t*. Thus, *wētt* 'put' (*wed-*), *att* 'fell' (*at-*), *dett* 'entered' (*dēd-*); *nītt* 'sat down' (*nīd-*), *šītt* 'wept' (*šīd-*)[5] Cf the corresponding Wkh forms

III a) Ir. **-aštа- kot* 'saw' (*kaš-*), *fᵊrōt* 'asked' (*fᵊrōs-*), *arat* 'flew' (*araz-*), *uāt*, *wat* 'fell' (*waz-*), *xōt* 'rose' (*xāz-*). With *ɪ* from the Pres. Stem *apanɪt* 'lost' (*apanɪs-*), *fərnɪt* 'forgot' (*fərnɪs-*)

b) Ir. **-ɪšta-*, *-ušta-*. *let* 'licked' (*lēs-*), *vᵊrēt* 'broke' (*vrēl-*), *kut* 'slaughtered' (*kul-*).

[1] Cf §§ 13, 70

[2] But *wuḷōk* 'flour' from the original past stem

[3] Sk. only in *ˈrēmuz ˈnəlūst*, elsewhere *nītt-*.

[4] Sk *ǰəs-*. *ǰəst*

[5] Ishk *ᶜīn- šīd*, but Sgl, quite irregularly, *šɪδ šīδ*

Secondary formations from the present stem are *ɣuzd* 'ran'; *ɣēžd* 'wrapped up', Sk. *arazd* 'flew', *forast* 'asked', *kəld* 'slaughtered', Ishk *vᵊlēld* 'broke', Zar. *līsud* 'licked' (Ishk. *līšt* from Prs), *tūld* 'shaved'

Cf also *xaṣəð*, Sk *xaṣt* 'pulled', *nūšəð* (Gr *neṣt*) 'threw, put', *nəvíšt* 'wrote', Sk *nəšt* (Gr *muṣt*, *naṣet*) 'went out' (*nēz-*), *wunīẓd*, *wənīšt* 'went round' (*wəmy-*), *yēžd* 'said'.

Note Gr Zb *yēd*, *tūd* < *yēžd*, *tūld*.

IV a) Ir * *afta-* · *xavd* 'descended' (*xav-*),[1] *ṣkōvd* 'was cold', which may be a secondary formation

b) Ir **-ĭfta-* · *yēvð*, *ivd* 'span' —*nīvð* 'brought', *pəvð* 'blew' (*pəb-*), *poɪð* 'drank' (*pov-*), Gr *qīvd* 'called' are all secondary forms

c) Ir **-ɣfta-* (*-ɣbda-*) *andərvð* 'sewed'

Roots in *f*, *p*, *b* have secondary preterites *īft* 'wove', Sk *tərəft* 'stole', Gr *kɪft* 'pierced',[2] Sk *talapt* 'wanted', *žēbt* 'beat'

Note Sgl *təð*, Ishk *səd* 'burnt' (*təv-*, *sav-*) with the same irregular development (**ðata-* < **tafta-*) as is found in Sar *ðūd*, Wkh *ðett* (*ðau-*)

V a) Ir **-axta-* Gr *tōyd* 'walked'; *atōyd*, *axtəð* 'entered' (*atɯy-*)

b) Ir **-uxta-* *dəyð* 'milked' (*dēš-*), *pənayð* 'dressed' (*pənec-*) The derivation of *zuyð* 'seized' (*zenʔ-*) is uncertain.

From verbs in *x* are formed the secondary preterites *ṣəxt* 'passed' (*ṣəxs-*), *apəxt* 'heard' (*apəxs-*),[3] *gāxəð*, Gr. Zb *gaxt* 'made' (*gax-*) Similarly Zar *dēṣt* 'milked' (*dēš-*), Sk *čəkt* 'threshed' (*čək-*), *kozd* 'copulated' (*koc-*) Note Ishk *pʊməxt* 'dressed' (*pʊmec-*)

c) Ir **-axwa-* *pʊx* 'cooked' (*pac-*), Ishk with secondary *-t* *puxt* Sk distinguishes between *pīz-* *puxt* 'to boil' and *paz-* *pazd* 'to cook'

VI Ir **-ixna-* is possibly preserved in Gr *frɪn* 'he remained' (< **fra-rɪxna-*[?]), regularized into Sgl and Sk *fərīnd*. The old present is *fərɪs-* (cf Voc. s v), but Sk. *fərīn-* has been remade from

[1] Prob adapted to the Past Stem

[2] Cf also Sk. *pələftuk* '(sun)rise'

[3] Sk *apux-* has been adapted to the Past Stem.

the preterite. *mɪs-* (Sk. *mīn-*) *mīnd* 'to sleep' has been formed on the pattern of *fərɪs-*

VII Roots in *-n* and *-m* usually form their Past Stems by adding *-d* Thus, *wīnd* 'saw', *pəzīnd* 'knew', *ɪɪōnd* 'scolded', *dəvīnd* 'winnowed', *kōnd* 'dug', *belɨśmānd* 'made to slip', Sk. *pəδend* 'kindled', Zb *kɪmd* 'wished', Sk *īžəmd* 'brought', Gr *sāmd* 'smeared'. For exceptions v. A, I

139 The above list will serve to establish that, although a number of ancient forms have been retained, in spite of their being irregular in the modern language, a nivellation has been carried through in all dialects of Sgl —Ishk (thus, *wēnd*, *yūrδ*, *yuzd*, etc), or at least in some of them Sgl has on the whole preserved more irregular forms than Ishk , and within this latter dialect the variety described by Sk is especially inclined to regularize, not only the Past, but also the Present Stems Note, e g , the Preterites *īžəmd*, *pəδend*, *məld*, *forast*, *arazd*, *kəld*, *nəst*, *pazd*, *nītt*, and the Presents *apux-*, *fərīn-*, *ǰes-*, *məl-*, *mīn-*

140 From the point of view of the modern Sgl —Ishk dialects the formation of the Past Stem may be briefly described in the following way.

The most common way of forming the Past Stem consists in adding *d/δ*, or, after surds and plosives, *t* to the Present Stem These Stems in *rδ*, *vδ/d*, *īδ*, *zd*, *žd*, *ld*, *nd*, *md*, *st*, *št*, *ft*, *xt*, *pt*, *kt*, *tt*, *bt*, number, however, less than half of the actually occurring forms In some cases the addition of *δ* is accompanied by a change in the root-vowel,[1] in others the *δ* is preceded by a short vowel *ə/a* [2]

About a fourth of the verbs available form Past Stems which are irregular from the point of view of the modern Sgl —Ishk phonological and morphological system, but which may nevertheless be

[1] Cf. A, II, IV
[2] Cf A, I

arranged into groups. Thus, *-δ* (*-n-*), *-l* (*-r-*), *-st* (*-nd-*, *-δ-*, *-n-*, *-h-*), *-t* (*-z-*, *-s-*, *-l-*), *-xt* (*-xš-*, *-c-*, *-z-*).

Less than a fourth of the verbs have wholly irregular or suppletive Past Stems Thus, e g *yūn-* · *yūld*, *pəv-* *pīδ*, *dēš-* · *dəγd*, *zenz-*: *zuγd*, *pac-* · *pux*, *fᵊris-*: *fərīn(d)*, *atiy-* · *atōγd*, *axtəδ*, *wus-* · *wūδ*, *nēnd-* *nēδ*, *xōnd-*. *xōnd*; *təv-* *təδ*, *iżīm-* *oγoδ*, *zdār-* *zdūd*

Preterite

141. *Oγoδəm* 'I came'; *xwōṛəm* 'I ate', *frōtəm* 'I asked', *żōδ* 'killed', *wēndəm* 'I saw', *dūδəm* 'I gave', *az-əm pzind* 'I knew'

			Sgl p. 2	Sgl. p 2	Sgl s
Sg	1	Prs	*oγoδ-əm*	*xwōṛ-əm*	
			-əm oγoδ	*az-əm xwōṛ*	*frōt-əm*
»	2	»	*-ī oγoδ*	(*tə-vō*) *xwōṛī*	*frōt-ī*
»	3	»	*oγoδ*	*xwōṛ*	*żōδ*
Pl	1	»	*oγoδ-ăn*	*xwōr-ā́n*	
»	2	»	*oγoδ-ăn*	*xwōr-ān*	
»	3	»	*oγoδ-ăn*	*xwōṛ-ān*	

			Sgl. p 1	Sgl s.	Sk	
Sg	1	Prs	*wēnd-əm*	*dūδ-əm*		
			(*az*)*-əm wēnd*	*az-əm dūδ*	*az-um*	*pzind*
»	2	»	*tə-vō wēnd*		*tə δ*	—
»	3	»		*dūδ*	*aw*	—
Pl.	1	»	*amax wēnd-an*	*dūδ-īn*	*məx-ān*	—
»	2	»			*təməx-əw*	—
»	3	»		*dūδ-īn*	*awānd-ān*	—

142 In Sg 1 *-əm*, Ishk, Zb *-im* the transitive **-mai* and the intrans **ahmi* have coalesced Sg 2 *-ī*, which originally belongs to the intrans, is used also with trans verbs in Sgl, alone or combined with the trans *-δō* [1] Ishk has the old trans suffix *-δ*, Gr *-at* <

[1] V § 124

**tai*, in both groups of verbs, thus Gr Ishk. *wudat*, but Gr Zb *ivodī* 'thou wast'. Likewise Sgl has 2nd Pl *-ān*, while Ishk, and also Zb, have *-əiv*, *-av* 1st Pl *-ān*, Zb *-en* is based upon the enclitic, trans. form, but 3rd Pl *-ān* is an originally intrans. form Besides the usual form in *-ăn* (*oyoδan* 'they brought', *yɛžδăn* 'they said', *xăštăn* 'they pulled'; *apəxtan* 'they heard', *xoten* 'they rose', *kuān* 'we, they did'), we find *-īn* in *dūδīn* (*kitāv dūδīn mum-bē* '*dâdan ba mâ*', *rōpē dūδīn, ōyoδan*) and *itīn* 'we arrived' [1]

It will be seen that the difference of inflexion of trans. and intrans preterites has for the most part been obliterated

143 There is great freedom in the use of the various possible constructions in the Preterite

The most common ones in Sgl are the types *-əm kuδ* and *az-əm kuδ* Thus, e g Sgl p 1 *va tumuxəf-əm ivēnt* 'I saw you'; *bēdār-əm šīδ*, *fər-əm yəšt* 'I wandered about'; p 2 *āri-m kuδ* 'I worked', *Canglēš-əm ōyoδ* 'I came from Sanglech', *cənā-ĭ oyoδ* '*čitur āmadī*', Sgl is *va tō gap-an apəxt* 'they understood thy word', *-əm šīxt* 'I passed', Ishk *-um šīd* 'I wept', *putf-um puxt* 'I boiled the meat'.

Sgl p 1, 3 *az-əm ari kul* 'I worked', *az-əm ivēnt* 'I saw', *az-əm yēžəδ* 'I said', p 3 *az-əm va tō lavz pezīnd* 'I understood thy word' Perhaps also Sgl. p. 1 *tō-u* (for *-vo*) *va mak ivēnt* 'thou sawest me'.

Also the pleonastic types *-əm kuδ-əm* and *az-əm kuδ-əm* are in use, but are less frequent

Thus: Sgl p. 2 *guzār-əm be šīxt-əm* 'I crossed the ford'; *zumīn-əm kōnd-əm* 'I dug in the field', *puδf-um pux-əm* 'I cooked meat'. It is possible that also *aδam-an*. *xwōr-an* 'the men ate' is of this type [2]

Sgl p 1 *az-əm frōt-əm* 'I asked', *az-əm rēk povδ-əm* 'I drank water', *az-əm šīδ(-əm)* 'I went'

A type **az kuδ(-əm)* does not seem to exist, *az-əm* being the regular form of the pronoun as the subject of a Preterite But note, e.g, *təməx xēsta xwoiān-ī?* 'have you eaten bread?' In Ishk the most frequent type is *azi wulo yəzd* 'I ran in front', *azi xē dust zenūd* 'I washed my hand'

[1] Cf *fəimdi(n)*, p 374, note 2? [2] But cf § 100

Perfect

144 The Perfect Stem is formed by adding Sgl *-ŏk*, *-uk*,[1] Zb. *-ăk*, Ishk. *-uk* to the Past Stem, and thus corresponds to the Pf of most other Ir. dialects In the Pl we find *-ak*[2] In some cases the final *-k* (*-g*) has been dropped[3] Thus, *mɪlosto-mō* 'I have sat down', *ōyoδo-mō* 'I have come', etc

145. In Ishk. the perf is constructed in the same manner as the past tense. Thus, *azɪ fak wīnduk* 'I have seen thee', *ʿaˈzī cə ˈmīnduk xəˈtuk* 'I have risen from sleep', *azɪ arɪ kuluk* 'I have worked', *azɪ madak mɪnduk-um* 'I have been asleep here'; *nīduk-um* 'I have sat down (= I am sitting)', *madak-um ustūk* 'I have risen here (= I am standing)', *šədūk* '*šuda ast*', *apêduk* '*gum šuda ast*', Sk *ˈaz-ɪm, tə-δ, au, mə̆ˈx-ān, ˈtəmə̆x-əv, aˈwānd-ān ˈyažduk* 'I, etc, have said', *mɪˈsuk mag ˈnaduk* 'sleep has seized me (= I will sleep)', *ˈšədūk* 'he has gone', etc.

146 In Sgl. the present forms of the verb substantive are used in inflecting the perfect

Sg 1· Sgl p 1, 2 *az-mō* (*mo mōδ*) *nilōstok*, p 3 *mɪlosto-mō* 'I am sitting (here)', p 3 *ōyoδo-mō*, p. 2 (*harɪ*)*-mo ōyoδok* 'I have come (to work)', p 2 *astōo-mo*, is *psā-mō astōk* '(now) I have risen'; p 3 *nēr-mō hēčɪ nes xoɻōk* 'I haven't eaten anything to-day'; *nyēr-mō xōdm wīnduk* 'I have seen a dream to-night',[4] *la-kuˈlō-mō-i* 'I have left behind', *šīdu-mo* 'I have wept'.

Sg 2· Sgl p 1 *tə-δō mɪlōstog*, *tə-vō mɪlōsto-do* (< **tə-δō mɪlōstok-δō*), p 2 *tə-δō xōdm wīnduk*, *tə nēr-dō hēčɪ nes xoɻok*, p 1 *tə-δō gaxtog* 'thou hast done'

Sg 3· Sgl p 2 *aδē-o hēčɪ nes xorok*, *nēr hēčɪ am-ō nes xorok* 'to-day he (this man) has not eaten anything', *xōfuk-o noδōk* 'he has

[1] We find *-uk* after *ĭ* and *e* in the preceding syllable Thus, *mɪnduk*, *wīnduk*, *kenuk*, but note *šīok*

[2] Cf § 100.

[3] Cf § 14

[4] But once *xōdm-əm wīnduk*

got a cough (*silfa gɪrɣftast*)', *daryā-o yəx-o kuōk* 'the river has frozen', *apēδok-o* 'it has been lost'; *šak-o niˈlōstok* 'dew has fallen', p 1 *am āδam mɪnduk-ūi* 'this man has fallen asleep'. But without the verb substantive p 2 *awē hĕčĭ nes xoɣok*; *harɪ kenuk oɣoδok* 'he has come to work', *arazōk* 'he has flewn', p. 3 *šīδōk* 'he has gone' Note p. 2 *kɪrā nēst ōˈɣōδ* 'why has he not come?'

Pl. 1 Sgl p. 2 *kull mōn-dag nɪlōstag-an* 'we have sat down all of us'

Pl. 2 Ishk *tʊmʊx mak wēnduk, yå ne?* 'have you seen me, or not?'

Pluperfect.

147 The Pluperfect is formed by adding the preterite of the verb substantive to the perfect stem, with loss of its final *-k*. Examples are:

Sg 1· Sgl p 1 *az-əm šīδō veδem* 'I had gone', p 2 (*az-əm*) *arī-m kuō vəδ*, *parūzd arī-m kuō vəδ* 'I had worked (yesterday)', *az-əm wok vəz* (*va tfak*) *wēndo vəδ* 'I had seen a goat (thee)', *wok miɛ̄l-əm yō-vē dūδū-veδ*(*-əm*) 'I had given him an apple'. Note *az pāruzd oɣoδō vəδ* 'I had come yesterday'.

Sg. 2· Sgl p 2 *to-və āri kuō vδ-ī?* 'hadst thou done the work?'; *tə-vo va mak wēndo vəδ?* 'hadst thou seen me?'.

Sg 3: Sgl p. 2 *parūzd wok čīzī to-bē be spārδō ve* 'yesterday he had entrusted something to thee', p. 3 *nɪlosto vəδ* 'he had sat down (i e was sitting)'.

Pl 1· Sgl p. 2 *aməx* (*h*)*ārī kuā vəδ* 'we had done the work'; *aməx pāruzd oɣoδā vəδ* 'we had come yesterday'.

Pl. 2: Sgl. p 2 *təməx āɪ kuā-vδ-ī? təməx kaδi oɣoδā vəδ?*

Compound Verbs.

148 Like other Ir. dialects Sgl.—Ishk. employs a great number of compound verbs.

V. Voc. s.vv *ɣalbēl ken-*, *kai ken-*, *kō ken-*, *la ken-*, *puf ken-*, *pōk*

ken-, *šōše ken-*, *šət kən-*, *təš kən-*, etc. Cf. also *ɪsāb dē-* 'to calculate', *pātɪk dē-* 'to wink' (and v. Voc. s.v. *deh-*), and *yalt-əm šīδ* 'I rolled, fell'

Interrogative Particle.

149. The interrogative particle is *-ī*, which it is, of course, possible to derive from an ancient optative 3 sg But it must be borne in mind that particles similarly employed (*-a*, *-ə*, *-e*) áre found in all neighbouring Ir. and IA languages, and besides in Burushaski.

Examples are· *to-və ārɪ kuō vδ-ī? təməx ārɪ kuā vδ-ī?* 'hadst thou (had you) worked?' *təməx xwōɣān-ī* 'did you eat?' *tə žwondok-dō-ī? təməx žwondok-ān-ī?* 'art thou (are you) hungry?' *ɪaz t²fak kasen-ī* (*t²fak-ī kasen*)? 'do I see thee?'

Nominal Forms of the Verb.

Participles

150 No present participle has been noted in Sgl, but Sk. gives *fai p²zīnuk(ȯ)š* 'he who knows much'. *žwondok* 'hungry' probably goes back to an ancient pres ptc

Regarding the perfect. ptc. cf 145

Infinitive.

151. The infinitive is formed by adding *-ŏk*, *-ŭk* to the present stem [1]

Examples of the use of the infinitive are· Sgl. p 2 *šā(n) naḍ kenuk* 'I go to play (*mērɪm bāzī mēkim*)', *harɪ kenuk oyoδok* 'he has come to work', *nēr be šān ārɪ kenūk* 'to-day I am going to work'; *pasi vənəf dəryōk ɪsu*, *xōrmō xūyūk*, *pasi va dəvīnuk*, *xōδārɪ yūnuk* (= *yūniš*) 'after that comes the reaping, (and) the threshing, then the winnowing (and) the grinding in the water-mill', *arī kenūk kō-kenen* 'I can work', *pāruzd-ɪm šowārɪ kenūk nəst-əm kō-kuδ* 'yesterday

[1] Cf Grierson, § 82

I could not travel', *andərzōk-em kuδ* 'I have sewn(?)'. Cf Sk. *'dēyuk* 'to beat'; *škarruk* 'to seek'; *'kənuk* 'to do'; *'šəwuk* 'to become, to go', *'fərnītuk* 'to forget' (but perf ptc. *'fərnĭttuk*), etc [1]

The Sgl—Ishk infinitive corresponds to that of Wkh in *-āk*, *-g* (*vand-āk* 'to bind', *wiŋ-g* 'to see'), of Bal. (*kan-ag* 'to do', *band-ag* 'to bind'), and partially to that of Yaghn (*wīnak* 'to see', but *kar-ak* 'to do' from the root). In Yd.[2] and in most cases in Par.[3] the infinitive in **-aka-* is based on the past stem, while in Orm.,[4] and apparently in Talish, both the present and the past stems are used [5]

[1] Cf § 99, 5

[2] Cf. § 260.

[3] Cf. IIFL, I, p 78.

[4] IIFL, I, p. 358.

[5] Cf. Benveniste (Les infinitifs avestiques, p 111) who does not distinguish clearly between formations based upon the present stem and those based upon the preterite—I do not believe with B. that the Shgh., etc., infinitives in *-tao* can be derived from **-taka-* "*cnao*" (*cərδw*, etc.) 'lamp' is an ancient lw with substitution of *w* for *γ*, and no instance of intervocalic *-k-* > *-w-* is known from the Shgh-group Note Shgh. *-ǰ* < *-aka-* in past participles (e g. *suδǰ* 'gone, become') There is no reason why *-tao* should not go back to *-tawai*

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS

Sgl. p 2

I

Wok ˈādam də zōt vəð. Čʊt zōˈtī xē tā-ʋē
One man-to two sons were. Small(er) son-by his-own father-to
ˈɣēžəð· Ō tāt, va ˈmāl taxˈsīm ke, mən aˈsē məm-bē dē
said. O father, (acc) property divided make, my share me-to give
ˈTāte xē ˈmāl taxˈsīm kʊð Čand ˈrōz paˈsī diga
Father-by his-own property dividing made Some days after however
xē ˈmāl gōr kʊð (= kə), dīr waˈtan ba ˈšīð Ma ˈwōð
his-own property collected he made, far country to he-went There
ˈšīð, xē ˈmāl ˈāpanıt, yo žondokī šīð.
he-went, his-own property he-lost, for-him hunger became

II.

1 Yak sāl ˈfauž oˈɣoð Gazkeˈstān bē. 2 Maxluˈkān guˈðōm xaštān ce ˈūšə, cə ˈyūzə, cə ˈyowə, ˈrēɣnᵊ 3 Pəs ˈdēðam Gazkeˈstān 4. ˈPsāt

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II.

1. One year an army[1] came to Gazıkıstan. 2. They robbed the storehouse(s) of the people for grass, fire-wood, grain and ghee. 3. Then we(?) enter(ed) Gazıkıstan. 4. Then the army (was) in Iskıtul.

[1] A troop of Afghan soldiers.

mə Ski'tūl 'fauž 5. Cə 'wōδ Gazke'stān be, cə 'wōδ šīδ Mande'žān bē 6. 'Wog, 'dō, rōi mēi mə Manda'žã-st.[1] 7 Cə 'wōδ wə'nīšt, o'γoδ Gazke'stān be 8 'Psād 'wōδa ast, marduma xarš 'xāštan. 9 'Wōδa xwōr, 'wōδak o'γōδ ast 10. Wok 'mā 'wōδa hast 11. Bād cə wōδ xōt, šīδ Izi'vū bē

III

1. Tīra'mā k-šīδ cə 'kū yūz[ə] 'xašəm. 2. 'Dē(δe)m vənə šu'wō. 3. Pasi vənəf 'warfə d[ə]'hō. 4 'Wətukə gāxān 5 Kə 'bārə šu'wō, nau'rōze ke'nān, pasi nau'rōzə wu'δıl xa'šān 6. Pasi šə'gārə ke'nān. 7 Pasi vənəf 'kīriš ke'nān, 'tēγm dān, vī-di'ōk ke'nān 8. Pasi vədanəf 'vēki di'ān, dəvə šō'vōk šu'ān. 9 Kə šō'wōk xalāšīān,[2] vərvəs sōr 'xašō. 10. Pasi vənəf dər'yōk isu, xōr'mō xū'yūk, pasiva də'vīnuk, xō'δāri 'yūṇuk,[3] dāš am'bār

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5. From there it went to G., and from there to Munjan. 6. It stayed one, two, three days in Munjan. 7. From there it returned, and came to G. 8. Then it stayed there, they took custom-duties (from) people. 9 It (the army) ate there, and came there. 10. It (remained) there for one month. 11. Afterwards it rose from there and went to Zebak.

III.

1 When autumn came, we fetch fire-wood from the hills. 2. We enter (?), it becomes full (?). 3. After that (?) the snow falls. 4. (Then) they prepare weddings. 5. When spring comes, they celebrate the Nauroz, after the Nauroz they spread the dung. 6 Then they plaster (the walls). 7. After that they plough, sow, and make the first watering (of the fields). 8. After that they irrigate, and they weed 9. When they have finished the weeding, the barley raises its head. 10. After that comes the reaping, the threshing (on) the threshing-ground, then the winnowing, the grinding in the watermill, (and) putting (?) (the flour) in the store-room.

[1] Cf § 122
[2] For *xalās šīān*
[3] Var. *yūniš*

Grammophone Text

1 .. ce ˈkū yūzə ˈxašān, ce xē mic[1] xašam. 2. Dēδəm vənə kuδ vəˈnok šiˈo(k) 3 Pasi vənəf ˈwarfᵊ deˈhōī. 4 Wəˈtukə šuwoi. 5 Bārə šuˈwoi, nauˈrōzə keˈnān, pasi nauˈrōze wuδiḷə xašān 6. Pasi vəˈnəf šəˈgār keˈnān. 7. Pasə vəˈnəf kīrīn, pasi vənəf vī dīān 8 Pasə vənəf vē ṣāxān(?), tēɣmə dēān

IV.

1 ˈŠām Faizōˈbōd, nəˈmēk īžimum 2 Ōɣōδum mə bandar, xaržgirən nəs ˈla-kuān· 3. Miž be pūl dē, bā šo! 4. Ce har xōridak də rōpē nōδ, ba əṛ kuδ 5 ˈl'ulama ˈAkum dəvā nes ˈlā-kuδ kə· "tə pūl dē, bā šā!". 6 Rō(i) rōpē ākum be dūδīn 7 Iŋgē rəxsat šīˈān, ōˈɣoδan Kōeˈstān. 8. Ōˈɣoδam pʿeˈnuk, ke warf dēδ, nəs kō-kwān, fəˈrindi[2] fərˈšōu mə pəˈnuk. 9 ˈSāar ba xōtan, vūr kuān. 10. Oɣoδan, mə Kāfrˈrɛn iˈtīn. 11 Cə wōδ iˈtīn bāˈzār 12 ˈBas, xaˈlās

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IV.

1. We go to Faizabad, we bring[3] salt (there) 2. I brought it to the custom-house, the custom-officials did not let me through. 3 (They said:) 'Give us money, and go on.' 4. They took two rupees from (: for) each donkey, and released (us). 5 (But) Ghulam Hakim[4] afterwards[5] did not let us go, (saying) 'Give (me) money, and then go' 6. We gave the governor three rupees 7. Then we were permitted to leave, and we came to Chitral. 8. We came to the (Dorah) Pass while it was snowing, we could not (get on), we stayed the night on the Pass. 9. At dawn we rose, (and) loaded (our beasts). 10. We came, and arrived among the Kafirs[6] 11. From there we arrived at the Bazar (of Chitral). 12. Enough, it is finished.

[1] The meaning of *mic* is unknown to me.
[2] For **fəˈrindi?*
[3] Prs *āwurdum*
[4] The Afghan official
[5] Or 'even then'?
[6] Who live just below the Dorah Pass at the top of the Lutkuh Valley

Sgl. p 3

V

1. ˈWok bāzārˈgān vəð. 2. ˈOγoð, xe baškač gol ˈaxted mo ˈkišti, neˈlōst. 3. Naˈhāŋg oγoð, wa ˈkišti čaˈpa kəð. 4 Wok ˈtelf vəð zemaˈnōk. 5. Oγoð mo taxta-pārɛ-rū, mo ˈǰaŋgal ˈčapa šið 6. Wok šēr paiˈdā šīð, ˈyō-vɛ ˈdāya šīð. 7. Telf po wāda hīt 8. ˈOγoð mə ˈšār 9 Mo ˈšār ˈčel darˈwāza vəð. 10. ˈOγo, mo ˈwəðok pādˈšā šīð. 11 Ke pādˈšā šīð γɛˈžeð ke 'Bēˈγair-i ˈmak ˈkōci digar xəˈdā nə ˈγɛˈžɛf'. 12. Rōˈzānī ˈšīð ke mo ˈxoðm ˈwēnd, ke wok ˈāhūī paiˈðā ˈšīð 13. ˈĀhūīn wok šāx da ˈvəð 14. (Pādšā ba wazīra guft.) 'Vo mak cə ˈmen ˈtaxru čaˈpa koð. 15. ˈGōl ken xē waˈzīrɛn. 16 ˈMa mən ˈxoðm dak ˈgab dehef.' 17. ˈΓɛždan ke ''Tə bāi ˈdušmaⁿ paiˈdā šuˈðō.' 18. Γɛižeð ke: 'Xəˈdā ˈaz må' 19. Ovˈzūˈ ˈtākat nə kəð. 20 Γɛižeð ke ''Kasef ke ˈmən dəšman bə kunǰaˈy-ō.'

V.

1. There was a shopkeeper 2. He came, with his children he entered a boat, and sat down. 3. A sea-monster came and upset that[1] boat. 4 (One of the children) was a babe, a boy. 5. He came on a boat-plank, and was thrown (ashore) in the forest. 6 A lioness appeared and became his nurse 7. The child arrived at (the time of) marriage. 8. He came to a town. 9 In the town there were forty gates. 10. He came, and became king there 11. When he became a king, he said: 'Don't call anybody God but me.' 12. One day it happened that he saw in a dream that a stag appeared. 13. The stag had one horn. 14. The king said to his vizier·[2] 'It pushed me off from my throne.[3] 15. Assemble my ministers. 16. You shall explain about my dream.' 17. They (came and) said 'An enemy has been born for thee (?).' 18 He said: 'God is my (ally?).' 19. But his heart had no strength.[4] 20 He said 'Look, where my enemy is.'

[1] Or *va kišti* 'the boat'?
[2] This sentence was spoken in Prs.
[3] Prs. *məra az taxt-i mā čapa kard*
[4] Prs *dil-iš tāqat na kard.*

21. ˈɣɛiž(d)an ke: 'Ma ˈpəšt-i peˈdār-o' 22. 'ˈKasef ke ma ˈkʊðəm maˈh-ō' 23 ˈɣɛˈždān ke. 'dahiami mâ,[1] cə ˈpəšt-i pəˈðar ˈdahi mā isˈyūð ma ˈrām i ˈmåðar' 24. ˈɣɛižeð ke· 'ˈKasef' 25 ˈPādšā fərˈmūð ke—čel darwāze vəð—· 'ˈČel hafˈsar mə darˈwāze ˈnīðef' 26. ˈFarmūð ˈpādšā ke: 'ˈJalsa kenef.' 27 ˈWok darˈwāzē ˈŌzar nɪˈlosto vəð. 28. ˈKot ke ˈkuči oˈɣoð. 29. Pəˈsā ɣɛižeð ke: 'Wa ˈxē ˈkūč, ˈis men ˈjē' 30. Pəˈsā cə ˈpəšt-i pᵊdar oˈɣoð mə ˈrām-i ˈmādar. 31 Pəˈsād ˈšīð ˈrām-i ˈmādar bē 32 ˈɣɛižda ke· 'Darˈwāze ˈhɛɣ kenef' 33 Pəˈsād wuˈžɪnjak zəˈmanōk oɣoð me dērī 34. Rōˈzī ˈšīð ke zəmaˈnōk tawaˈlīd šīð 35 Wok ˈɣār paiˈdā šīð M-oɣoðak wok tawaˈlīt šīð. 36 Zəmaˈnōk ˈžəšt šīð. 37. ˈXē ˈtāte ˈɣɛžeð ke 'Xəˈdā ma asˈmān-o' 38 ˈPādšā šīð naˈmāz bē, naˈmāz-i īð-i Ramaˈzān 39 ˈŌzar ˈzōt ˈōɣoð, bədˈxåna ˈōɣoð, šīð 40. DeˈhēD, bəˈtā fᵊˈrēd kuð pə ˈtˈovor 41 ˈBād ˈpādšā ˈoɣoð, ˈɣɛžeð ke· 'ˈMən vo ˈzi kōi ˈgaxtok' 42. ˈɣɛždan ke: 'ˈŌzar zōt-ō ˈgaxtōk.' 43 Va zəˈmanok ˈoɣodan. 44.

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21. They said: 'He is in his father's loins.' 22 (The king said·) 'Look, in which month he is.' 23. They said: 'In the tenth month; from his father's loins in the tenth month he comes into his mother's womb(?).' 24. He said. 'Look out.' 25. The king ordered—there were forty gates—: 'Forty officers shall sit at the gates' 26. The king ordered that they should assemble 27. Azar was sitting at one of the gates. 28. He saw his wife come along. 29. Then he said: 'O my wife, come to me' 30 Then (the future enemy of the king) came from his father's loins into his mother's womb. 31. Then he went into his mother's womb. 32. They(?) said: 'Open the gate.' 33 Then the boy came into the woman's belly. 34. A day came when the boy was born. 35 A cave appeared. He came(?),[2] one (child) was born. 36 The child grew big. 37. He said to his father 'God is in heaven.' 38 The king went to prayer, the prayer of the Ramazan festival 39 Azar's son came, he came to the idol-temple, and went (in). 40. He struck the idols and broke them with an axe. 41. Then the king came and said: 'Who has done thus to me?'[3] 42. They said 'Azar's son has done it' 43. They brought the boy. 44 The king said 'O,

[1] First. *dahiˈmâ* —The formation is not clear

[2] I cannot analyse *moɣoðak* which was translated *āmad* —Or faulty for *mōðak* 'here'?

[3] Prs. *amınora* (= *hamīnhā-rā*) *kī kārī kardast.*

ˈPādšā ˈγēˈžeð keˑ ‘ˈĒ ˈŌzar ˈzōt, ˈtə-ðō ˈma zi ˈcēva ˈgaxtog?’ 45. ˈΓēžᵉð ke ‘Balᵊˈwān šıˈðōk.’[1] 46. ˈΓɛˈžeð ke. ‘ˈAz pə ˈtō Xuˈdāi kaˈbūl ˈnəsi-mō’ 47. Iˈbrōhim ˈγēžeð keˑ ‘ˈMən ˈlaškar mə ˈmōð-o’ 48. Namˈrūð ˈγēžeð ke. ‘ˈMən ˈfauǰ mə ˈmōð-o ˈTō Xəˈdā mə kunˈǰay-o?’ 49. ˈŌ ˈγēžeð keˑ ‘ˈMən Xəˈdā da asˈmān-ō.’ 50. Pəˈsāð ˈγēžeð ke: ‘ˈCena ˈgāxɛm? 51. ˈŠām, ˈva-yim Xuˈdā ˈžanem’ 52. Waˈzīrɛn ˈγēždān ke ‘Kaˈfas āhaˈnīn ˈgax 53. Cəˈfūr korˈyos ˈnas, taˈhāma ˈdēi.’ 54. Rōˈzānī ˈšīð, ˈoγoð xe waˈzīrɛn gəɣ, ˈaxteð mə kaˈfas. 55. Va ˈkoryos ˈvōst cə kaˈfas biš 56 Va tāˈhām-ē ˈšōx kəð mə kaˈfas sōr. 57 ˈŠīð pa asˈmān kaˈfas. 58 ˈŠīð pə ˈnəsm-i asˈmān. 59. Šaˈmāl paiˈda šīð 60 Kaˈfas mə asˈmān kaˈrār ˈšīð 61. Wok ˈfasl ˈasto-veð 62 Kaˈfas raˈwān šīð 63. ˈŠīð pa asˈmān 64 Wok ˈbādī paiˈdā šīð 65 Kaˈfas raˈwān šīð. 66 Pa asˈmān ke ˈšīð, kaˈfas ˈrauzan yaˈlā kəð. 67. Fəˈrašte ˈoγoð, ˈtar asˈmān ˈšəxt. 68 ˈPādšā ˈxašəð ˈxe ˈtīr-i ˈdast, aˈwā ˈðūð. 69 Fəˈrašta ˈtīr-i ˈdast

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son of Azar, why have you done thus to me?’ 45. He said· ‘A fight has begun (between us)’[2] 46. (Tho king) said ‘I do not recognize your God’[3] 47 Ibrahim (the son of Azar) said: ‘My troop is here.’ 48. Nimrod (the king) said: ‘My army is here. Where is your God?’ 49 He said. ‘My God is in heaven.’ 50. Then (the king) said: ‘What shall we do? 51. Let us go and kill the God of this (man).’ 52. The ministers said· ‘Make an iron cage. 53. Catch four vultures, and feed them.’ 54. One day (the king) went, came with his ministers, and entered the cage. 55. He tied the vultures under the cage. 56. The food he placed at the top of the cage. 57. The cage rose towards the heavens. 58. It went towards the middle of the heavens. 59. A wind rose. 60. The cage stopped in the heavens. 61. It stood still for a moment. 62. (Then) the cage went on 63. It went towards the heavens 64 A wind rose 65. But the cage went on. 66 When it went into the heavens, (the king) opened the window of the cage 67. An angel came, and passed through the heavens 68 The king pulled out his hand-arrow,[4] and threw it into the air. 69. The angel

[1] Repeated: *Tə-ðō zı cē-ba ˈgaxtog? Γēžeð ke Balᵊˈwā šīðōk*
[2] Prs. *čırā-mtarı kardī? čırā hamī kārī kardı-ast*(!)? *jaŋg šuda ast*
[3] Prs *ba xudā-ī- tə kabūl na dāram*
[4] Javelin?

ˈnōδ, aˈwā ˈδūδ.[1] 70. Ma ˈmōi ˈγār ba ˈtīr-i dast deˈhēδ, aˈwā ˈδūδ, deˈhēδ. 71. ˈTīr-i ˈdast ˈoγoδ, mə ˈpādšā ˈbar deˈhēδ 72. Va ˈkoryos ˈteske ˈvōst mə ˈkafas ˈsōr. 73 Va ˈtāhame ˈšōx kəδ cə-ˈviš 74. ˈOγoδ ce ˈāsmān ˈxav(d) me ˈviš 75 'Va Iˈbrōhim ˈγɛ̄žef ke isyūδ' 76 Iˈbrōhim ˈoγoδ, ˈpādšā ǰē. 77. ˈPādšā ˈγɛ̄žeδ ke 'Ibrōˈhim, va ˈtō Xəˈdā-im ˈžōδ.' 78. ˈΓɛ̄žeδ ke: 'Məˈnī zi Xuˈdāi ˈnəst, kə ˈwo ˈžanan.' 79. Ibrōˈhīm ˈro-ˈp-xē Xəˈdā kəδ, cə āsˈmān ˈpaše ˈxavd 80. Namˈrūd af-maˈhā ˈfauǰi ˈvəδ 81 ˈPaša ˈwok ˈnesi ˈla-koi 82 ˈPādšā ˈtākɛ̄ fəˈrīnd. 83 ˈIško nes fəˈrīnd, ˈtākɛ da fəˈrīnd 84. Dunˈda veδ

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seized the javelin, and hurled it through the air 70. The javelin struck the throat of a fish, he(?) hurled it through the air, it struck (the king?). 71. The javelin came towards the king, it struck his breast. 72. He tied the vultures at the top of the cage. 73. The food he fastened below. 74. He came from the heavens and descended. 75 (The king said·) 'Tell Ibrahim to come' 76. Ibrahim came to the king. 77. The king said: 'Ibrahim, I have killed your God.' 78. He answered 'I have no such God which they can kill.' 79. Ibrahim turned towards his God, (and) from heaven mosquitoes came down. 80. Nimrod was in the field for seven months. 81. The mosquitoes did not leave one (of his soldiers). 82. The king alone remained. 83. Nobody remained, he remained alone 84. Thus it happened

Sk.

VI

(Quatrain from the village Ran)

ˈǰāna, ǰāna, ˈčs̥bā ˈtā mak ˈna-kasī?

My soul, my soul, why thou mee not seest?

ar xēˈlai ˈšm̥ (or tᵘm̥?) -saˈtī tu-ˈwan xäiˈra kaˈsī

In every way ? ? ? thou him well seest

xalˈqān-i-ǰiˈhān cᵒˈmak tuˈbā bad-γäiˈǰān,

The people of the world for my sake about thee ill speak,

zinˈhār bā zinˈhār tu ˈwᵊav ˈgap-na-nasī.

Beware, again beware, thou their word don't take (· hear).

[1] Note δ- in sandhi.

VOCABULARY

Vowels.

e Sgl p. 3 O — *e Ōzar zōtɪ* — Prs. Cf *ō*, *wa*

ɛ Sgl. ɪzafat — Prs

ĕ Sgl p. 2 thɪs — *ĕ āδam məɣ* thɪs man dɪed — V § 117.

ĕ Sgl p 2, 3 enclitɪc pron 3 sg.?? — *ɯužɪnǰak zənɪanok oɣod me dēr-ĕ* p 3 a chɪld entered ɪnto the woman's womb, *ovzū-ɪ* (or *ovzūi*) *tākat nəs kəδ* p 3 *'dɪl ɪš tākat na kard'*, *ɯēn-ɪ šuwōɪ* p 2 he bleeds. — V. § 114

-ĕ ɪnterrogatɪve particle — V § 149.

o Sgl p 2 O. — *ō tāt.*

-ō(ɪ) he ɪs. — Cf § 121

ō Sgl p 1, 2, *aū* p 1 that (ille). — Cf § 115, sq. (Add Sk. gen. pl. *vɪaw* (Texts, VI).

abˈlā Sk stupɪd — Ar.-Prs

abɪ Zb., Sk, *ābr* Ishk cloud. — Prs

abˈrū Zb, *avˈrū* Ishk eyebrow. — Prs

âbˈšâr Sk waterfall — Prs

aδ(a) that (ɪste) — Cf § 115, sq

ĭδ- *(h)ĭt* Sgl. p 2, 3 to arrɪve — *wok ǰā ĭδen 'yak ǰā mērasam'*, *šĭδəm ĭtəm 'raftam, rasīdam'*, *cə wōδ vˈtĭn bāˈzār* p 2 from there they arrɪved at the bazar, *pə wāda hĭt* p 3 *'ba ɯāda rasĭd'*, *ĭdā wĭ* Gr. (Zb.) falls (to me) = arrɪves Cf Orosh *yaδ-yal(t)* (*ɪndĭδ- ɪndĭδd* to enter), Wkh *ǰat-* (?) — 3 sg *ĭδ* < Av *āɪtɪ* generalɪzed as a present stem? Cf. § 130, sq V *dēδ-*

ĭδ Sgl. p. 3 Id, festɪval — *namāz-ɪ· ĭδ-ɪ-Ramazān* — Ar.-Prs.

aˈdab Sk. polɪteness — Ar.-Prs

aδak Sgl. p 1 V *amdak.*

āδam Sgl p 1, 2, *ŏˈdam* Sk man — Ar.-Prs.

ɪf- ɪft Sgl p 2, 3, s, Zar to weave. — *ɪfəm bəš* Sgl. p 2 — < **ūf-* < *ufya-* (v. AɪrWb, 1346), cf. Yd *wāf-*.

ɪfĕ Sgl p. 2, ɪs, *ɪfĕ* Gr. spɪndle — Cf. *ɪf-*

afmaˈhā Sgl p. 3 a perɪod of seven months — *Namˈrūδ a° faujɪ veδ* — Prs

ˈŏfaˈrĭn (*ˈŏʿfaˈrĭn*) Sk bravo — Prs.

āfˈšūn Sgl ɪs, p. 3, s, *afˈšun* p. 1, 2, *šoˈfūn* Ishk., *šᵊ°* Sk, *šᵘ°* Gr comb — *xe sōr afˈšũ kenen* p 2, 3. — Cf Yd *šfĭn.*

afˈta Sk. week. — Prs

âfˈtâb barˈâmadan Sk east, *â° nɪšastan* west. — Prs

aftāˈvɛ Sgl. p 2 water-bucket. — Prs

uˈɣū Sgl ɪs., s, p 1, *ŏ°* p. 3, *uˈɣū* p 2, *ɣou* Ishk, *ɣū* Sk., Gr cow. — *va uˈɣū*

dēšən Sgl. p. 2 I milk the cow — Sgl. < **hu-gāwya-* (?), Ishk. < *gāuš²* V § 92

oγoδ, v. *is-*.

ˈ*āhūi* Sgl. p. 3 stag — *wok* ˈ*ā*° *paiδā šīδ* a stag appeared, *āhūīn wok šāx da vəδ* the stag had a horn — Prs.

*å*ˈ*han* Ishk. iron — Prs

*āha*ˈ*nīn* Sgl p 3 made of iron. — *ka*ˈ*fas ā*° — Prs.

ɨjgai Gr cheese of sheep milk. — The existence of this word is denied by Sk

*a*ˈ*qa/åb* Sk eagle. — Ar.-Prs.

ˈ*ākɨk* Sgl. is., s, *ā*ˈ*kĭk* p 1, 2, ˈ*ōkĭk* Sk, "Wkh.", *wok* (??) Ishk egg — < **āwyakā-* Cf Khow. lw. *āyukun*.

ākum Sgl. p. 2 governor — Ar.-Prs.

*o*ˈ*kŏvδ* Sgl is., p 1, *kûvd* Sk, *kŏvd* Gr, Zar boots. — **ā-kaf ta-*, cf Prs *kafš* < **kaf-ša-*, Arm. *kapem* I bind?

al- Sgl. is, p 2 to be standing, *āl- āld-* Sk. to wait. — ˈ*alem* '*iståda-em*, *bestim*, *tu alī*. — Av *ərədwa-*? Cf Wkh. *āl-*, Sar *hāl-* to stay, stand.

*al*ˈ*batt* Sk. perhaps. — Prs.

*al*ˈ*kē* Sgl. p. 2 net, snare — Ar.-Prs *ḥalqa* a loop.

ˈ*allo nō* Sk. but.

*ala*ˈ*laš kən-* Sk to mix. — Turki *aralaš*.

ˈ*ålam* Sk world. — Prs.

*alma*ˈ*stɨ* Sk demon. — Cf. Lentz, Pamir Dial., s 153 n, Turki *alwasti*

*ala*ˈ*šē* Sgl is., p 2 ˈ*alašɛ* p 3, *a*ˈ*låša* Zb, °ˈ*ša* Sk, *alax*ˈ*šā* Ishk, *a*ˈ*lāša* Gr. jaw. — Prs (*alaušå* Badakhshi, Sk). Cf. Wogul lw *ūlēš* (Jacobssohn, Arier u. Ugrofinnen, p 218)

*å*ˈ*lax, åḷax* Sk., *alax* Gr. (Zb) hill — V. *wolox*

āḷuzd Sgl is the day before yesterday (?), *āluzd* Gr., *ō*ˈ*ləzd* Sk. to-morrow. — < **ā-uša-azni*, Av *asni*. Cf. Shgh *afaž* day after to-morrow, Bal. *pōšī* V. *pārɨzd*.

āḷuzdēv Sgl. is. three days ago. — Obl. of the preceding word?

am(a), obl *īm* this — V § 115 sqq

*a*ˈ*mē* Sgl. p 1 mother's sister — Kab. Prs ˈ*ama* father's s.

-əm encl. pron. 1 sg — V § 114

ambol Gr a place covered with stones, like a moraine. — Cf. Yd. *å*ˈ*būya*.

*am*ˈ*bāγ* Sgl is co-wife — Prs

*am*ˈ*bār* Sgl p. 1, 2 corn-bin. — *dā-š a*° (they) put it into the corn-bin — Prs.

ˈ*ambər* Sgl p. 1, *am*ˈ*bûr* Sk. pincers. — Prs.

amdak this very. — Cf. § 117.

*a*ˈ*mēδ* Sgl. p. 2, *u*ˈ*mēd* Sk hope — Prs.

*amēδ*ˈ*vār* Sgl. p 2 pregnant, *umed*ˈ*wår* Sk hopeful — *janj amēδ*ˈ*vār-ō*

ˈ*amək* Sgl p 1, 2 father's brother, p. 2 also cousin — Bad Prs. *amuk*.

*a*ˈ*mīn* Ishk. this. — V. § 117.

ˈ*ammō* Sk but. — Ar.-Prs.

*am*ˈ*måm* Sk bath. — Ar.-Prs.

*ɨm*ˈ*sōl* Sk this year — Prs.

*a*ˈ*māsyē* Sgl is, *ham*ˈ*sāya* p 1 neighbour — Prs.

*a*ˈ*max, mux*, etc we. V. § 110.

ān Sk. yes = ˈ*balē*. — Prs *hān*

īn Sk. this. V. § 117

*an*ˈ*dərv- an*ˈ*dərvδ* Sgl p 2, *an*ˈ*dərv- an*ˈ*dərz* (?) p 3, *əndərv-* s., *anderv-* Zar., *dᵊrav- dəravd* Sk. to sew, *andervun* Gr awl — *andərvəm buš*, *andərzəm*, *andərzōk-em kuδ* I have sewn. — Cf Wkh *dᵊrev-*, Par. *andarf-*, Orm. *undərəw-*.

ˈ*ainek* Sgl p 1, ˈ*åina* Sk. looking-glass. — Prs.

ɪnsåf Sk. justice — Ar.-Prs.
ɪnsåfdår Sk just. — Ar.-Prs.
īŋgē Sgl p. 2 now, then (*ālī*), *ɪŋga* Gr. then — *ī°* *rəxsat šīān* then they were dismissed. — Prs. *īn-gāh.*
aŋˈgūr Sgl. p 1, 3, s, Ishk, Sk., °*l* Sgl is. grape — Prs.
aŋˈgušt Sk, °*ɪšt* Zb coal — Prs
aŋgušta'rī Zb. finger-ring. — Prs.
ɪŋˈgĭt Sgl p. 1, 2, 3, s, °*iṭ* Ishk, *'ɪŋgɪt* Sk, Zar, *'ɪŋgūt* "Wkh." finger — Cf. Yd *oguščo*, Khow. (lw.) *aŋgūð* finger hole in scissors (Lor)
ɪŋgɪˈtōk Sgl. p. 1 finger-ring, °*uk* Gr. finger-nail. — Cf *aŋgušta'rī*
aˈpɪ- *aˈpēð* Sgl p 2, 3, *'apay-* *aˈpēd* Ishk, *apay* Sk., *apēd* Gr. to be lost — *ɪrāsen be apɪō(-š)* I fear it will be lost, *apēðok o* p 2 it has been lost, *məne wok čīzɪ apēð* p 2, 3, *'apayu*, *aˈpēðuk* Ishk, *'gum šuda'* — Av. *apa-ɪ-.*
apčūn Sgl p 3 winnowing fork — = Wkh, cf Yd *čuaˈno?*
aˈpanɪs- *aˈpanɪt* p 2 to lose, *apnɪt* Gr lost. — *az wok čīzɪ aˈpanɪsem* I lose a thing, *aˈpanɪs 'gum mēkɪn'*, *xē 'māl 'ăpanɪt* he lost his own property. — Av *apa nasya-* (intr), Shgh. *benes-.*
aˈpaxš- Sgl is, *apəxš-* p. 3, s *aˈpəxt* is., s, p. 3, *aˈpaxs-* *aˈpuxt* p 1, *'apux-* *'apuxt* Sk to hear — *apaxšem bē* p. 3, *va tō gap am apəxt* is I heard thy word, *apaxsen*, *aˈpuxtem* p 1. — < **apa-uxš/s-*, cf Yd *yuxs-*
ăˈrī Sgl is, *(h)ărī* p 2, s, *arɪ* p. 1, Ishk, Zar, *arrɪ* Sk. work — *arɪ kenem* Sgl. s, *azɪ tə madak ari kenon* Ishk I and thou are working here — Cf. Yd. *hory.*
aɪča Zb juniper. — Prs
aˈrək Sgl p. 3 eructation. — Cf Yd. *ararōy.*
arqa Sk back — Turkɪ.
aˈrāq Sgl is, °*aq* p 1, 3, Ishk, Sk perspiration — Ar.-Prs.
orˈmōzd Sgl., *ōr°* Gr. (Zb), "Wkh", *'rēmuz* Ishk, Gr, °*oz* Zb, °*uzd* Sk. sun. — Cf. Saka *uyrmaysdā*, Khwarizmi *ɪēmažd* < Anc. Prs. *Auramazdāh.* — **ērmozd* (v. § 88) > *rēm°*, or, with assimilation, > *ormozd?*
åˈrɪnǰ Zb, Ishk elbow. — Prs
aɪˈrē Sgl p. 1 a saw — Prs
aˈrūs Sgl p. 2, *ōˈɪɪs* Sk bride — Ar.-Prs
arˈsōl Sk yearly. — Prs.
arˈvēšum Sgl p 2, *brēšum* Ishk, Sk, Gr, *abr°* Zar. silk. — Prs. (*arv°* early lw).
aɪaz- *aˈrăt* Sgl. p 2, s to fly, run, jump, *'araz-* *'arazd* Sk. to jump — *psāt aɪaˈzō* p 2 it flies now, *araˈzōk* perf, *aˈrāt*, *šīð* p. 2 *'parrīd, raft'*, *arāz mə vyēk, avbāzɪ ken* p 2 jump into the water and swim (*ba-parr da au*), *vēk ārazoᵘ* p. 3 the water flows — < **ā-raz-*, scarcely (with *a-* < *ha-* < *fra-*) < *fra-raz-* cf Shgh *re-ɪwāz-*, etc.
aˈså Sk. staff — Ar.-Prs
aˈsē Sgl p. 2 share. — *mən a°* *məm bē dē* give me my share. — Ar.-Prs. *hɪṣṣā*
ɪs- Sgl. p, Sk., Gr., Zar, *īs-* Sgl s., Ishk *oγoð* Sgl. p, s., *'ōyad* Ishk., Sk, Zar, *ā°* Gr to come. — Pres. 1st sg *ɪsen* Sgl p, *ĭsum* Ishk., Sk, imper. *ĭs* Sgl. p, *yežef ke ɪsyūð* p 3 tell him to come (*bɪāyad*), *ama āδam kaδī ōγōδ* p. 2 when did this man come? *ōyadum* Ishk, *'ō°* Sk. I came, *təməx kaδɪ ōγoδān* p. 2 when did you come?

ˈōγoδok p 2, *ˈōγaduk* Sk he has come, *az (aməx) pāruzd oγoδō(-δā) vəδ* I (we) had come yesterday. — **ā-isa-ā-gata*, cf. Sogd. *"ys- "γt*, see Tedesco, ZII, 2, 34 sq

iˈsāb Sgl p. 2 calculation. — *i° be kenen* — Ar-Prs.

uˈsīd Gr baking-pan. Cf Yd *sūˈī*.

uˈsuk, v. *wuˈsuk*

askar Sk. army. — Ar.-Prs.

aˈsāl Sgl. is, *°al* Sk. honey. — Ar-Prs.

aˈsāl Sgl is, p 1, 2 this year — Cf Yd —Mj *asāl*.

āsˈmān Sgl. is, p 1, 3, Gr., *ˈåsˌmån* Sk sky, heaven. — *Xəˈdā ma ăsˈmān o* p 3 — Prs.

aˈsān Sgl. p 2 easy — Prs

ˈusir, v *wuˈtɛr*

iˈsrōx Zar hole of the ear. — < Prs *surāx*.

ˈāstia Sgl. p. 2, *ā(i)sta* Sk slowly. — *ā° ā° is* p 2 come slowly, *tə γaž āstā* Sk speak slowly. — Prs.

ast- Sgl is, p 2, 3, *ust-* Ishk to stand (up). — *psā-mō astōk* Sgl. is. now I have risen, *astəm* p 2 *'bēstəm'*, *astōo-mō, asto veδ* p. 3, *ustum* Ishk I rise, *madak-um ustuk* I am standing here. — Av *us-stā-*, cf Bal. *ustat* (Zar.), but Mj *wuškʸōi*.

ōsto Sgl. p 2, *ūst* Ishk, *ōst* Sk, *åst* Gr, is, *ast* was (??) — *psād wōda ast* then he was there; *wōδak oγōδ ast* he had come there, *wok mā wōδa hast* he was (stayed) there for one month, *mə Mandažā̃-st* he was in Munjan, *məne(n) wo kitāv ō(sto)* p 2 I have a book, *azi/um ōst* I am, *tu-t ˈōst*, *wəδ* was, *ōstuk* been Sk. — Cf Shgh. *yast*, Yd *ast-ɛt*. See § 122

usˈtāδ Sgl p 2 blacksmith, *°åd* Sk artisan — Prs., cf Madaglashti *ustå(d)* iron-smith

osˈtŏk Sgl. p 1, 3, *ˈwastuk* Ishk., Gr, Zar rib, bone, *wåstuk* Sk., *ostū* "Wkh" bone. — Cf. Yd. *yaste*

istaˈkān Sk glass — Russ

astamăγˈzək Sgl. p. 2, is, *°zek* p 1 the arm above the elbow. — Cf. Wkh. *maγzī*, *°zɛk*.

asˈtar- *ᵃsˈtōl̥-* Sgl. p 1, *siˈtar-· sᵘtuld* Ishk., *sᵊtar- sᵊtul-* Zar to sweep — *asˈtaren* Sgl p 1, *siˈtaram* Ishk — Cf. Yd. *ⁱsˈtōr-* — < **(ā-)star-*, not **us tar-*

ustᵊˈrūk Sgl is, p 1, 2 *əstəˈruk* s, *ˈwastuk* (??) Ishk., *struk* Sk, Gr, *stiruk* "Wkh", *sitāra* Gr. (Zb) (< Prs.), star. — Cf Yd *stāre*

āstay-· āstuδ- Sgl is, *astē-* p 3, *ˈastay-ˈastūd-* Ishk, Sk, *asti- astūd* Gr (Zb.) to send (a person) — *wok təm ba astēen* Sgl p 3 *'yak tāra rawån mēkenim'* — Cf Wkh *sᵊtīy-* V. EVP. s v *āstawul*, Horn s v. *firistādan*

iško Sgl. p. 3 anyone, *hēč kas*. — *iško nes ferīnd* nobody was left behind — Prs *hēč* + *ko*

ˈuškəz Sk. key, *°uz* Gr lock — Cf Sar. *ačγu*, etc. < Turki?

ᵊšˈpōn̥ Sgl. is, p 2, 3, *ⁱšpōn* p. 1, *ᵉšpōn* s, *šuˈpun* Zb, *špən* Sk, *šᵊpōn* Gr (Zb), *°un* Zar. iron — Cf Yd *rɪspen*. — Reg *š* v § 61 V *åˈhan*

ušˈtīn Sgl p 2 haystack (?), *kālån* (= *kāhdān?*), *'kāh mēzana'*. — Cf. Yd *ušˈčeno*, Wkh *wušdōn*.

(h)əšˈcāk Sgl. is, *ᵊšˈcāk* p 2, 3, s, *ᵊrsˈcāg* p 1, *štok* Gr, Sk, *əxcåk* "Wkh", *štåkᵃk* Sk., Gr girl — Demin of *šəc*, q v.

āˈšīk Sgl p 1, *āšik* p 3, *ˈāšⁱk* Sk., *ošik*

Zar., *ˈōxɪk* "Wkh" tear (Gr also "a spring", denied by Sk). — Cf Yd *yašk.*

ašˈtāδ Sgl. is, p. 2 *-št-* p. 3 eighty. — Prs

at- att- Sk to fall. — *atum, at, attum, ˈatuk*

-et encl. pron. 2 sg. — V § 114

åtaˈšek Sgl is, *ˌåtaˈšak* Sk, *ātišuk* Gr lightning. — Prs

āvˈbāzī Sgl. is., *aub°* p 2 swimming. — *au° kenen* p 2, *āv°-š keˈnun* is we swim — Prs — (Cf s v. *araz-*)

ōvδ Sgl. is, p. 1, *(h)ōvδ* p 2, 3, *ōvδ* Grammoph, *ōvd* Zb, Ishk, *uvd* Gr, Sk, *(w)ūvd* Zar seven — Cf. Yd *avdo.*

ōvδəδŏs (*ōvd°*) Sgl. s, p. 1, 2, is, *ǭɪδəˈδos* p 3, Grammoph., *habdāu* Zb. (fr Prs) seventeen

ōvˈzui Sgl is, *°zū* p 1, 2, *°zūᵉ* p 3, s, *avˈzūk* Ishk, *(h)avˈzuk* Sk, Gr, *āuzak, āuzen* Gr (Zb) heart — *ovˈzūɪ tākat nəs kəδ* p 3 *'dɪl-ɪš tākat na kard'* — Cf. Wkh. *pᵊzov āuzen*, if correct, reminds of Sogd *p'zn*

avˈzāl Sgl p. 2 headstall, *avˈzål* — Prs *afsār*, cf Abdū *ausōl*, (Zhuk.), Taj. *afzōl* (Semenov) Cf. also Prs. *afzār.*

aˈwī Sk. and, *aˈzī-tə a°* I and thou. [Does *awī* mean 'both'?]

aˈwē obl., *aˈwānd* pl of *ō* that. See § 115

aˈwāle Sgl p 3 throwing — *a° dēm be* I throw — Prs. *hawāla kardan* to transmit, brandish, strike.

āwul-, v *āwīr.*

aɪˈwån Sk. animal. — Ar-Prs.

āwīr- wŏḷ Sgl p 1, 2, *vōḷ* p 3, *āwul- āwuld* Ishk., *avīr: avūd* (*avūld*) Sk., *avɪr- avul* Gr, *awēr- awāl* Gr., (Zb.) to find, obtain. — *āwīren* Sgl p 1, *čīzī-m wōḷ* p. 2, *vōḷən* p. 3 *'yåftam'*, *āwulum* Ishk. *'mēyåbam'*, *āwuld 'yåftam'*. — Cf. Sogd. *βyr-*, Sar. *varē- vug*, Or *vẹraɪ-* (*avūg*), Shgh *vūd*, Yazgh *vīr- vig'*, etc. — Contaminated in Sgl with **ā-vīr-* to bring (cf. Yd —Mj *āvər-*, Sogd. *"βyr*), cf Skr *bhar-* to obtain But why *wᵊ*

āwɪšp Sgl. is, *wəšp* "Wkh" ploughshaft — Cf. Yd *åˈwusp.*

awe'zān Sgl p 3 hanging. — *a° bə kenen.* — Prs

ɪxō, v. *yəxōaɪ*

axˈmaq Sk stupid. — Ar-Prs

āxor Sgl is, *āxurče* p. 2 manger, *āxarčâ* Sk. barn. — Prs

ōxer Sk end. — Ar-Prs.

axse Sgl p 3, *aq/xˈsa* Sk. sneezing. — *a° dēδəm.* — Prs.

axˈta Sk bull. — Also Shgh, etc, cf Prs *āxta* castrated. *axtxāˈna.*

axtəδ Sgl. p 3, *atōγd* Gr he entered, *atɪy- atuγd* Zar. to enter. — *axtəδ mə kaˈfas, mə kɪšti* he entered the cage, the boat — Cf Sogd *tys- tγt*, V. Yd —Mj *luγay-.*

axtxāˈna Sk. stable. — Prs. V Yd *axtaxâna*

aˈyå Sk shame. — Ar Prs.

(h)ayās Sk cold (noun)

az Sgl p. 1, Gr., *az(ᵊ)* Sgl p 2, *azi* Ishk. 'I' — *aze-ɪ tᵊfak xēsta xwārem* p. 2 I and thou eat bread, *azɪ tə madak arɪ kenon* Ishk. — V. Gramm § 110

ɪˈzå Sk Ar.-Prs.

aˈzōr Sk, *azār* Gr (Zeb) 1000 — Prs

ĭžĭm- ŏγŏδ Sgl p 1, 2, 3, s, *īžum- åγad* Ishk, *īžəm- ˈīžəmd-* Sk, *ɪžum-* Gr to bring (a thing) — *ɪžɪmen, azəm ōγoδ* p. 1; *ɪžīm* imper. 2 sg, *īžɪmum* p 2, *īžɪmum bē, ōγoδo-mō, va zəˈmanok*

ˈoγoδan p. 3 '*āwurdand*', *wuš īžəm* '*kāh biār*', *īžumum*, *wōk čīz ǻyadum* Ishk, *ˈīžəməm*, *ˈīžum!* *ˈīžəmdəm* Sk. — Cf. Yazgh. *ajam-* to send (acc. to Gauthiot, JA, 1916, 255 < *ā-jāmaya-*), Sogd. *"γt* to bring (Reichelt, Sogd. Texts II 73), cf also Wkh *wūzem-* to bring Mir Manich II, 54 *z'm-* 'schicken, fuhren' (but note the *z*), and possibly Sak *ājum-* to lead, bring

B

ba, *bə*, Gr. (Zb.) *bi* a particle denoting the future, etc. — V Gramm. § 135.

bā v. *bāz*

be Sgl s, etc., *bo* Ishk, *bā*, *bē* to, for (postpos). — V. § 106

bōi Sk rich — Turki

būi Sgl p 2 smell, Sk. good smell — *būi dehōi* p. 2 '*būi mēzanad*', *būi kən-* Sk. to smell. — Prs.

bīˈbī Sgl p. 1, Sk, Gr. grandmother, father's sister. — Prs

bōbō Sgl. p 1, Gr, *bǻb* Sgl. s, *būˈbū* Sk, *bāva* Sgl (paternal grandfather) — Afgh. Prs *bâbâ*, etc.

babr Sk lion — Prs.

bəˈčī Sk. paternal uncle. — Cf Wkh. *bəč* V. *amək*, *vuc*

bčǻk Sk. he-goat. — Cf. Notes on Shgh *bučák*.

bēčōˈra Sk poor — Prs.

bad Sk bad. — Prs.

bād Sgl p 2, 3 Sk after(wards). — *bād pādšā oγoδ*, *bād cə wōδ xōt* after wards he rose from there. — Prs

ˌbāaˈdab Sk. polite — Ar.-Prs

ˌbēaˈdab Sk. impolite. Ar-Prs

bād(ī) Sgl p 3, *bǻd* Ishk. wind. — *wok bādī paiδā šəδ* = *šamāl paidā šiδ*. — Prs

buiˈdōq Sk. bachelor — *az-um b°* I am a b°

baˈdan Sk. body. — Ar.-Prs

bēdār Sgl. p 2, 3, *bēˈdōr* Ishk awake — *b°-em šīδ ce misūk* p 2 I awoke from sleep, *bēdār šān* p. 3, *azī-m bēˈdōr* Ishk — Prs

ˈbədəwōn- *bədəˈwōnd-* Sk. to gallop. — Prs.

bədˈxǻna Sgl p 3 temple (in tale). — Prs

bēδ Sgl is, p. 3, s, *bēd* Zar willow. — Prs V *wēd*.

baˈδak Sgl p 2 dividing, *baxš* (?). — *woˈkī woˈkī zaˈmīn kullˈšōn b° kenen* they all divide the fields among themselves, one to each — < **baγδak?*

bāˈδām Sgl. p. 2 almond — Prs.

ˈbefǻr- Sk. to please — Impersonal construction *ˈmumba na buˈfōru* I don't like it, *īmbǻ ˈbēfǻru az məz γažm* he wants me to speak. — Cf. Prs *fārīdan*.

ˌbēˈguˈnǻ Sk innocent. — Prs

buˈgāy-um *bugāid-um*, *bugāyuk* Sk to copulate — Prs.

bǻγ Sk garden. — Prs

bōˈγē Sk. male cousin.

ˌbēˈγaib Sk. innocent. — Ar.-Prs

bayal Ishk., *bayalˈviš* Zar armpit. — Prs. Cf *kašˈviš*

bēγair Sgl p 3 except (in tale) — *b° i mak kōci digar Xədā nə γaižef* don't call anybody else God except me. — Ar. Prs

boˈγas (*ba°*) Sgl p 2 bellowing, bleating, *baγ-* Zar. to bellow — *čāiˈvā*, *vəz b° keˈnōi*. — Cf Yd. *baγaz*, Shgh. *waγ-*. Reg *-as* v Parachi Voc s v. *bâˈnas* bleating

ˈbəyz *ken-* Sk. to hate Ar-Prs *bayz*

boh Sgl p 2, *bah* Gr. (Zb) a kiss — *boh be kenen* — Cf Yd. *boh-*

bōˈǰā Sk father's sister's husband — Cf. Mj *bâǰa.*

bok Sgl. s, *box* p 3 vomiting. — *box-om dēδ* — Cf Turki (Hjuler) *bok, box* dirt?

bāqˌ, bʰāqˌ Sk wise — Ar-Prs.

baˈkəl Zb. calf — V *bakɛɳˈḍī*

bakɛɳˈdī Sgl is male calf, 1—2 years old, p 2, 3 female(?) calf, one year old. — Yd. *bakɪɳˈda.*

baˈkōr Sk necessary. — ˈ*mumba b°* I need — Prs.

ˌ*bāqʷɯˈwat* Sk strong — Ar.-Prs

ˈ*balē* Sk, Gr (Zb) yes — Prs.

bāl Sgl is., p. 1, Sk. wing — Prs.

bēl Sgl. p. 1, 3, Ishk, Sk. spade. — Prs

bālˈɣē Sgl p 2, *bâqɪˈlå* Sk beans, *bâkulâ* (Faba sativa, or Vicia faba, cf Vavilov, Agric Afgh 334)

balˈɣām Sgl p 3 mucus from the mouth — Ar-Prs

balɔˈkē Sgl p 1, *bâleˈqā* Sk hammer — Prs, cf. Yd *balᵊˈko*

brˈland Sgl p 2, 3, *biˈlan* p 1, *bland* Sk. high — Prs

beˈlaur Sgl. is rock-crystal — Prs V *kūtī*

belaɪˈzān- Sgl p 2 to make tremble — *mum-bē belaɪˈzānu, belarzānu-š* — Prs Cf § 129

bəˈlɪs Sgl is, *beˈlɪs* p 2 span from thumb to forefinger, *beˈlīs* Zar id, to little finger — Afgh Prs *bilist* V *čāɪaŋgašt, pēx, wuˈδīt, waˈǰīb*

belɪšˈmān- *belɪšˈmānd* Sgl p 2, 3 to make to slip — *belišmānu-š* '*mēlišmāna-iš*', *mum bē belišmānu* it makes me slip — Prs. **lišmāndan*, cf. *lišn, laš(i)n* slippery.

25 — Kulturforskning

beˈlav- beˈlavəδ- Sgl. s, p 2, *bəˈlav- bəlavd* Ishk, Sk to read, Sk. also to sing. — *kɪˈtāv beˈlaven, kɪˈtāv-əm beˈlavəδ* p 2, *bəˈlav* Ishk. '*buxān*' — Cf Shgh *lūv-*, etc., Prs. *labīdan* to brag

baləˈwā(n) p 3 fighting. — *baləˈuān, baluwā šīδōk* '*ǰaŋg šuda ast*'. — Prs *baluā* disturbance.

bəlɔxč-, v *laxč-.*

bēˈmār Sgl p 2, ˈ*bēˌmår* Sk. ill, unwell — Prs

ˌ*bēmåˈɾī* Sk. illness

baˈna Sk. body (read *taˈnaᵍ*)

bānd Sgl. p. 1 [1]) shoe-string, [2]) dyke. — Prs.

bānd r-ˈdest Sgl is., p. 1, Zb, *band-i-dōst* p 3, °*dust* Sk. wrist — Prs (with partial adaptation to the dialect).

ˈ*bāndɪk* Sgl. p 1 elbow, *bandɪk* Sk. finger-nail (corr., °joint?). — *Prs

band-r-pā Sgl p. 1, 3, ankle joint. — Prs.

bandar Sgl p. 2 custom-house, *paɪɲa* — Prs. harbour

boŋ(g) Sgl p. 2, 3 crowing — *xuˈrūs boŋ(gə) kənō(i)* the cock crows. — Prs.

bar Sgl p 2, 3 breast, Gr. (Zb) embrace — *mə pādšā bar dehēδ* (the javelin) hit the king in the breast — Prs.

baˈār Sgl is, p 1, 2, *boˈōr* Zb, *baˈhår* Ishk, *b(å)år* Sk spring. — *kə bārə šuwō* p 2 when spring came. — Prs.

bōɪ Sgl p 1 grey, *būr* Sk greyish white — Prs (Bal *gōraɣ* grey, Kurd *guer* (Soane) brown, *geur*, etc brown, grey (J. J) would seem to point to original w-, not to **barwa-* (Barthol. Miran. Mund. VI, 5))

bōɪ- Ishk to rain. — *faɪ bu bōrū* it rains much. — Prs V *nav-.*

barf Zb snow. — Prs. — V. *warf*

barg Sgl is, p 1, 3, Zb, Sk, Gr a leaf — Prs

barq Sk lightning — Prs.

ˈbŭrᵊk Sk narrow, thin — Prs

bāˈrān Sgl s, *bdˈrån* Ishk., Sk rain — Prs. — V *noˈvōk*

bəˈrɛnǰ Sgl is, °*inǰ* p 2, 3, Ishk, Sk, *brinš* p 1 ricc — *beˈrīnǰə keˈnān* p 2 they cook rice — Prs

biˈrinǰ Sk brass Prs

brēšum, v *arˈiēšum*

bəˈrūt Sgl p 1, 3, *brūt* Zb, *buˈrūt* Ishk., *bᵘrut* Sk moustache — Prs

bəˈrɛž Sgl is, °*ež* p 1, s, Zb, °*īž* p 3, °*ūǰ* Ishk, *bruǰ* Sk, *bəˈrež* "Wkh" birch — Cf. Or *berŭǰ*, etc from IA Cf Yd *zeˈvirɣo*, etc

bas Sgl p 2 enough, *bas is-um* (*bas ōɣaduni*) Sk to be able. — Prs

bīst, v *wīšt*.

bīstəˈyak Sk. 21 — Prs.

bāšo Sgl p 2 — In *miž be pūl dē, bāšo* give me money, and then go away (*'bā bura'* = *baˈd burau?*), *tə pūl dē, bāša* (*'bād bəra'*) — Prob. from *baˈd* + *šo*

bāˈšē Sgl is, p. 1, *bå̄ˈša* Ishk sparrow-hawk — Prs

bəš verbal particle — V Gramm § 135

biš Sgl p 3 under — *cə kafas biš 'az tā i kafas'*. — Cf. s v *yālviš*

bašˈkač Sgl p 3 children, *baškāč* (in tale) — Prs. Cf *bača-kačaho* family (Zar., Oč razg yaz samarkandsk ebreev, no. 530).

bəˈšān- SgL p 2, *biˈšōn-* Ishk to make to sit down — *az bə tfak bəšā(n?)in* Sgl is, *təfak bəšānen* p 2, *azi fak madak biˈšōnum* Ishk — Prs

beˈišt Sk. heaven — Prs.

bat Sgl p 2 sweets given at a feast — Cf Or *bāt* a kind of porridge, ritual food — Hind *bhāt?*

bət Sgl p 3 idol — *bətā fəˈrēd kuδ pə tovor* he crushed the idols with his axe — Prs

baiˈtal Sgl. is, p 1, °*alča* p 3 mare — Prs V *mådiˈyån*

bēˈlāk Sgl p 2 sheep skin coat, posteen

biaˈrān Sgl p 2 outside, — *šā b°* *'berūn mēran'*, *šīδum b°* *'raftam berūn'* — Prs

ˈlēua Sgl is, p 1, *bēˈlwă* Sk widow — Prs

ˌbå̄ˈwar Sk hopeful — Prs

baˈxīl Sk a miser — Prs

baxš Sgl p 2, 3 dividing, division, portion. — *baxš(e) kenen* I divide, distribute, *cəˈfūr zaˈmīn-ō, cəˈfūr zōt-ō mərn-ēn, va cəˈfūr baxš kenen* p 2 — Prs

bāz Sgl p 1 falcon — Prs.

bāz Sgl p 2 then — Prs

bå̄zē Sk play — Prs

bå̄zū Zb the arm above the elbow, *bāzŭ* Sk, Gr elbow — Prs V *astamāyˈzək*

bəz Zb goat. — Prs V *vəz*

bāˈzār Sgl p 2 bazar — *ce wōδ itīn bāzār* from there they arrived at the bazar — Prs

bāzārˈgān Sgl p 3, Gr (Zb) merchant — Prs

C

cĕ what? Cf § 119

cə Sgl. s, p 1, 2, Ishk, *ca* Gr from — *ce mēz viš* p 2 (from) under the table, *čārvā cə vəz žəšt-ō* a cow is bigger than a goat, *Caŋgˈlēš əm ōɣoδ* (= *cə S°*) p 2 I come from Sanglech, *azī cə mīnduk xəˈtuk* Ishk (*cə misūk*) p 2

I rose from sleep — < Av *hača*, Cf. Yd *že* V § 107

cē-ba Sgl. p 2 why? — *tə δō zɪ cē-ba gaxtog* why did you do thus? (*čɪnå-ntaɪ kardī?*), *tə δō ma zɪ cē va gaxtog* '*čɪ ā hamī kārī kardɪ?*' — Prs — Cf *čuva* = *čība* 'why' in the dial of the Samarkand Jews

cecɪ, *cɪcə* what? — V. § 119

ˈ*cācuī* Sgl is, ˈ*cācū* p 1, *cāˈcūɪ-s* a kind of hawk or falcon, *čārγa*

cəˈfūr Sgl p, s, is Zb, Sk, Zar, *cᵃfūr* Gr (also *cᵃˈfūl* Sgl is.), but *čōɪ* Ishk four. — *cəfūr zōt-ō nɪən-ēn* I have four sons — Cf Yd. *čšīr*

cām Sgl p 1, 2, 3, s, *cāᵃm* is., *com* Zb, *cōm* Ishk, Zar, *cåm* Sk, Gr eye — Cf Yd *čam*, "Wkh" *čōm*

caˈmōk Sgl p 3 winking — Cf *cām*

cəˈmənd Sgl p 2, *cumand* Gr how many — *cº āδam ōstō? cº tan-ān ma təməx xān* how many people are there in your house? — Cf § 119

cām mərdˈkīg Sgl. p 1 the iris of the eye — Cf "Wkh." *mərdɪk* pupil of the eye, Gr *murdɪk* a small ring, Yd s v *mədɪaye*

cəˈnā Sgl p 2, 3 how — *cəˈnā-ɪ oγoδ* p 2 '*čɪtuɪ āmadɪ*', *ceˈnā 'ma harɪ ken?* how do you do this work? *cena gāxɛn* p 3 how shall we do?

cə-pšūɪ Sgl p 2 above. — *kɪˈtāv cə pšūɪ ū* — V. *cə*, *pšūr*

caɪx, v *čarx*

Č

čūb Ishk wood, firewood — Prs V *durk*

čaˈbrū Ishk. fat. — Prs V *ɯōst*

čɪˈčī Sgl is, p, *čuˈčī* Ishk, *čᵘˈčɪ* Sk, *čīčɪ* Gr female breast, *čuˈčī* "Wkh" udder — Prs *čučū*

čūˈčɪk Sk chicken — Prs.

čᵘˈdan Sk, *čudan* Gr cooking-pot — Cf Oss *cuaɪnag* kettle, Russ *čugun* cast-iron kettle, v BSOS, VIII, 665

čaγˈman Sgl p 1 cloak — Turkɪ

čuk- Sgl p 2, Zar to beat, *čək- čəkɪ-* Sk to thresh, to knock in (a nail) — *čukō-š* '*mēčakad-ɪš*' Sgl. p 2 — Cf. Wkh. *čuk-* to beat, pound, Yazgh. *čōk* to beat, Bad Prs *čukīdan* to hammer.

čuˈkār Sgl is. a kind of dye made from resin.

čaqˈwɣ Sk deep — Turk *čukuɪ* (cf Par. *čukuɪī* a well)

čal Sk soaking wet

čɛl, Sgl is., *čɪl* p. 2, s, *čel* p. 3 forty — Prs

čɪˈlē Sgl p 1 the coldest part of winter. — Prs. *čɪla* forty days of winter during which the weather is most severe, cf Psht *cɪla*, Bal *čhɪlav*, Kurd. *čɪlān*, etc

čūl Sgl is, p 2, 3 penis — Cf Yd *čula*,

čeˈlɪk Ishk, *čɪlˈla* Sk, *čɪlɪak* Gr. (Zb.) finger-ring — Hi. *challá*, Psht *čala* ear-ring?

čɪˈlɪm Sgl p 2, Sk water-pipe. — ˈ*čɪlɪm* ˈ*xašɪm* Sk I smoke. — Prs

čōl Zar multicoloured — Cf Mj s v *kaš*

čūˈmōl Sgl p 1, 3 basket for carrying on the back. — Cf Shgh *cemūd*, Or *camūg*, Sar "*tsamúgh*" < **čamγta*

čen- čɪδ- Sgl p 2, 3 to pick. — *čenen*, *čɪδum* — Prs ?

čand Sgl p. 2, Gr some — *čand ɪōz pasī* — Prs

čɪˈnār Sgl. is, p 1, 3, *čeˈnāɪ* Gr. oriental plane — Prs.

čuŋˈgāl Sgl p 2 claw — Prs

čaŋˈgīlıŋg Sgl ıs, *čaŋgıˈļıŋg* p 1, *čaŋgeˈrıŋg* p 3 hamstring — Prs **čang-i ling*.

čap Sgl ıs, p 2, Sk left (hand), *čab ling* Sk the left foot — Prs

čapa Sgl p 3 overturning. — *va kištī č° kəδ* overturned the boat, *mo ǰaŋgal č° šīδ* was thrown ashore in a forest — Cf Prs *čapīdan*, Psht *čapa kawul* to turn over

čaˈpān Sk. cotton cloak — Turk

čəˈpān Sgl p 2, *ču°* 3, *čō°* Gr shepherd — Prs Cf Mj. *čuˈpân*

čˈpōšt Sk backwards, behind. — Assim from **cpōšt*? Cf Yd. *čpāč*

čaˈrā ken- Sgl. p 3 to graze — Prs

čōr, v. *cəfūr*

ˌčōˈrō, v *čārˈvā*

ˈčārda Sgl ıs, p 2, s, °ˈ*da* p 3, ˈ*čārde* Grammophone, *čārdāu* Zb fourteen — Prs

čarfandeˈgī Sgl. p 3 sprinkling — *va vēk č° kenen* — *Prs ?

čıˈrāy Sgl p 1, Gr, *čıˈrōy* Ishk, Zar, *čˈråy* Sk. candle, light — Prs

čıråyˈdån Sk lantern

čıryaˈzek Sgl p 1, *čeryaˈzək* p 3 a spark — Cf Mj, Khow *cəˈrox*, Or *cerıˈxak* < **cırax-zek*, cf Prs demin suff *-za*?

čārˈmāys Sgl ıs, p 1, 3, s, *čårˈmayz* Sk walnut(-tree) — Prs.

čaˈrān- čaˈrāst p 2, Gr to graze, to herd cattle — Prs. *čarāndan*

ˌčåˈrån Sk animal.

čārangešt Sgl p 1, *čāraŋˈgušt* s span, from thumb to fore-finger — *Prs — V *bəˈlıs, pēx*

čārˈvā Sgl p *čårå* Zb, *čōˈrō* Sk, *čāra* Gr, *čārpa* Gr. (Zb) horned cattle, flocks — *č° cə vəz žəšt-ō* p 2 — Prs *čārwā* quadruped

čarx Sgl ıs, p 2, *čārx* p 1, *carx* p 3, Ishk spinning wheel — Genuine, but with *č-* from Prs ?

čārxaız Sk galloping — Prs **čahārxēz*?

čos Sgl p. 3 a fart — *čos δe 'guzīdan'* — Prs *čus*, Kandulâî *tıs*

ˈ*čš bā* Sk, *čız-ba* Gr (Zb) why? — Cf Prs *čīz*

čīšˈmē Sgl p 1, *čəšˈmē* p 3, *č(u)šma* Sk, *čašmaˈvēk* Ishk a spring — Prs

čāšt Sgl ıs, p 1, 2 noon. — Prs

čıš Sgl ıs, p 1, 3, *čıš* Zar. urine — Cf Prs *šāš*?

čut Ishk kid, *čūd* Zar. he goat. — Cf Weıshikwar *čūt*?

čvt Sgl ıs, *čvt* p 1, 2, *čut* Ishk, *čut* Gr (Zb) small — *dıgaˈrī cə wo čuṭ-an 'dıgar az ū maıda astın'*, *čvt zōt-ī* p 2 thou art a small child, ˈ*čət kənum* Sk I break to pieces, I tear in two — Acc to Gr. from IA Cf Burush *ǰut* V *rızyāk*

čōv Sgl p. 2, *čōˈvāk* p 3 little, small

čuˈwēl Sgl ıs, p 2, 3, s, *čūīẽļ* p. 1, *čuˈwēn* Zb, *čwēnd* Sk, *čuwēnd* Zar, *cwēnd* Gr apricot — Cf Wkh *čuˈwān, čuwīn* Rhyming with, and prob influenced by, *mẽļ, mēnd* apple Cf. Yd ˈ*čīre*??

čarˈmax Sgl. ıs, *čakˈmax* p 2, *čaxmaxˈsaŋg* p 3 flint(-lock) — Prs — Turk

čīz Ishk, Sk, Gr what? — *tə mum bo čīz γēžī*? Ishk what dost thou say to me? *īn nīm čīz*? *čīz nīm īn å* Sk. what is his name? ˈ*čız tō t ˈnıst ˌōyad* Sk why didst thou not come? *čīz-bā ke* Sk. since — Prs, cf. Wkh., Shgh, Gr (Zb) *cīz*

čīzī Sgl ıs, p 2 a thıng, somethıng — *čīzī-m nūšəδ* I drank somethıng, *ɯok čīzı be nūšen*, *mənе ɯok čīzī a'pēδ* p 2 I lost a thıng (*yak čīzī*), *har qısm-ı čīzıā ı xūb* all sorts of good thıngs — Prs

D

da, *de* Sgl p 2, 3 a particle denotıng exıstence — *āhūīn ɯok šāx da vəδ* p 3 the stag had one horn, *tāke da fə'rīnd* p 3 he remaıned alone Cf IIFL, I, Par Gramm p 76, Benvenıste Gramm Sogd II, §§ 82, 133, etc — Cf. *dak*

-dō, *-δō* thou art — V. § 121

dōu Sgl ıs, *dōu* p 2, *dou* p 3, *dāu* p 1, *dou* s, *dōu* Ishk, *dū* Zb, *dəu* Sk, *dau*, *dō* Gr, *du* Zar two — *də zōt*, *də rō'pē*, *wog dō rōı mīı* some two or three days Sgl, *dəw-yaž* Sk repeat — From **duɯāu²* Cf Or *δau*, etc

dē'cāk Sgl. p 1, *dec* Sk, Gr, *δēc* Zar goatskın used for swımmıng, *sanōč* — Cf Wkh *δåck*, Yd *laxčīo*

dēd Sk, ın *dēd šəɯəm* I box, fıght — Cf Shgh *δēd* war, or, more probably, Sgl. *deh-* (v below)

dēδ- Sgl p 2, *dēd-* *detī-* Sk to entei, go ın — *dē(δə)m* I entered — Cf Shgh *δēδ*, Or *ındīδ-*, Sar *dıδ-* *deıd*, Yd. *tī-* < **atı-ı-*, wıth *δ* from 3 sg (v s v *īδ*)? Cf Sogd. *tys-* (Benv Gramm. Sogd II, 61), Yaghn *tīs-tīst*, Yazgh *dıs-* *daɣd*, and Yd *tī-*

dīδ Sgl, Zb, *dūd* Ishk., *dīd* Sk, *dıd* Zar., *dīt* Gr smoke — Cf Yd. *lūı* (Ishk from Prs.)

'dīδūs Sgl. p, *°us* s, *'dīdus* ıs, *'dɯōzdāu* Zb, *dɯāzda* Ishk twelve — *dī-* < **dū-* < *duɯa-²*

dıg'dān Sgl ıs, p. 1, Gr, *dıg'dōn* Ishk, *dīkdōn* Zar fireplace, hearth, *d'k'dån* Sk kettle(?) — Prs

dıga Sgl p 2 now, then. — *čand rōz pasī dıga xē māl gōḷ kuδ* — Prs.

'dıgar Sgl p 3 other — Prs

dıga'ıī Sgl. p 2 still, more — *d° cəɯo čut-ān* you are still smaller than he

dah, v. *dos*

deh- *dēδ* Sgl p (p 3 also *dehēδ*), *dē-dēδ* s, *dē-* *dēd* Ishk., Sk, *deh-* *dēd* Gr (Zb), *dē-* *ded-* Zar to beat — *tfak de'hēn*, *tu a'mak dē*, *azəm a-tfak dēδ* p 1, *dehōı 'mēzanad'*, *warfə dəhō* snow falls, *vēkı dıān* they ırrigate, *tēym dān* they sow, *dāndə dehēn* I bite, *axše dēδəm* I yawned, *dehēδ 'zad'*, *gab dehef* speak (*gap bezanī*) p 3, *dēδəm Gazkəstān* p. 2 we reached ("struck"?) G (*zadım*), *dēum*, *azı wan dēdum*, *mak dēd 'mara zad'* Ishk., *dēm*, ımper. *dē*, *dēdum*, *dēduk*, *dēyuk*, *az fak dēm* I beat thee Sk — Cf Yd. *dah-*, Shgh. *de-*, etc

,dākuša Sk felt-pad placed under the saddle — Sk compares Gr *'dakoša* stırrup

dak Sgl p 2, 3 emphatic particle. — *xɯārən-dak* I eat, *xɯōı o-dak* he eats, *nēr-əm kuδ v āı ı δak*, *nēr-əm kōkō va hārı-δak* to-day I dıd (have done) the work (*ımrūz hamū kāı a kardam*), *ma mən xoδm-dak gab dehef* explaın my dream, *īm-ba dak wok mıeḷ dūδū veδom* I had gıven hım an apple, *ce har xōrı-dak 'az har xar'*, *kull-šōn-dak* they all, *am xān-dag kull mōnın-dag-ē* Cf §§ 114, 117.

dəqᵊˈdəq Sk. trotting — Cf Shgh *doqdoq*, and Prs *luk luk raftan*.

duqᵒˈlåč Sk gallop — Cf Prs *qulāč* prancing of a horse.

dēkåˈnī Sk field — Prs

ˈdɛla Sgl is. weasel. — Prs.

daiˈlē Sgl p 2 porridge made of barley (said to be a Farsi word) — Cf Prs *dīla* rye? V. *paˈᶜār*.

doldoˈrok Sgl is., *dŏγḍoˈγok* p 1, 3, *ḍoṇdoˈrok* s thunder — Onomatopoetic word, cf Psht *dūṇdakār*, Par *bumbuˈṛū*, etc

dāˈlīz Sgl is, p 2 veranda

dam Gr (Zb.) back (of an animal) — Cf Shgh *dam* upper part of the back, Or *dăm* spine, etc., Par *damāi* behind Shgh *d-* points to borrowing

dəmb Sgl p 1, *dəmb* p 3, *dumb* Zb, Ishk, *dṃb* Sk, *dum* Zar tail — Genuine, or from Prs. *dum(b)*. Cf Yd *ləm*

dəmb- Sgl p 3 to card wool. — *pāme dəmben* — Cf Yd *lib-*

ˈdōmōd Ishk. son-in-law, *ˌdōˈmōd* Sk bridegroom, *ˌdūˈmōd* sister's husband, son in law — Prs V *zəˈmūδ*

damˈfāžek Sgl p 2, s, *°ažək* p 3 yawn — *d° xašem* I yawn — Prs. *dam* breath + *fāž* yawning, cf Par *fâza*.

diˈmåγ Zb nostrils — Ar-Prs V. *fᵊsək-pǫaˈčē*.

ˈdāman Sgl p 1, 2 hem of a garment — Prs

dānā Sgl is, *ˌdāʰˈnā* Sk a horse's bit. — Prs V. *lažām*

dåˈnå Sk wise — Prs

dīn Ishk. day (?) — Doubtful word, unknown from other sources.

dīn Sk. religion — Ar-Prs

dānᵈ Sgl. is., *dānd* p 3, *dān* p 1, *dānt* s, *dōn(t)* Zb, Ishk, *dånd* Sk., *dånd(ak)* Gr. tooth — *nasəm be pə dānd* Sgl. p. 2 I bite it, *naˈsōk pa dānᵗ* is, *dāndə dehēn* p 3, *dōnt kenem* Ishk I bite — Cf Yd *lad*.

dunda Sgl p 3 so much, *amika* (= *hamīn qadr*) — *dunδa veδ* thus it happened — Cf Gr (Zb) *zo dund*, Sar. *dund* < **tā vant-?*

dūnik Sgl p 2 grain — *dūnik xoro* '*dāna mēxura*' — Cf Prs *dāna*.

deˈnula Sgl p 1 hoopoe, *huthut*

dān-ˈpəθf Sgl p 2 gums

donˈyå Sk world — Ar.-Prs.

daˈrɛ̄ Sgl. is, *daˈrɛ̄* p 1, *darˈra* Sk. valley — Prs But Gr. *dīr* 'ravine' may be genuine

dåˈrū Sk gunpowder — Prs.

dēr Sgl is, p 1, 2, s, Ishk, Sk, Gr, *dᵊēr* p. 3, "Wkh" *dēra* belly — *wužinǰak zəmanok oγod mē dērī* the woman became pregnant — Prob < **udarya-* (v KZ, 61, 32), cf Yaghn *dara*

dēr-. *dērd* Sk to have — *dīrəm* — Av. *dāraya-*, Par. *dēr-*, cf Yd *lār*

dīr Sgl. p distant, far — *dīr watan ba šīδ, aδa āδam dīr ūi, ama āδam kaˈrīb-ū* p 1 that man is far away, this man is near — Cf Yd *lūro*.

dŭr, dṛ ("with Swedish *u*") Sk penis

dūr Sgl is, p. 1, 3, Ishk sickle — Cf "Wkh" *dār*, Yd s v *lᵊruγus*

dard, daṛ(d) Sk. pain — *ˈmənō ˈdard-kunu* it hurts me — Prs

darˈgāv Sgl p. 1, *darˈgō* Zb small valley, *darˈgåb* Sk brook — Prs.

dᵘrūγ Sk a lie — Prs.

durōγˈgū Sgl p 2, *dᵘrūγˈgū* Sk a liar — *tə d° δō* Sgl. p 2 — Prs.

durk Sgl. p 1, 2, *dərk* Zb, Ishk, Sk stick, wood — *va durk toˈvōr maida kenen* p 2 I cut the wood into pieces with an axe, *xūb rōst durk-ū* it is

a quite straight stick. — **dāɪuka-*, or **daɪuka-* (v § 79), cf Shgh. *δōrg*, Psht. *largaɪ*

dəˈɪam Sgl p 1, Zb pinetree.

daˈrūn Sgl p 2, Gr inside — *tə ma xān d°* *do* thou art in the house. — Prs

dəɪˈnāk Sgl is. arrow(?), p 2 bow-string. — Cf Oim *drūŋg* (v Suppl Notes s v) bow Yd *drūn* is borr from Khow — V *zē*, *xasˈtīrek*.

dəˈɪust Sgl. p. 2 straight — Prs

dəˈɪəšt Sgl p 2, is rough — Prs.

drāw-, v *deray-*.

darˈwāza Sgl p 3 door, gate — *čel d°* *vəδ*, *mə d°* *nīδef* sit down at the gate. — Prs

dªraxt Sgl is, *draxt* p 1, *daˈraxt* Sk a tree — Prs

deˈɪay-, *deˈɪē-*. *dəˈrāδ* Sgl p 2, 3, *deˈray-* Ishk, *dɪāw-* *drāwd* Sk. to reap — *derayen*, *derāδəm* p 2, *yundum* *derayem* Ishk — Poss from Prs. Cf Yd *lərɪ-*

daɪˈyāɪ Sgl is., s, *darˈyā(o)* p river, *dªr-yå* Sk Amu Darya — *daryāo yəx o kuōk* p 2 the river has frozen (*yax kardast*) — Prs.

dərˈyōk Sgl p 2 reaping, harvest — *d°* *ɪsū* — V *deray-*

daˈråz Sk long — Pis.

dos Sgl is., p. 2, 3, s, *dōs* p 1, Gr (Zb), *dāu* Zb, *dah* Sk, Gr ten — Cf Yd *los* (*dāu*, *dah* < Prs)

ˈ*dəsad* Sk 200 — Prs

dəˈsīn Sgl is., p 2 wild oats — Sk *ɪ ōš-δovˈsuk* Cf Yd. *leso*

dōst Sgl. is, p 1, 3, *dūst* Ishk, *du/ost* Sk arm below the elbow, hand — *xē dǭst zeˈnēyen* p 1 I wash my hands — Cf. Yd *last*

dūst Sgl p 2, *dust* Sk a friend — *dūst dērum* Sk I love. — Prs

dasˈtak Sgl p. 1, 3, Ishk a rafter, ceiling-board — Prs, Bad, cf Par, Orm *desˈtak*

dēš *dəyδ* Sgl p 2, 3, s, *dēš-* *dēšt* Zar. to milk — *va uyū dēšəm*, *va uyū-m* *dəyδəm* p 2. — **dauxšya-* **duxta-*, cf EVP, s v *lwašəl* — Yd (v s v *lūž*), Wkh, Sgl., etc go back to **dauč-*.

dəš Sgl. p 2 late — *dəš oˈyoδ* — Cf Wkh *δoš* (Sh)

dušˈman Sgl p 3, Sk enemy — *tə baɪ* *d°* *paɪdā šuō* thou hast got an enemy. — Pis

dašt Sgl is, p 2 open, *relatively* flat ground at the foot of the hills — Prs

dəvā, °*və* Sgl p 2 after that, *pas-ɪ amū*. — *dəˈvā nes lā-kuδ* ‘*bāz ū na månd*’, *dəvə šδɪōk* (q v) *šūān*

dəˈvīn- *dəˈvīnd* Sgl. p 2, 3, s., *duˈvīn* Zar. to winnow — *dəvīnuk* p 2 winnowing. — Cf. Yd *ləbān-*

dēˈvǒˈnē Sk mad = *lēw*. — Prs

deˈwāl Sgl. is, p 1, °*ōl* Ishk., *dēˈwål* Sk wall. — Prs

ˈ*dəwišt* Sgl p 3 twenty-two

dəxtanˈdār Sgl p. 1 husband's sister (?) —Prob a mistake, cf Prs *duxtaɪ andar* step-daughter

ˈ*dāya* Sgl p 3, ˌ*dōˈya* Sk nurse — Prs

day *dūδ* Sgl. p 1, 2, s, *day-* *dūd* Ishk, Gr, *dey-* *dūd* Sk to give. — Pres 1 sg *dayen*, *tu mum bē wok rōpeē dē* p 1 give me a rupee, *dayem be*, *ɪm be wok rōpē dēyen* (1 pl.), *dīān* (3 pl), *dūδəm*, *az əm dūδ*, *dūδīn*, *dūδū veδəm* (plup) p 2, *azɪ tu bo dayum*, *dūdum* Ishk, ˈ*deyum*, *deɪ*,

ˈ*dūdum*, ˈ*dūduk*, ˈ*deyuk* Sk — **daya-* (cf Tedesco, MO, 1921, p 224), but cf. Yd —Mj *dal-*

dəzd Sgl p 2, Sk thief — Prs. — Gr *dužd*, if correct, might be a genuine form.

dūˈzax Sk. hell. — Prs

F

faɪ Sgl p 2, Ishk, Gr (Zb), Sk much, many, very, still more — *faɪ vəz-əm wēnd* I saw many goats, *faɪ wuδuɣδ o* there are many daughters, *təmux fay ān* p. 2, *faɪ muluk* many men, *faɪ ferīnd* very tired, *faɪ bu bōrū* '*bisyār mēbārad*' Ishk., *faɪ lip* Sk. very much. — **fra-aya-*, cf Benveniste, Gramm. Sogd II, p 162 *fyˈtr*, etc ?

fī Sgl p 1, 3, *faɪ* Ishk, Zar, *feɪ* Gr shovel, wooden spade. — "Wkh" *fī*, cf. Yd *fīa*

fōc Sgl p, s., Gr (Zb), *fōᵊc* Sgl. ɪs, *fuc* Zb, *foc* Sk. mouth — Cf. Yd *fəsko*

faɯǰɪ Sgl p 3 soldier — Ar.-Prs V. *faužˇ*

fak Ishk. thee. V. *tu* — Gr *fak* [1]) self, [2]) your honour is due to some misunderstanding of *fak* 'thee'. Cf § 111

fiˈūk Sgl. ɪs, p., s. shoulder-blade — Cf Yd.—Mj. *fīa*, Shgh *fyak*, etc

fekr Sk. thought — *fikr kən* consider — Ar.-Prs

fūˈlād Sgl. ɪs, p 2, °*åδ* Sk steel — Prs.

filla Gr beestings milk, Sk buttermilk — Prs *fal(l)a*.

falaxˈmān Gr. sling. — Prs *palaxn(ān)*.

fār-, v *befāru*

frī Sk, Gr, *ferī* Gr (Zb) good, dear. Sk. bravo. — Sk. *frī dīr-* (*kas-*) to love, *fak frī dīrəm* I like thee, *fᵊrītar* better, *aˈd-īm frī wəδ* that would be good. — Cf Av. *frya-*, Sak *brrɪa-*.

farˈbe Sk. fat (noun) — Prs

fᵊˈrēd Sgl p. 3 broken — *bᵊˈtā fᵊ kuδ pə toɪor* he broke the idols with an axe, *šikast* — Cf Wkh. *frīl-* to crumble? V. *vrēl-*.

fərˈyərt fərˈyəšt Sgl s to wander about — *fəryərtəm* '*mē-gardam*', *fər-əm yəšt* I wandered about — Adapted fr. Prs V *yort-*.

fəɪˈmē- fəɪˈmūδ Sgl p 2, 3, s to order, command — *pādšā fərmūδ* p 3. — Prs ?

fɪūn Gr shelf, plank — Wkh. *run*, Sar. ɪūn < **frāna-*, cf Lett *plāns* floor, Lit *plónas* thin, etc ?

fəˈrɪs- fəˈɪīnd Sgl p 2, 3, s, *fəˈrīn fəˈrīnd* Sk. to remain, be left behind, *fɪɪn* Gr he remained. — *fərɪsəm* '*mēmānam*', *fərīndəm* '*māndam*', *fəˈɪindɪ fərˈšōu mə pəˈnuk* thou didst spend the night on the pass p 2, *pādšā tāke* (q v) *fəˈrīnd* p 3 — < **fɪa-ričya-* **fra-rɪxna-*, cf Wkh *warič-*: *ɯaregn*, Sar *rɪs- reɪd*, Or *ras- rīd*

fᵊrīnd Ishk, *frɪnˈdɯk* Gr tired, Sk lagging behind — From *fəˈrɪs-*, cf., semantically, Wkh *vəɪəx̌k* tired, Prs. *mānda*, Sindhi *virto*, Yd *wuzā-*, etc

fərˈnɪs- fəɪˈnɪt Sgl ɪs., p 2, Ishk, *fərnīt-*: *fərnītt* Sk to forget — *fərˈnɪsen fərˈnɪtəm* p. 2, *fərnɪtum*, *na fərnɪti* Ishk., *az-um* ˈ*fərnīt* I forget, *az-ɪm fəɪnītt(əm)* I forgot, ˈ*fərnɪt*, *fərnɪ̌ttuk*, ˈ*fərnītuk* Sk. — < **fra nasya-*, cf. Shgh *renēs-*, Yazgh. *anɪs- anuxˇt* (**ā-*, or **fra-*?)

fᵊrōs- fᵊrōt Sgl. is, *frās- frōt* p. 1, *fᵊras* p. 2, 3, s, Ishk *fᵊrŏt* Sgl. p 3, s., *fᵊrēt* Ishk, *foras- forast* Sk, *frut* Gr, *ferāt* Gr. (Zb) to ask — *azᵊ fᵊ'rōsən, (tu) fᵊ'rāsī, fᵊ'rōtəm* is, *az frāsen, tu frā'sī, az əm frōtəm, tu frōtī* p. 1, *fᵊrasen* p. 2, *fᵊrasəm fᵊrŏtəm* p. 3, s, *fᵊrasum, fᵊrētum* Ishk, *fo'rasum, f(o)ras, forastum, fᵒrastuk* Sk — A new Pres. hase has been made from the Past Stem **frašta-* (Sak *brraṣṭa-*, etc), and from *fras*, in its turn, *forast* (incidentally resembling Old Prs *-frasta-*) Most dialects have retained Pres **pṛsa-*, but have renewed the Past Base Cf. Yd *pṛs-*

fər'šōu Sgl is, *fər°* p 2, *fur°* p 3, s, *feršun* Gr (Zb), *foršuk* MFB, *fər'xa* "Wkh." night. — < **fra-xšapa-* — V *šab*

fə'rašte, -°a Sgl p. 3 angel — Prs

farx-i-'sur Sgl. p 1, 2 top of the head — Ar Prs (also in Par) — V *tå-i-sar*

fər'yaγ Sgl. p 1 yoke — Cf Yd. *frāiγo* yoke-rope, ṚgV *prauga-* yoke. V. *yəγ*

fər'yəm Sgl. p 2, *°εm* p. 3 female kid, one year old — Cf "Wkh." *fərγəmč*, Yd *fraγiŋgo*, etc

fu'sεk Sgl. is, *fə'sə̄k* p. 1, *f(ᵊ)sək* p 2, 3, *fə'sek* s, *fɪ'sē* "Wkh" nose — Cf Yd. *fᵊsko*. — V *nic, mīs*

fᵊ'sə̄k pǫa'čē Sgl p 1 nostrils — V *di'måγ*.

fasl Sgl p 3 moment, Sk season — *wok fasl asto veδ 'yak dam (= fasl) iståd'* — *Ar.-Prs.

fāx'tē Sgl p 1, 2 ringdove — Prs.

făuž Sgl p 2, *fauǰ* p 3 army — Ar-Prs — V. *fauǰi*

G

gi'ā Sgl p 1 grass. — Prs

gū kən- Sk to grow (intr) Cf. Wkh *gē car-*

gu'δōm Sgl. p 1, 2 store-house, *ambār* — *maxlu'kān g° xaštān* p. 2 — Ind.

'gōgərd Sgl is., p 2, *°ərd* p 3 sulphur. — Prs

guh Sgl is., p. 3, *gū* p. 1, Ishk., Zar. human excrements. — But *čārıāī goh* Sgl is, *goʰ* p 3, *go* p 1 cow-dung — Prs (double borrowing?)

gεl Sgl is, *gəl* p. 1, 2, Zb., *gul* Ishk., *gul(uk)* Sk, *gulok* Gr flower. — *ispē gəl* p 2. — Prs

gil Sgl. p. 1, *gɪl* s. clay. — Prs. — V. *lōi*.

gōla Ishk, *gåla* Sk., Gr (Zb) bread — *a'z-im nēr gå'la 'nɪst xūl* Sk. to-day I have not eaten bread. — Cf. Shgh *garδa* wheaten bread — V. *xēstε*

gul Ishk, *gōla* Sk kidney, Gr. liver — Prs *gōla* a ball — V *woḷk*

gulbåd(ᵊk) Sk whirlwind, *gulbāduk* Gr. cloud — *Prs.?

gala'gāu Sgl. p 1 herd of cows. — Prs

gi'lām Ishk rug (? or coat?) Prs

gilam'bāf Sgl is weaver, *gilimbōfak* p. 1, *gəlīm-'båfək* Sk spider — Prs Cf Shgh. *gilimbâf*, Wkh. *gilimbōf* spider

gī'lās Sgl is, p. 2, 3 cherry. — Prs.

gul'xår Sk briar — *Prs

gŏḷ Sgl. p 2, 3 collected, assembled, together with, *gul* Sk with, *gūl* Gr. assembled, *-gal* Gr. (Zb) together with — *xē māl gōḷ kuδ* p 2 he collected his goods, *gōḷ ken xē wa'zīren* assemble thy ministers, *xe baškač goḷ 'kat-i baškač'*, *xe wa'zīren gəṛ* p. 3 together with his ministers, *tō γōḷ*

isən p 2 '*hamrā-i tū mēāyam*', *mən gul* Sk with me — Prob anc lw from Prs **gart* (but cf Barth, Mir Mund VI, 60)

gol Sgl p. 1, 2, *gul* Ishk dumb, *gūl* Sk deaf — *gōḷ mō šyuk* p 2 I have become dumb — Prs *gōl* stupid?

gåm Sk pace, walk — Prs.

gan'da Sgl. p 2 bad — *g°* *āδam ū* — Prs

gin'jišk Ishk sparrow — Prs

-gnik Sk resembling, like — *urwēsak-gnik*, *xūg gnik maluk* a fox-like, pig-like man — Cf Prs *gūna?*

gap Sgl is, p 3, Sk, Gr word, conversation — *ma mən xoδm dak gab dehef* p 3 you must say a word about my dream — Prs.

gə'rē Sgl p 3 knot — Prs

gar'dak Zb, *gurduk* Ishk, *gardan* Sk neck — Borr and adapted from Prs *gardan*

garm Zb, Ishk., Sk warm, hot (Sk also 'heat') — Prs — V *γōrm*

gušt Sk meat — Prs V *pudf*

găx- *gāxəδ* Sgl p. 2, 3, *gāx-* *gaxt* Gr (Zb) to make, prepare — *wok čīzī gāxen*, *wətukə gāxān* they prepare a feast p 2, *gax* imper 2 sg, *cena gāxen* '*čīkår mēkunim?*' *'Ōzar 'zōt-ō 'gaxtōk* 'O's son has done it' Sgl p. 3 — Cf Wkh *gox̌*, *γāx-*

gaz Sgl p 2 ell — Prs

gāz Zb, *gazek* Sgl p 1 tamarisk — Prs Cf *yōz*.

gāzdəmb Sgl is, *'gaz°* p 3, s., *gāzdəm* p 1, *gaž'dům* Sk, *gož'dum* Ishk. scorpion — Prs *gaždum* (and *gazdum*, Horn Np. Et 885?)

gu'zăr Sgl p. 2, 3, s, Gr ford — *g°-əm be šīxtəm* I crossed the ford. — Prs

Γ

γōu, v *u'γūi*

γōb-naduk Gr green slime on standing water — Cf Or *γōb* mud, slime, Wershikwar *γōp*, and *naduk* from *naε-*

γu'bār Sgl p 1, *γo°* p 2, *γu'bōr* Zb dust-storm — Prs

γudāra Gr water vessel — Prs *γadāra*, Sligh *γedōra*

γōk Ishk frog (large) — Prs

γōl Ishk lung (??) — (Prob Prs *šuš* misheard as *gūš*)

γal'bēl Sgl is, p, Ishk, Sk sieve, *γ° kən-* Sk to strain, sift. — *va γōndəm γ° kenen* p 3 — Prs

γō'lāk Sgl. is, *γulak* p 2, Zar, *γū°* Sk, Gr pellet-bow. — Cf Yd —Mj *γūlak*. V *γə'lāk*

γalla Ishk grain — Prs

γə'lām Sgl p. 2 slave — Ar-Prs

γalt Sgl p 3 falling — *γalt-em šīδ* I fell — Ar-Prs

γāl'viš Sgl is Adam's apple — Cf *γāḷ* and *kaš-viš*, *baγal-viš* V *biš*

γāl Sgl is, p, s, *γōl* Zb, Ishk, *γåḷ* Sk, *γāl* Gr throat — *ma mōi γāḷ ba tīr i dast dehēδ* Sgl p 3 he hit his throat with an arrow — Cf. Or *γārδ*, Psht *γāṛa*.

γōl Sgl p 1, s, *γoḷ* is, p. 3, Sk, *γōl* Ishk, Gr, *γol* Sk, *wōl* (!) Zb., *γūl* Zar, "Wkh" *γaḷ* ear. — Cf Yd. *γū*, and Prs dial *γōl*

γōl Sgl p 2 together with — V *gōl*

γə'ḷāk Sgl is, p 1 plough-handle — From *γōḷ* ear, cf Prs *gōša* handle of a vessel, Psht *γwaž(ai)* horn of a bow, etc

γam Sk sorrow — Ar Prs

γa'mī Sgl is, p 1 tired — Ar Prs.

γam'gīn Sk sorrow(ful) — Ar-Prs

'γōndəm Sgl. is, p 3, s., °*um* p 1, *'γondum* Zb, Ishk, *γu*° Sk, Gr, Zar wheat — Cf Yd *γādəm*

γe'nōk Sgl. is, *γē'nōk* p 1, °*ok* p 2, 3, °*ūk* s, °*uk* Ishk, Zb, Sk, Gr hair, "Wkh" *γēno* goat's hair — Cf Yd *γunia*

γnain Sk (uncertain reading) stallion

γār Sgl. p 2, 3, Gr, *γōr* p 1 cave — Ar-Prs

'γārī Sgl is., p. 2 a kind of tree, *siyāčūb*

γōr Sgl is, *γor* p 2 penis — Cf. Wkh *γūr*, Sar, Or. *γur* (scrotum), Prs *γur* having large testicles

γa'rīb Sgl p. 2 poor. — Ar-Prs

γər'δāv Sgl p 2, *g*° p. 3 whirlpool — Prs (Sgl p 2 with phonetic adaptation) Cf Khow. *γernānu*

γo'rōk Sgl is, p 3, °*ōg* p 1, *γō'ruk* "Wkh" neck — Cf Wkh. *γarāγ*, Sar. *žareǰ* collar, Psht. *γarai* throat, Av *garah-*

γu'rūk Sgl. is, p 2, °*ik* Gr, *γərik* Zar lucerne, *reške* — Cf Yd *rγo'γo*

γɿ-kužuk Sk bull — V *γōr*, *ku'žūk*

γōrm Sgl is, p. warm, hot — *nēr γōrm-ō* — Av. *garəma-*, etc, Sar *žurm* (but not in other Pamir diall)

γər'nī Sk money. — Ar-Prs *qrānī??*

γart Sgl is., *γort* *γošt* p. 2 to walk about, *γešt* Gr (Zb) he returned, *γurs* *γušt* Zar. to go out — *γartam bəš* Sgl. is, *γorten 'mēgardam'*, *γoštəm 'gaštam'* p 2. — Adapted from early N. Prs **gart-* (*gardīdan*) V *fər γərt-*

γōv Sgl p 2 corn-bin, *kandū*. — Cf Or *žuv 'ambār'*, Sar *žēv*, Wkh *γ̌ūv*, *γōv*, Phl *gōβān* — Cf Yd *γuve?*

γuz- *γuzd* Sgl p 2, 3, s, *γəz* *γəzd* Ishk., Sk, *γūz* *γūzd* Gr (Zb) to run — *γuzən*, *γuzəm be*, *γuzdəm* Sgl p 2, *azi γəzum*, *azi wulo γəzd* Ishk I ran formerly. — Cf Yd. *γāz-*

γēž- *γēžəδ* Sgl is, p 1, 2, *γēžd* s, Ishk, *γeiž-* *γeižeδ* p 3, *γaž-* *γažd* Sk, *γēd* Gr (Zb), *γēžd* Gr to say, speak — Pres *azə γēžən*, *tu γēžī*, *aδa γē'žō*, *a'maxə γē'žəm*, *a'δāndə γē'žān*, pret. *az-əm γēžəδ* p. 1, *az va tfak γēžen* I say to thee, *tə va mak cī-e γēž?* what dost thou say to me? *aməxə rōsk γēžəm* p 3 we speak the truth, *təməx cī-e γēžəf?* p 3, *xē tā-vē γēžəδ* p 3 he said to his father, pres. 2 pl *γeižef* 3 pl *γeižan*, pret. 3 sg *γeižeδ*, 3 pl *γēždan* p 3, *azi fak γēžum*, *tə mum bo čīz γāžī?* *γēždum* Ishk, pres 1 sg *γažm*, 3 pl *γai'ǰān*, *tə 'məmbå γaž 'kūna zəvək å* Sk say (it) to me, it is an old word — Gauthiot's derivation (JA, 1916, p 247) is phonetically improbable.

H

hēči Sgl p 2 anything, *hē* Gr, *heč* Gr (Zb) any. — *amē hēči nes xolok* Sgl p 2, *hīč waqt* Sk never. — Prs

haf sar Sgl p 3 officer (in tale) — Engl

(h)aftāδ Sgl is., p 2, 3 seventy — Prs

har Sgl is, p 2 every — *ce har xōridak 'az har xar'*. — Prs

hōr Sgl p. 2 every, all — *hōr kull-šōn 'hama išān'* — Prs ?

həš Sgl p 2 mind. — *wok čize tar həš ōi 'yak čīzī ba dil i mā-st'* — Prs.

huš'yār Sgl p 2 wise — Prs

(h)ot Sgl is, p 3, *hot* s, *hōt* p. 1, 2, *ōt* Zb, Gr (Zb), Sk., *aṭ* Ishk, *åt* Gr, *ůt* Zar., *hat* Sgl eight — Cf Yd. *aščo* *h-* from Prs.

'hōtəδōs Sgl p 1, 2, *'hotodos* is, *hotəδos*

Grammophone, ˈ*oɪəδos* s, °ˈ*δos* p 3, *haždāu* Zb (Prs) eighteen

hate Sgl p 1 loosened, released — *h°* *kenen*, *h°-em kul* V *yaˈlē* Cf the following word

hət Sgl ɪs, p 2, *at* Gr open — *vōr* (*h*)*əṭ-ōɪ* p 2, *əṭ kuδ* p 2 *'yala kat'*, *darˈwāze hɛr kenefɪ* p. 3 — Cf Wkh *əṭ*, Sar *hāṭ*, Shgh *het* — Lw ?

(*h*)*aˈuā* Sgl p 2, 3, *aˈwāɪ* ɪs, *hanå* Sk aɪr — *a°* *naˈvōī* Sgl ɪs ɪt is raining, *tar ha°* *arazō* p 2 ɪt flies through the aɪr, *a°* *dūd* p 3 he sent (ɪt) ɪnto the aɪr (*hawå dåd*) — Ar-Prs

hāuz Sgl ɪs, s, *āuz* p 3, *hauz* p 2 lake — Ar-Prs.

haˈzāɪ Sgl p. 2 one thousand — Prs

haždāu, v *hōtəδōs*

J̌ (cf Ž)

ǰā Sgl p 2, Gr. (Zb), *ǰō* Sk, *ǰå* Gr place. — *wok ǰā ɪδən* Sgl p 2 I come to a place, *az ˈǰō kənum* Sk I hide — Prs.

ǰɛ, v *ža*

ǰuˈbår, v *joˈvār*

*ǰufta*ˈ*kī* Sgl ɪs, *ǰufˈtē* p. 1 twins — *Prs, cf. Yd *ǰɪft*

ǰɪˈgar Sgl. p. 1, 2, Zb, Ishk, Sk, °*ār* Sgl p 3 lɪver — Prs

ǰɪh- Sgl. p 2, s, *ǰē-* ɪs, *ǰēh-* p 3 *ǰest* ɪs, s, *ǰɪst* p. 2, *ǰəs* *ǰəst* Sk to flee, run away. — *psā be ǰɪˈhīm*, ˈ*ǰɪstəm* Sgl p. 2 *'gurēxtam'*, *ǰēhen* p 3 I am fleeing, ɪmper 2 sg *ǰē* ɪs Cf. Gr *ǰɪstuk* fast (horse) — Prs

ǰɪˈhān Sk. world — Prs.

ǰɪl Sgl p. 2 bridle — Prs *ǰɪlau*.

ǰald Sgl p. 2 quick — *ǰald ɪs* come quickly. — Ar.-Prs

ǰuālˈdōz Sgl p 1 packing-needle — Prs

ˈ*ǰalsa* Sgl. p. 3 gathering, meeting — Ar.-Prs

ǰɪlaˈyōk Sgl ɪs. spider — Prs *ǰulāh* weaver V *gɪlɪmbōfak*

ǰån Sk soul. — Prs

ǰnūb Sk south. — Ar.-Prs

ǰānˈdār Sgl p 1, 3, s., *ǰāᵃn°* ɪs ram — *ǰ° kəˈlān* p. 2 they kill a ram — Prs, cf Or *ǰŏndōr* ram

ǰănǰ Sgl p 2, 3, s, *ǰō°* p. 1, *žŏ°* Ishk, Sk woman. — < **ǰanɪ-cī*, v. §§ 26, 97 Cf Yd *žɪŋko*

ǰanˈuar Zb, Ishk male markhor — Prs V *žūōk*.

ǰaŋg Sk. war Prs

ǰaŋgal Sgl ɪs., p. 1, 3 forest, jungle — Prs

ǰāˈrū Ishk broom — Prs

ǰeˈɪāb Sgl ɪs, p 1 stockings — Prs

ǰəs-, v *ǰɪh-*.

ǰoˈvār Sgl ɪs, p 3, *ǰu°* p 2, *ǰuvˈwār* p 1, *ǰuˈbår* Sk, *ǰuˈbār* Gr ɪrrigation-channel, watercourse — Prs

ǰuˈɪcāb Sgl p. 2 answer — *ǰ° dē wok* *čīzī* answer me one thing — Ar-Prs.

ǰuˈwān Sgl. p 2, *ǰəˈwōn* Sk young. — Pɪs.

ǰuɪwåˈɛ̄ Sgl. ɪs. she-calf, three yeaɪs old, *ǰuåˈna* Sk heifer, *ǰu(w)āˈnē* Sgl. p 2, 3 male calf one (to two) years old — Cf Wkh *ǰuˈāna*, Mj. *ǰuˈåna*

ǰᵘwånnɪaɪˈdī Sk courage — Prs.

ǰuˈwåɪī Sgl p 1 jowar — Prs

ǰoz Sgl ɪs., *ǰəz* p. 1 mosquito

K

ki, *ke* Sgl, Ishk that, when, etc — *Tɪraˈmā ke šīδ* when autumn came, *ke warf dēδ*, *nəs kō-kuān* Sgl p 2

because snow fell we could not (cross), *γaižeδ ke* he said that, *kasef ke bə kunǰay-ō* look where he may be, *mənı zı Xudāı nəst kə ıo žanen* p 3 I have not such a God that they can kill him — Prs ?

kaı ken Sgl s to eructate(?) — Prs *qay* vomiting

kō(ı) Sgl who? — V § 119

kō ken- Sgl. p 2 to be able. — *pāruzd-ım šoˈıārı keˈnūk nəst-əm kō-kıδ* yesterday I could not come (*dına rafta būdan na tånıstem*), *arı keˈnūk kō kenen 'kår karda metånam'*, *nəs kō kwān* we could not (*nə tånıstīm*), *nēr əm kō-ko* (= °*kuδ*) *va hārı-dāk* to day I could do the work.

kaˈbūl Sgl p. 3 agreeing, believing — ˈ*az pə tō Xuˈdāı k°* ˈ*nəsımō* I don't believe in thy God — Ar-Prs.

qabr Sk tomb (high style) — Ar-Prs

kabarˈγɛ Sgl p 3, *qabrˈγā* Sk ıib — Turk-Prs

kaˈbūt Sgl p 1, Ishk, *kaˈvūt* Sgl p 3, *kabut* Sk blue — Prs

koc- kozd Sgl s, p 2 to copulate — *kocen buš 'mēgāyam'*. — Cf *kačāk?*

qaıˈčı Sk scissors — Prs

kōcı Sgl p 3 anybody Cf § 119

ˈ*kŭč(ı)* Sgl. p 3, *kʿūč* Sk wife. — *kot ke kuč-î oγod* he saw that his wife had arrived, *ıa xē kūč* O, my wife — Cf. Prs *kōč*

kaˈčāk Sgl p. 3 embrace — *k°* *nasen*.

qadam Sk. walk, pace — Ar-Prs

qaˈdīm Sgl ıs ancient — *mə waxt-ı q°*. — Ar-Prs

kaˈδĭ Sgl p 2, *kʿəδi* Sk when? — *ama āδam k°* *ōγōδ?* — Cf Yd *kəˈla*

kaˈδū Sgl p. 2, Sk gourd — Prs

kuδ, kʿυδ Sgl. ıs., p, s, *kʿud* Zb, Ishk, *kəδ* Sk dog — *kuδ lavōı* the dog barks — Cf. Shgh *kud*, etc, (v Turner, Nep. Dict s v. *kutı*).

kuδum Sgl p 2, 3, *kudum* Gr which? — V § 119 — Possibly < **katama-* (cf Skr), but Av *katāma-* V § 78 h

kǫˈδos Sgl p 2, 3, °*los* p 2, s, Grammophone, *kəˈδōs* p 1, *koˈdos* ıs ; ˈ*yōzda* Ishk, °ˈ*da* Sk, °ˈ*dāu* Zb eleven — Cf. §§ 93, 109

kıf- Gr to pierce — Cf Shgh *čaf-*, Prs *kaftan* to split

kīf Sgl. is, p 1, *kʿēf* p 3, *kōfān* Gr, *kūfōn* Zar. hump — Cf Yd *kʊɪfo*

kāfč Sgl p 2, Gr, *kōfč* Sk, Zaı ladle — Pıs

kaf-ı dest Sgl ıs, p. 1, °*dəst* p 3, °*dast* Sk, *kuf* Ishk, *kaf* Gr palm of the hand — Prs

kaf-ı-pā Sgl p 3, *pu-kaf* Gr. sole of the foot — Prs

kaˈfas Sgl p 3 (ın tale) cage — Pıs

kafš Sgl p 2, Sk shoe. — Prs

kuft Sk ıll (from fever) — Cf Prs *kufta* bruised?

kūʰ Sk, ıs, p 2, *kōʰ* p. 3, *kō* p 1, *kū* Ishk mountain — *cə kū yūzᵊ xašəm* Sgl p 2 we bring firewood from the hills — Prs

kāk Sgl p 1, *qåq* Sk, *kåk* Gr dry — ˈ*qōq-ˌkənum* Sk I dry — Prs

kaıg/k Sgl ıs, p 1, 3, Ishk., *kaıg* Sk, *kāyıγ* Gr flea — Prs

kʿal Sgl p 2 bald, *kal* Gr. hornless — Prs

kal Sgl p 1, Ishk, Zb. skull. — Cf. Shgh., Or *kāl*

qaˈlā Sk fortress — Prs

kəl- kul kut s, *kəl- kəld* Sk, *kəl kut* Zar., *kut* Gr, *ket* Gr. (Zb.) to kill, slaughter — *kuləm be* Sgl s,

ǰān'dārə kə'lān p 2 — Cf Prs *kuštan*, etc

kull Sgl p 1, 2 all — *kull va tfak kasem* p 1 we all see thee, *hōr kul(l)-šōn* p. 2 '*hama išån*' Cf §§ 114, 119 — Prs

ku'lē Sgl is, p 1, *ku'lā* Sk. cap — *'mənå kʰu'lå 'nɪst* Sk I have no cap — Prs

kəl'ba Ishk plough — Prs

kul'čā Sk small cake — Prs.

kəlf Sgl p 2, *q°* Sk lock — Prs

kə'lāč Sgl p 2 fathom — Prs

kullax Gr hard — Cf Prs *kulūx* a clod, Bad Prs *kulux* thick, stout, Psht *klak* hard

ka'lān Sgl p 2 big, large — *miš tāt xān wo'kī-ak k°-ū* the house of our father is a little bigger (*yak taš kalāntar-a*) — Prs

ka'land Sgl p 1 hoe, mattock — Prs

kōla'vā Sgl p 2 wooden bowl — Derived from Prs *kōlāb* pond, reservoir?

kala'på Sk down — Cf Yd *kalāpo*, Sk Mater. p 262

kul'vår Sk small mussuck — Cf Lentz *kal'wǭr* 'rucksack' (scarcely fr Prs *xar/l-wār*). But cf Prs (mod coll) *kūlabār* knapsack, Taj *kulvor* mussuck

kaule'žik Ishk tadpole — Cf Prs *kafčalēz(ak)* id, *kaflēzak*, etc ladle

ka'ḷī Sgl p 2 key — Prs, cf Yd *kaliyo*

kī/ēḷ Sgl is, p 1, *k'ēl* s, *k'ē'ḷāk* p 3, *kɪl* Ishk, *kĕl*, *kɪl* Sk, "*kirh*" MFB, *kel* Gr knife — Cf Yd *'kɛɣo*

koḷi'ān (-ɣ-?) Sgl p 3 donkey's saddle.

kām Sgl p. 1, *kōm* Zar palate — Prs

ka'măk Sgl is, p, *k'amok* Ishk, *ka'muk ar'qa* Sk, *kamuk* Gr, *kâ'mī* "Wkh" back, spine — *p-tō ka'mām-mō* I am behind thee. — Cf Prs *kam* waist, < **kamb-* to bend?

kai'mōk Ishk cream — Turk-Prs

kū'mak Sk help, assistance — *k° kən* help — Turk.-Prs

ka'mān-i Res'tam Sgl is, p 1, *ka'mån i Rus'tem* Ishk, *°stōm* Sk rainbow. — Prs

kam'pīr Sk old woman. — Prs — Cf s v *tandur*

ka'mar Sgl p 2, Zb. rock — Prs

'kamar Zb rib(?) — Prs. *k°* waist

ke'mur Sk pit coal — Turk

kamar band Sk belt — Prs

kəmay- kəmaid Sk, *kam- kimd* Gr (Zb) to wish — Cf Wkh *kəmi-*, Shgh *čemb-*, Orosh *čīn-* (with *-n-* from) *čīnt*, etc, Oss *komun*

kan kōnd Sgl. p 3, *kan kūnd* Sk to dig — *'kanen* Sgl p 3, *'kanum*, *kan*, *kūndum*, *'kūnduk*, *'kanuk* Sk — Cf Prs *kandan*

ken- Sgl, is, p, s, Ishk *kul* Sgl is, *kul* p 1, *kuδ* p 2, *kəδ* p 3, *kol* s, *kul* Ishk, *kən- kūl* Sk to make, do — *arī kenen*, *ari-m kuḷ* Sgl is, *az-əm ari kul*, *az (h)ārī kenen*, *az əm hārī kuδ*, *arī m kuō vəδ* '*kaɪda būdam*', *-o kuōk* '*kardast*' p 1, *nēɪ-əm kō-ko va hāɪi δak* to-day I could do the work, *to-wə āɪi kuō vδ ī?* p 2 hast thou done the work? *kenem*, *arī-m koḷ* s, *k'enum*, *azi ari k'uluk* Ishk. — Cf Yd *kən-*

'kī'na Sk hate — *k° kənum* I bate — Prs

'kūna Sk. ancient — *as'tā 'kūna gap('hā)* is there an ancient word? — Prs

kund Sgl. is, p 1 blunt — Prs

kan'dāk Sgl is, p 1, 3, *kondok* Zb, *'kåndak* Gr thorn — Borr from IA ??

ˈ*kundē* Sgl p 2 stem, stump of a tree — Prs

kunˈǰā Sgl p 2, °*ǰăı* p 3, ˈ*kəɲǰå*, *kəˈdəɲǰå* Sk. where? — *am c-kunǰā-ē* Sgl p 2 from where is he? (*mə*) *kunǰăy-o* p 3 where is he (*da kǰō st*)? *Amır* ˈ*Bek xån kəˈdəmǰå*? Sk — Wkh *kumǰaı*, cf *kuδum*

kuɲˈdār ken- Sgl. p 3 to tear to pieces, cf Gr *kanˈdār kul* — IA, cf Panj *kandhar* ruin?

kaˈpāl Gr. skull — From Khow. (Cf Charpentier, MO, 26, p 39)

kar Sgl p 1, 2, Ishk deaf, Sk dumb — *kar-mō šyuk* I have become dumb. — Prs

k/qār Sk anger — *az-ım* ˈ*kār kənum*, *mun* ˈ*kar-œtuk* I become angry (my anger has risen) — Ar -Prs

kıˈrā Sgl p 2 why? — *k*° *nēst ōɣōδ* why didn't he come? — Adapted from Prs *čıˈrā*

kī- *kuıt* Sgl. p 2, *kīıod* Zar to plough — *zaˈmīn kīıen*, *zaˈmīn əm kuıt* — < **kāraya-*, cf Yd. *kār-*, Sak *ker-* to sow, v EVP s v *karəl*, Charpentier MO, 26, pp 101 sqq

kōı Sgl is, p, *kūr* Ishk., Sk, Gr blind — *kōı-o šyuk* — Prs

q/kaˈrīb Sgl p, is close, near — *am xān q*°*-ūı* is, *aδa āδam dīr-ūı*, *ama āδam k*°*-ū* p 1 — Ar -Prs

kıˈīč Gr hut on the summer-pasture — Cf Wkh *klīč* V § 22 But also Prs *kurīč*, *kuıˈīz*, etc.

kurˈčūn Sgl is, p 1, s, "Wkh", ˈ*kur*° p 3, *ker*° Gr (Zb), *kərˈčīn* Zb, Gauth., *kɣ*° Sk, *kərčın* Ishk fowl. — **kɣka-* + *čūn* (cf. § 26) V Yd. *kıˈıo*

kuıˈčūn zəmāˈnī Sgl is chicken

ˈ*kīıūg* Sgl is, p 1 plough — Cf *kīı-kōrˈgar* Sgl p 3 dust (misunderstanding of Prs *gaıdˀ*)

kaıkˈsaŋg Ishk handmill — ? + *sang*

kurˈpē Sgl p 1, *kəıˈpā* Sk (large) bedding, *kurpaˈča* Sk (small) bedding — Prs

kurpaˈša Sk. mosquito — Cf Yd id

kaˈrāı Sgl p 3 (in tale) stopping, waiting — *mə asmān k*° *šīδ* it stopped in the sky — Ar -Prs

kaˈıēr Ishk yesterday — Cf Prs *karıdā* yesterday (cf *fardā*), and *parēı* day before yesterday

kərˈsī Sk chain — Ar -Prs

kəıəˈsī Zb back-tooth

koˈıost Sgl is, p 1, 3, ˈ*kurust* Ishk, Gr *kıu/ost* Sk skin (of human beings acc to Sgl) — Cf Yd *kaˈıăst*, Wkh. *kuıust*

kaˈıåš Sk brown beans — Cf Wkh. *kəˈıōš*

ˈ*kīrıš* Sgl p 2 ploughing — V *kī*

kuˈrūt Sgl p 2, *quˈrut* Sk dried butter milk — Turk

kənvˈšīk Sgl is, p 3, °*veˈšīk* p 1, *karˈbaš* Sk lizard (*karbåš*) — Cf Yd. *karbəsa*, etc

konˈyŏs Sgl is, p 1, 3 vulture — Cf Yd *karɣəz*

kas- *kot* Sgl p. 1, 3, *kas-* *kast* Sk, *kas-kut* Sk to see, look. — ˈ*az təfak* ˈ*kasen*, 2 sg. *kasī*, *kull-mōn-dak va təfak* ˈ*kasem* p 1 we all see thee, *kasef* look out, *kˈas* look! ˈ*na kasī*, ˌ*mum-bō kasū* it seems to me(?), *tar-fak kaˈsūk*(?) Sk — Av *kas-*, cf EVP s v. *katəl*

ˈ*kāsē* Sgl p 2, *kˈåšu* Sk. big wooden dish — Prs

qaus Sk late autumn — Ar -Prs

kus Sgl p 2, 3, is vulva. — Prs V *kuš*

kɪsˈkūð Sgl p 1, 3, s, "Wkh", *kəskūd* Ishk, *ko°* Zar, *kᵍˈkū* Sk roof — Cf Yd. *išćīγ*, Wkh *ɪskakut*

kasˈsal Sk illness — Ar Prs

qaˈsam Sgl p 2 oath — *q° be xwāɪen* I sweai — Ar-Prs

qɪsm Sgl. ɪs kind, soɪt — Ar-Prs

kasˈyōk Sgl ɪs leather strap in a pellet bow.

kuš, *kᵍ* Sk. vulva — Cf Wkh *kɪš*, Or *kawuǰ* (*kau-* < **kušā* ?), Saka *k(u)ṷǎysa* < **kušā za-*(?) V *kus*

həšˈkǎr Zb., Ishk ram — Cf Wkh. *kuškōr* male urial, Bad Prs *kɪškār*, etc

qᵊšˈlåq Sk village — Turk

kɪštī Sgl p 3 boat. — Prs

kašˈvɪš Sgl. ɪs., p 1, 3, *kašvɪš* Gr armpɪt — *kaš* prob from Prs, cf *bayalvɪš*, *vɪš*, Wkh *kalɪbən*, Sogd *'pkš* 'flanc' (not with Benveniste, JRAS, 1933, p. 48 lw from IA).

kaˈta [1]) Ishk., Gr (Zb) bɪg — Turk, cf Shgh, Or *katˈta*

kaˈta [2]) Ishk he-goat — Cf *kaˈta* [1])

kūtī Sgl p. 2 rock-crystal, *bulūr* — Cf. Prs *qūtī* a box ɪn whɪch precɪous stones are preserved??

kaˈtānək Sgl p 2 lɪnseed (*zəˈγĕr*) — Prs *katān* a graɪn from whɪch oɪl ɪs extracted

katta-narˈxåk Sk thumb. — V *kaˈta*

kɪˈtāv Sgl p. 2, *kɪˈtōb* Ishk book — *ˈmənə wo kɪˈtāv ōstō* I have a book. — Ar.-Prs.

kᵘtox Sgl. p 1 butter mɪlk — Turk-Prs *qātɪq*.

kʊt Sgl p 1, *kot* Sk short — IA, cf Shgh *kˈut* (borr. through Ishk.?)

qīv ken- Sgl. p 3, *qēw- qēwd* Sk, *qīvd* Gr. (Zb) to summon — Cf Wkh *qīw*, etc

kōˈvīð Sgl ɪs, p 1, s, *ˈkovɪð* p 3, *koɪdə* Ishk, *ˈkůwɪd* Sk, *kuᵒ* Gr, *kovīd* Zar., *koˈuīð* "Wkh" pɪgeon — Cf Yd *kovɪo*

qwatˈdār Sk. strong — Ar-Prs

kγēvˈžāk/g Sgl ɪs, p. 1, s, *kēvᵒ* p 2, *ˈkevžuk* Gr, *°oq* Zar magpɪe, *γalbək* — Cf. Yd *kγuŋγo*

kāw- kōnd Sgl. p 2 to dɪg — *zaˈmīn be kˈāwən*, *zᵒ em kˈōndəm* — Cf Sar *kauam*, Shgh Sk *kōu̯-*. — V *kan-*

kåxˈlɪŋk Sk calf of the leg (? Prob shɪnbone) — Cf. Shgh. *kâk-e-lɪŋg*, etc

kāz Sgl. ɪs., p. 1, *qåz* Sk goose — Turk-Prs

kˈåz Sk dɪɪty.

kåˈzī Sk judge — Ar-Prs

kōˈzĕ Sgl p 1, 2, *kūza* Ishk jar — Prs

kuˈžůk Sgl ɪs, p 1, 3, s, *kɪˈžɪk* Zb, *kuˈǰuk* Ishk, *kᵘˈžuk* Sk. bull — Cf Yd. *quˈāγ*?

L

la ken- Sgl ɪs, p 2, 3, s. to leave behɪnd. — *la-kuˈγō-mōɪ* ɪs. *'månda-ɪm'*, *lā-kuð 'månd'*, *la kūān 'måndan'* p 2, *wok čīzī la-kenen* p 3, s, *ˈpaša wok nesɪ la-koɪ* not one mosquɪto remaɪned — Cf Shgh., Or *lā(k) ken-*, Wkh. *la-car-*, Khow *lā-k-*

loˈī Ishk clay — Prs *lāy* mud, sedɪment

lab Zb, Ishk., *lavč*, *lav* (ɪn a transferred sense) Sk lɪp — Prs

lablaˈbū Sgl p 2 beetroot. — Prs

lēf Ishk beddɪng, coverlet — Bad, etc *lēf*, Ar-Prs *lɪhāf*

laˈγat Sgl p 2 step, trace. — Prs

lāˈkīn Sgl p 1, 2 belt

ˈlīnǰek Zb, *pešur lɪnǰ* Sk. cheek — Prs, Wkh *lunǰ* (cf Sar *nūrǰ* < **nūnǰ*, *lunǰ*?)

laŋg Sgl p 2 lame — Prs
liŋg Sk leg. — Prs
lip Sk in *fai lip* very much. — Cf Wkh *lup* big?
lēs- *let* Sgl p 2, s, *lēs lišt* Ishk, *lēs-lēsud* Zar to lick — *lēsen, letəm* Sgl. p 2, *lēsum, -um lišt* Ishk — Prs
ˈ*laškai* Sgl p 3 army — *mən l°* *mə mōδ-o* my army is here — Prs
lai- Sgl p 2 to bark — *kuδ lavōi.* — Cf. Or *lav*, Shgh *lūv-* to speak — V *belav-.*
lavz Sgl p 1 word, speech — *azə va tō lavz peˈzīnen* I understand thy speech — Ar-Prs
lēiv (*muluk*) Sk. idiot, madman, demon, *leu, lēv* Gr. stupid, mad, *lēw* nightmare — *aˈwī lēiv šəˈduk* Sk he became mad — From Mj ?
ləxč- Sgl s, *bəlaxš-* s, p 3 to slide, slip — *ləxčōu-š* slides, *bə-ləxčā-st* s — Prs *laxšīdan*
laˈžām Sgl is, p 2, °*ān* p. 3, °*ǰåm* Sk bit of a bridle — Prs

M

mā Sgl is, p. 1, 2, *mō* Sk month, *mā* Gr moon — *wok mā wōδa hast* Sgl p 2 he stays there for a month — Prs
mai, v *mēl*
ma, mə Sgl. is, p in, to, etc — *mə waxt-i qadīm* is in olden times, *mə* ˈ*Kāfirən itīn* they arrived among the Kafirs, *tə ma xān darūn-dō* thou art inside the house, *vēk mə pālē nūšen* I pour water into the cup, *mən iŋˈgit mə šəˈnai təδ* p. 2 my finger was burnt in the fire, *ma mən xoδm-dak gab dehef* p 3 explain about my dream — Prob an unstressed form of *mēδ* Cf § 107
ma Sk look here — ˈ*ma təməxbā, ma təbå,* ˈ*ma imbå*
mēi Sgl is, p 1, 2, *miē* p 3, *mē* s., *mi* Gr (Zb) day; *mai* Sk, Gr noon — *wog, dō, iōi mēi* p 2 a few days. — Cf Yd *miǎ*
-mō I am. — V. § 120 f.
mōi Sgl is, p cloud — Cf Prs *mēγ*, etc V § 31.
mōˈī Sgl is, p, s, *måˈī* Sk fish — Prs. *mū-bō* Sk hither — Cf *am(a)*
muč, etc us, v *amax*
ˈ*māčik* Sgl. is., °ˈ*čik* p 3, *mōča-lōd* Zar. she dog — Cf. Yd *maˈcīo*
ˈ*maida* Sgl p 2 small, fine — *va duik tovōr m° kenen* — Prs
maiˈdān Sgl p. 1, 2, *maiδān* p 3 a plain, flat. — Turk-Prs
måˈdiˈyån Zb, Ishk. Sk. mare — Prs
mēδ Sgl is, p, Zar, *mēd* Ishk., Sk Gr. (Zb) waist. — Av *maiδya-*, cf Wkh *mād*, Shgh. *mīδ*, Yd *məlān*
mōδ(ak) Sgl is, p. 2, 3, *madak* Ishk, Gr (Zb), *mā(da)k* Sk here — *az-mō mo mōδ nilōstok* I am sitting here, *mō šo* come here(?), *mō nīδ* p. 2 sit down here, *mən faiǰ mə mōδ o* p. 3 my army is here, *azi madak ani kˈenum* Ishk I am working here, *azī māk fərīnum* Sk I am left behind here
māδ/dar Sgl p 3 mother — In the expression *ma rām-i māδar* in his mother's womb — Prs.
moγoδak(?) Sgl p. 3 = *mōδ oγoδak?* Cf Texts V, 35
moγˈδōk Sgl is, s, *mokoˈd/δok* p. 1, 3, *mûkdûk* Sk, *mukuduk* Gr., "Wkh" frog
maγˈrib Sk. west — Ar-Prs

moγz Sgl is, p 1, 3, *maγz* Ishk, Zar marrow (Sgl p 1, Ishk also 'brain') — Prs (or *moγz* genuine?)
moγz i sor Sgl p 3, *sor moγz* is brain
mu'ǰa Ishk, *mažo* Zb eyelashes — Prs
meh'mān Sgl is, *mē°* p 2 guest — Prs
mak me, v § 110 f, cf *az*
'mākək Sgl is. hen — Cf Wkh. *mōk*, Prs *mākiyān*
mai'kēnī Sk noon — V *mēi*
māl Sgl p 2 property, possessions — Ar-Prs
mēl Sgl is, p 1, 3, s, Zb, Ishk, Sk Gr female sheep, "Wkh" female oorial — Cf Yd *mūo*
māl'dār Sgl. p 2 rich — Ar-Prs
'mulůk Sk. dinner.
mə'lāim Sgl p 3 soft — Ar.-Prs
mil'təq Sgl. p 2, *mə°* Sk gun — *pə m° pčūn dehen* p 2 — Turk, cf Wkh
ma'lax Sgl. is, p, s locust — Prob Prs
māḷ Sgl. p 1, 3, s, *mōl* Sk husband — *mən māl* Sgl. p 1 — Cf Yd *meɣ* V *mā'ḷōk*
mā'lōk Sgl is, *'mōluk* Ishk, *'muluk* Sk, *målāk* Gr. (Zb) husband, man — *fai m° ari k'enū* Ishk many men are working, *urwēsak-* (*xūg-*) *gnik ma'ḷůk* Sk a fox-like (pig-like) man — < **mai tyaka-*
mŭmbuči'nāi wdūǰ Sk female cousin. — Cf s.v *wuδəγδ*
mai'mūn Sgl p. 1 monkey — Ar Prs
mīn- mīnd Sk to sleep, v *mis*.
mən my, v. § 110 f
-mōn encl pron 1 pl, v § 114
mō'nō kən- Sk to resemble. — Prs.
'mindŭk Sgl p 1, Ishk. sleep, asleep — *am āδam minduk-ūi, hama āδam minduk-ūn* p. 1, *azī madak minduk-um* Ishk I am asleep here, *azī cə m° xə'tuk* I have risen from sleep — Perf of *mis-*
min'dal Sk chair(?) — Cf Prs *mindal* table-cloth, etc ?
man'ǰē Sgl. p 1 bed. — Cf Mj *'mānǰo*, Wkh *manǰa* — IA.
mēl Sgl is, s, *mĭ̃ɛ̃ḷ* p, *mēn* Zb, *mēnd* Ishk, Sk *mīnd* Gr, *mend* Zar apple. — *wok miɛ̃ḷəm yō-ɪē dūδū veδ* Sgl p 2 '*yak sēba ūra dāda būdam*'. — Cf "Wkh" *mə'ṇū*, Wkh *mūr*, Shgh *mūn*, Yd *ā'muno*
man'yār Sgl p 1, 3, *mani'ār* Zb, Ishk mist, fog — Par *man'yār* mist, Shgh steam, Taj (Wakhio Bolo) *maniyōl* 'tuman' Kislyakov, Trudy Tadž Bazy, III, p 55
māṇd- Sgl is, p 3, s, *māṇdi-* p 1 *māndaδ* p 1, s, *mənd-* Ishk, *mənḍ-* Zar to rub, smear — *mānd(r)en* Sgl is, p 1, *māṇdaδəm* is, *məndum* Ishk — Cf. Yd *magy-*, Wkh *māṇḍ-*, etc
mur- məḷ Sgl p 2, *mɟ-*, *məl- məld* Sk, *mur- mul* Gr (Zb), *mor- moḷ* Zar. to die — *am āδam mu'rō be* (*be mu'rō*) p 2 this man is dying, *ī āδam mər, šənāy-əm mə'ḷōk* p 2 my(?) fire is dead (has gone out), *məḷum, məḷ!* (*mɟ!*), *məḷdum, mluk* he died Sk — Cf Yd *mər-*
mūr Sgl is., p. 1 centipede — Cf. Prs. *mār* snake
mərč (-ə) Sgl p 3, *mārč* s red ant, *murč* Ishk ant — Borr from Prs *mōrča*, cf Shgh *mūrǰ*, Wkh *'murča*, Par *mūčō*, etc Cf
mār'čĭk Sgl. is., s (black?) ant — < **mai wi-čī-* Cf. Orm. *mai'cōi*, Yd *moryo*
mur'dɪk Sk, Gr small ring — V *cām-mərdikōg*

mar'dum people. — Prs
mērγ Sgl p 2, 3 meadow — Cf Yd *mīrγo.*
mər'γōk/g Sgl is, p, s, "Wkh" *mar'γōk, mr̥'γuk* Sk, *murγuk* Gr sparrow Cf. Yd *braγiko.*
mər'γāvī Sgl is., p 1, 3, s, *mur'γåuī* Ishk duck. — Prs
ˌmī'rōs Sk inheritance — Ar-Prs
mis Sgl p 2, 3, Sk. brass — Prs.
mis Sgl s, *mind-* p 1, *mīn-* *mīnd* Sk to sleep — Prob Sgl *mĭs-* *mĭnd* (cf *fərīs* *fərīnd*, *frinduk* tired), *mĭs-* < **mūs-* < **ham-hufsa-* (cf Sak *hūs*, Yaghn. *ūfs-*,—but Benveniste, JRAS, 1933, p. 49 *ūfs-* < Sogd *w'βs-* = Bal *wafsaγ*(?)), with preter on the analogy of *fəris-*, and secondary pres *mīn-* — Cf *minduk, misūk*
mīs Zb. nose — Cf Wkh. *mis*
mus Gr clothes — For **muc* < *mauča-?*
mūisa'fēd Sk old man — Prs
muså'fer Sk traveller — Ar-Prs
mi'sūk Sgl p, °*uk* Sk sleep, dream, Sgl p 1, Gr pillow — *bēδār šīδ ce misūk* p 2 he awoke from sleep; *me misū(k)-mo* p 2 I am asleep, *miˌsuk-um 'vēnd* Sk I dreamt, *m°* *mag 'naduk* Sk I will sleep (sleep has seized me) — V *mis*.
mau'som Sk season — Ar-Prs
māst Ishk curds — Prs
māst Sgl p 2 fat (adj) — Prs *mast*
mūš Ishk. mouse — Prs
mušk̥rl Sgl p 2 difficult. — Ar-Prs.
mēš-i kiš'kōr Sgl is oorial — *Prs
maš'riq Sk east — Ar-Prs
mət Sgl is, p 3, *mət* p 2, *mut* p 1, Zb, *mut* Ishk, *mut* "Wkh", *mŭt* Sk, *muṭ* Gr, *mot* Zar fist — < **mušti-*, cf Yd *mɪšč* Shgh, Or *mut* prob from Ishk
må'tou Zb, Ishk., *'mātåb* Sk moon. — Prs
'mēva Sk fruit. — Prs
mux, v *amax.*
mēx [1]) Sgl p 1, Ishk, Sk nail, peg. — Prs
mēx [2]) Sgl. p 1, 2 table(?) — *kitāv mēx sōr-ō 'sar-i mēz', kitāv mēx sōr-əm nūšəδ* — Cf *mēz.*
max'luk Sgl p 2 people — *maxlu'kān gu'δōm xaštān*, cf Texts II, 2 — Ar-Prs.
mux'lis Sk honest — Ar.-Prs.
mi'yān(e) Sgl p 2, *mayō'nē* Sk. middle, *mi'yån* Zb waist — *ma xān mi'yāne-mō* I am in the middle of the house — Prs
mēz Sgl. p. 2, Ishk, Sk. table — *ce mēz viš* under the table — Prs V *mēx* [2])
məz Sk ? — Cf s v *'befår-*
mu'žīk Sgl. is., p 3, *mə'žīk* p 2, *mu'žik* Ishk, Sk. green peas, *mušeŋg* — Cf Bad Prs *mužuk* a kind of pulse or bean, Wkh *mu'žek* hail

N

na, nə Sgl p 2, 3, Ishk, Sk, Gr, *nō* Sk not, don't — Cf Prs *na*, etc
nai Ishk., *na* Gr. (Zb) reed. — Prs
nai—nai Sgl p 2, *nō—nō* Sk. neither—nor — *nai xēsta, nai pəθf* neither bread nor meat.
nou Sgl is, p 1, s, Sk, *nou* p 2, 3, *nåu* Zb, *naǫ* Ishk, *naw* Gr, *nŭ* Zar nine — Cf Yd *nōu*
na'bat Sk a plant. — Ar-Prs. *nabt.*
nic Ishk, Sk., Gr, *nīc* Gr. (Zb) nose — Cf "Wkh" *nic* (< Ishk), Sogd *nyč*, Shgh *nēj*, Or. *nōj* < **nāh-čī* (or **nahya čī?* Cf Meillet, BSL, 23, p. 108).

nīδ nilōst Sgl p, s, *nīd- nīd* Ishk, *nīd- nulust* Gr, *nalāst* Gr (Zb), *nid- nəlost* Zar to sit down, *nīd-nītt* Sk. to sit, to put (?), *ˈnəlūst* Sk to set — *nī mōδak* Sgl is sit down here, *az-mō nilōstog* p 1 I am sitting, *azə nīδen* I sit down, *nīδum buš*, *nīδef*, *nilosto mō* p 3, *nīδəm*, *nilōstəm* s, *nīdum*, *nīdl nīduk-um* Ishk I am sitting, *šak-o nilōstok* Sgl p 2 dew has fallen, *ˈrēmuz ˈnəlūst(uk)* Sk the sun (has) set — **ni-hida ni-šasta-*, cf Sak *natta* < **ni-hidati nitasta-* < **ni-šasta-*, Yd *niš*.

noδ-, v *nas-*

ˈnīδūk Sgl p 1, 3, s, *°ˈdūk* is, *nuduk* Ishk buttermilk, *dūγ*, *nuduk-uek* Gr whey, "*neduk*" MFB curd (corrupted by Tomaschek, BB 7, into *newak*, and by Geiger, Et Bal., s.v *nēmaγ*, into *nēwak*) — Cf Yd *niya*

nāf Sgl is, p, Gr, *nåf* Ishk, Sk, *nōf* Zar navel — Prs

nāγδ Zb night — Prob a Wkh word

naˈhāŋg Sgl p 3 (in tale) sea-monster, crocodile — Prs

nēk Sk good — Prs

niˈkā Sgl p. 2 wedding — Prs

naql kən Sk to tell — Ar-Prs

ˈnakma saˌbab (ki) Sk therefore — Cf *naksō*

nauˈkar Sk servant — Prs

nokəˈrē Sgl is, p 3, *°krē* p 1, *nůqˈrǎ* Sk —silver. — Ar-Prs

nakˈsō Ishk now — Cf *nakma*, Gr. *nak-dås* thus, *nak-ua* this, cf Wkh. *nik-hazi* so, Sar *nak dâs* so, *nak-yam* this same, Yaghn *nah-it* '*hamīn*' (Junker, Drei Erz auf Yaghn p 23) *-sō* < **såt*, Ar-Prs *sāʿat?*

nūl Sgl p 1, Zar, *nůl* Sk beak — Prs

nūlˈsōr Sgl is. sole of the foot

nēmē Sgl p 2 half-full — Cf. Prs *nīma-pur*, etc

nīm Sgl p 2, Sk, *nēm* Gr (Zb) name — *tə ce nīm dō? Daulat Bēk-ō mən nīm* p 2, *īn nīm čīz?* Sk — Av *nāman-*

namb Sgl is wet — Early lw from Prs, cf Shgh *namb*, Mj *nəb*

nuˈmōδ Sgl p 1, *nə°* p 3, *ˈnamad* Sk felt — Cf Yd *ˈnāmyo*.

nəˈmēγδ Sgl is, *°ēk* p 1, 2, *°eδk* p 3, *nᵉ mēγḏ* s, (*naˈmak* Zb, *nuˈmok* Ishk), *ˈnamurγåk*, *namulˈγ/γ̌ǎk* Sk, *namulγak* Gr salt — Cf Yd *nəˈmālγo*

numul Zar to shut one's eye — Cf Yd *nəmiž*

namˈnåk Sk wet, moist — Prs

nīmˈšab Sk midnight — Prs.

nəmay- nəmayd Sk. to show — *tə ˈnəmay ˈməmbå Amir Bek xån* show me A B.'s house — Prs ?

naˈmāz Sgl p 3, *°ōz* Sk prayer — *n°-i īδi Ramaˈzān* Sgl. p 3 — Prs

nān Sgl p, *non* Ishk, *nůn* Sk., Gr (Zb) mother — Cf Yd *nīno*

nēnd- nēd- Sk. to plant — < **nihā(n?)d-aya-*, cf. Wkh *nūnd nūtt*

nār Sk irrigation channel, aryq (larger than *jubår*) — Ar-Prs *nahr*

nēr Sgl is, *nēr* p 1, 2, Ishk, Sk, Gr, (*nyēr* p 2, *neēr* p 1) to-day. — *nēr hēči aˈmō nes xoṛok* p 2 to-day I haven't eaten anything, *nērˈšab* Sk — Cf Wkh *nēr*, but Shgh, Or *nur* < Av *nūrəm*

nūr Sk light, brightness — Ar-Prs

nēr-fərˈšōu Sgl p 2, *nērˈšab* Sk yester night

nārk Sgl is, p. 2, 3, *nark* Gr, Zar male, Sk male sheep — Cf Yd *nar*

narm Ishk soft Prs

naɪ aɣ'gəšt Sgl p. 3 thumb — Prs

nar'asp Sk stallion — Prs

naɪ'vəz Sgl. is, °*vuz* Ishk he-goat — V *vəz*

nar'xōk/g Sgl is, p 1, 3, s., *nə'xuk* Ishk., *naɪ'xåk* Sk, *narxa* "Wkh" naul — **naxra ka*, cf Yd *anaxno*, Wkh. *dəgɛr*, and Notes on Shgh. s v *nâ'xūn*

naur'rōz(e) Sgl p New-Year festival — Cf Texts, III, 5 — Prs

nas- *nŏδ* Sgl is, p, s, *nas nad* Gr to take, seize, *nas* Sk to hold — *nasem bəš, be nasōe 'mēgɪrad'*, *nōδəm, nasōk* Sgl is, *nasen, nōδəmɪ* p 1, 3, *də rōpē nōδ, xōfuk-o no'δōk 'sɪlfa gɪɪftast'*, *nasem be pə dānd* p 2 I bite, *cə'fūr koryos nas 'bɪgīɪ'*, *ka'čāke nasen* p 3 I embrace, *naɪ'sem*, *'noδem* s, *'na nasī* Sk dost thou not hear? — Not fr Av *nɪ-yās-* (or, better, *yā-*, v Meillet, BSL 24, 117) to keep down, hold, Sogd. *ny"s-* to hold, seize But cf Yaghn *nās- nāt*, Sak, *nā-* (*nās- nāta-*), Psht *nas nīw-ul*, Orm *nas- nōk* (**nafta-* ??)

nəsm Sgl p 3 middle — In *nəsm-ɪ asmān* — Ar-Prs, cf Farizandī, etc *nœsm*

nesme'šav Sgl p 2 midnight — Ar-Prs

nest, etc, Sgl p 2, 3, *nas, nɪst* Sk, *nast* Gr (Zb) is not — *'pāɪ uzd-ɪm šo'wāɪɪ ke'nūk nəst-əm kō-kuδ* I could not go yesterday (*dīna rafta būdan na tânistem*), *am xān mənen nest-ē* this house is not mine, *nəs kō-hwān* they couldn't, *awē heči nes xoḷok* Sgl. p 2 he has not eaten anything, *paša wok nesɪ la-koɪ* p 3 he does not leave a mosquito, *'čɪz tŏt 'nɪst ¡ōyad* Sk why didst thou not come? *az-ɪm 'nas-pzɪnd* Sk I did not understand this — From *nēst* (Prs ?), cf § 123

nūš- nūšəδ Sgl p 2, *nɛšt* Gr (Zb) to throw, put — *wok čīzī be nūšen, čīzī-m nūšəδ, kɪ'tāv mēx sōr-əm nūšəδ* I put the book on the table. — Cf Sīwandī *nōš- nōt 'andāxtan'* < **nāšš-*

nūš Sgl p 2 tasting. — *nūš ḥənen 'mɛčāšam'*. — Prs

ne'šān Sgl p 2 showing — *n°* *be dēem* — Prs

nɪ'šoɪm Sgl is, °*ərm* p 2, 3 the shady side of a valley — Cf Wkh *nɪšɪ(u)m*, etc, Mj *nɪsīy*

nāštē Sgl p 2 dirty — Cf Prs *našt* spoilt, withered

nušt, v *nēz-*

nāštaɪ Sgl is pine tree — Cf Psht *naštaɪ* (< Prs *nɪštaɪ* a lancet??)

nat Sgl p 2 play, game — *šā nad kenuk 'mɛɪɪm, bāzī mēkɪm'*, — IA

nav- Sgl is. to rain — *a'wāɪ naɪ'vōɪ* — Cf "Wkh" *nāv* rain, Yd *nov-*

nīv- nīvδ Sgl is to bring (an animated being) — *nīvem 'mērasånem'*, *nīvδ 'rasånd'*, *nīvδet 'daryåvat* (= *daɪyāft*) *kat'* — Cf. Av *nay-* (scarcely **nɪ apaya-*), and Yazdi *nīv-* 'to send' with unexplained *v*

no'vōk Sgl is, *na°* p 1, 3, *nok* MFB iain — V *nav-*

nə'vəs Sgl p 1, "Wkh", *ne'våsa* Ishk, *'navus* Gr grandchild — Cf. Yd *nowīsa* Ishk from Prs

nəvɪš nəvɪšt Sgl is, p 2, *nɪ'wɪš- nɪwɪšt* Sk to write — *pəsā(d) be nevišen* Sgl p 2. — Prs

na'wāδ Sgl is, p ninety — Prs.

nowəδ/δos Sgl grammophone, is, *'nouδ̄s* p 1, 2, °*δəs* p 3, *'novəδos* s, *nuz'dāu* Zb nineteen

nə'wōk Sgl p 2, *nōu* Ishk. mill race — Cf Yd *naɪwo'ɣō*.

nuˈwōk Sgl p. 2, *nauuk* Gr. new — Cf Yd. *nowoˈɣo*

newar- Gr (Zb) to draw (water) — Cf. Yd *nəvor-*.

naˈxəδ Sgl p 2 pea — Prs

naxˈšīn Sk striped. — Ar.-Prs. **naqš īn?*

nåˈyəb Sk under-bailiff — Ar.-Prs

niˈyōk Sgl is reed — V *nai*

nēz- *nəst* Sk, *nušt* Gr, *našet* Gr. (Zb) to go out, emerge — Cf Wkh *niuz-niešt*, Yaghn *nīž- nīšt*, possibly **niżita-* > **ništ*, with secondary present stem *nēz* (and Sk. secondary past base *nəst*), cf Yd s v *ni-*

nuzˈdāu, v *nowəδos* — Prs

naˈžār Sgl. is. carpenter — Ar.-Prs

P

pa, pə Sgl p 2, 3 on, with, etc. — *nasem be pə dānd* I bite, *pə multəq pčūn dehen* I shoot with a gun, *pa rvēɣn ba pacen* I cook with ghee, *pə tovor* with an axe, *po wāda hīt 'ba wāda rasīd'* — V 107 c, cf. Yd *po*

pai Sgl p. 2, 3 tendon — Prs.

pōi Sgl. p 1, is, Gr, *pai* Ishk, *pāi* Sk sour milk, *jurɣāt* — Cf Yd *poya*

pū- Zar to become rotten, *pūduk* rotten. — Cf. Yd *pio*.

pəb *pəiδ* Sgl p 3 to blow — *pəbəm bəš, pəvdəm* — V *puf* (*pəb-* second pres from *pəvδ-*)

puˈband Sk instep — Ishk.-Prs, v. *pūδ*

pac- Sgl. p 1, 3, s., Ishk. *pux-* Sgl. p 1, 3, *pəx-* s, *puxt* Ishk, *paz-*. *pazd* Sk. to cook, *pīz- puxt* Sk. to boil. — *paˈcen, puδf-um puˈxəm* Sgl p. 1, *puˈxō* has boiled p. 3, *paˈcəm, pəˈxem* s; *ˈpacum, putfum puxt* Ishk, *azi pīzum, azim puxt* Sk — *paz-* from Prs., *pīz-* < *pačaya-*, with *z* from Prs., *puxt* either from Prs, or, more probably, from Sgl *pux*, cf. Shgh *pēxt* — Cf Yd.

ˈpēča Sgl is, p 1 curl — Prs

pəˈčuk Sgl is., p 1, *pucuk* Gr worm — < **pəˈrčuk*, cf Wkh *pəˈrīč??*

pəˈčūn Sgl. p. 2, *pučun* Gr, *pəˈčēn* Gauthiot (Ishk) bullet — *pə multəq pčūn dehen* I shoot with a gun — Gauthiot (MSL, 20, p. 70) compares Prs. *paikān*, Arm *patkan°*, but *k* > *č* is not probable < **pūϑ* + *čūn*, cf. Yd *pĭx?* V § 37

pəčuˈuaxšt(?) Sgl p 2 at last — Incorrect for *°waxt?*

paiˈdā Sgl p 2, 3 born, appearing — *zōt p°* *šīδ* p. 2, *wok šēr p°* *šīδ* a lion appeared, *dušman p°* *šuō* p. 3 — Prs

peˈdāi Sgl. p. 3 father — In the expression *pəšt-i p°* his father's loins — Prs.

pādˈšā Sgl. p. 3, *pådˈšå* Sk king — Prs.

pūδ Sgl is, p, s. (*pūᵈδ* p 1), *pū* Ishk, Sk, *pu* Gr, *pūd* Gr (Zb), MFB, *pud* Zar foot — Cf. Yd *palo*

pəδf Sgl is., p 3, *pvδf* p 1, "Wkh", *pəδf* p 2, *pədf* s, *putf* Ishk, *pudf* Gr flesh, meat — *puδf-um puˈxəm* Sgl. p 1 Cf *dān-pəδf* — < Av. *°piϑwa-* food (or **pituϑua-*, cf. § 59), cf E.Oss *fid* < *pitu-*. (Not convincingly Eilers, ZDMG, 90, p 195 reg Anc Ir. **piϑfa-*(?)).

peˈδīn- peˈδīt Sgl p 2, s, *pəˈδen- pəˈδend* Sk, *peˈdīn-* Gr to light, kindle a fire — *peˈδīnen, peˈδīn! "dar bedel"* p 2, *pəˈδīn čᵃˈrđɣ* Sk light a lamp. — Cf. Shgh *peδīn-*, Or. *paδīn-*, Yazgh. *paδay*, intr Wkh *pīδiŋg-*, Yazgh *paδays-* Connection with Saka *padays-*

to ignite, to burn (< *patı + dag-* v Saka Studies, p 163) seems probable, but the phonetic development is not clear (< **patı-dagna ya*[29])

puf ken- Sgl p. 2, s, *puf-* Zar to blow — *puf ke xe dōst* Sgl p. 2 blow at your hand — Cf. Yd *puf-* V *pəb*

pəˈgē, v *sāhar p°* to morrow morning — Prs *pagāh*

pāγˈzē Sgl p 2 *pāgˈza* Sk clean — Prs, cf Shgh *pōγža*, Khow *pagza*, etc

pōk ken- Sk to cleanse — Prs

paˈkol Ishk, Gr cap, *pakōl* Gr. (Zb) a woman's mantilla — Cf Yd *pakoɻo*

pālū Sk flank, side — Prs

piāˈlē Sgl p 1, °*a* p 2 cup — Prs.

pul Ishk, *pəl* Zb bridge — Prs

pūl Sgl p 2 money — *miž be pūl dē* — Prs

pəˈləftuk Sk., in *ɪēmuz p°* rise of the sun

paˈlāŋg Sgl is, °*aŋg* p 1, Sk, *pəˈlaŋg* Sgl. p 3, s leopard — Prs

pālɪŋg Gr saddle Denied by Sk.

peˈlās Sgl p 1 rug — Prs.

pılta Sgl p 2 match of a gun — Cf Madagl, Turki id.—Taj Prs. corruption of *fatīla*

pālaˈwån Sk a hunter — Prs

pām[1]) Sgl is, p 1, 3, *pōm* Zb, *pom* Ishk, *påm* Sk, "Wkh", Gr wool — *pāmᵉ dəmben* I card wool — Cf Yd *pam*

pām[2]) Sgl p. 1, Sk, Zar., Gr wide, broad — Bad Prs. *pām* < *pān*

ˈ*pʊmec-*, v ˈ*pənec-*

pīˈān Sgl. is., p 2 below — *tə cə-mak p°-dō* p. 2 thou art below me — Prs

ˈ*pənec-* Sgl is, *pəˈnec-* p 2, s, ˈ*pənɪc-* p. 3 *pənayδ-* p 2, ˈ*pʊmec-* ˈ*pʊməxt* Ishk, *pʊmuc-* Gr to dress. — Cf Wkh *pūmec-*, Sar *pamez-*, Shgh *penɪz-*, etc, Sogd *ptmwč-*, Av. *paitı maoč-*

panˈjā Gr, Sgl. is, p 2, 3, °*āh* Gr (Zb) fifty — Prs.

panˈjå Zb finger — Prs

pʊˈnuk Sgl is, p 3, *pə°* p 1, 2 a pass — *fəˈrındı fərˈšōu mə pəˈnuk*, *oˈγoδam peˈnuk* p 2. — **pn(d)ūk* < **pantāka-*, cf Oss *fandag* road, etc ?

pəˈnīr Sgl is, *pa°* p. 1, Ishk, Sk, *paˈnēr* Sgl s cheese, *pəˈnī*(?) Sgl. p 3 a kind of sour milk (*dūγ*). — Prs

pu-narˈxåk Sk toe(?)

pōnᶻ Sgl. is, *pōns* p 1, 3, s, *ponᶻs* p 2, *pōnᶻs* Grammophone, *pōns* Zb, *pǫŋ* Ishk, *pūnz* Sk, Gr, *puŋ* Zar five

pōnzədos Sgl is, °*δδs* p., s, *pōnzdāu* Zb. fifteen

pōru Ishk horsedung — *vəɪok p°*. — Cf Yd ˈ*pāru*

pǎɪ δē- pǎr-dūδ Sgl p 2, 3, *pare-δē- paɪ dūδ* s, *paˈra-day- paɪadūd* Sk. to sell — *parˈdēen* Sgl. p 2, *pār be δēn*, *pār-em dūδ* p 3, *pare* ˈ*δēem*, *par-em dūδ* s — Cf Yd *plār*

pɪok Sk — In *wok xoˈrok prok xaɪ*, *bād šu* eat a bit, and then go (said to an arriving guest).

park Zb ashes — Cf. Wkh *pāɪg* V. Gauthiot, MSL, XX, p 9 regarding Lith. *pelenaĩ*, etc

paˈrɪk Sk., *parak* Gr rib — Cf. Wkh *parəh*, Prs *par*(*r*) side, skirt

pōɪk Sgl is, p 1, 3, Zb, Gr, *pārk* "Wkh" mouse, *purk* Sk. rat — Cf. Yd *paɪγ*

pīɪmāɪ Sgl is name of a large bird, ˈ*pɪɪmā* p 3 a white bird resembling a vulture (*kaɪgas*)

pəɪˈnīč Sgl p 1, 3 threshold — Cf Or *paδīn*(*d*)[2] V. § 22.

paˈrɪnda Sgl is, °*enda* p 2, Ishk bird, *paɪanˈda* Sk small bird — *p° tar haˈwā aɪaˈzō* Sgl p. 2

paɪenda xān p 2 bird's nest — Prs

parr Sgl ɪs, p 1, *par* Sk feather — Prs

pərˈsāl Sgl p 1, 2, ˈ*pəɪsōl* Sk last year — Cf Prs *pārsāl*

prēšt Sk armlet, Gr. wrist. — Cf Sar *parδust*, Or *parˈδēst* (Lentz) V §§ 22, 32

pəˈrəštem Sgl. ɪs *pəɪəˈštĭn* p 2, *pəɪšə°* p 1 the day after to-morrow — Cf *wəcərīn*

puɪta(w)- Ishk to throw — *purtaum* — Prs

paɪˈtåwī, paɪˈtåštuk Sk lagging behind, tired — Prob < thrown away, v *purtaw-*.

parˈvarɪš Sgl p 2 protection, nurturing — *p° kenen* — Prs

parwineˈkog Sgl ɪs, *paɪˈwēnɪkōg* p 1 moth — Cf

paɪˈwīnek Sgl p 2 butterfly — Prs *paɪwāna* Gr *parparānuk* ɪs an onomatopoetic transformation of this word

pă̄ˈrūzd Sgl ɪs, p 2, *pōˈrəzd* Sk, *paɪuzd* Gr yesterday — *paˈrūzd wok čīzī tō bē be spāɪδōvē* yesterday he entrusted something to thee, *p° aɪɪ-m kuˈō vəδ* p 2 I had worked yesterday, *p° šab* Sk yesternight. — **pāɪa* + *aznɪ* Cf. *āluzd*, Yd *x̌ɪrɪzen*

pašĭ Sgl p 2, 3 after(wards) — *čend rōz pasī, pasɪ nauˈrōzə wuδɪl̥ xašām, pasɪ-va dəvīnuk* p 2, *pasɪ vənəf* after that(?) — Prs *pasɪ?*

pəs Sgl. p 2 afterwards(?) — Cf Texts, II, 3 — Prs

pusīˈda Sk. rotting — *p° šūm* I rot — Prs

pāsk Sgl ɪs, p 2, "Wkh" *posk*, skin, hide (of cows) — Cf. Av *pasta* (= **pausta-?* Cf Endzelin, Anu Acad Scient Fenn, Ser B, 27, p 25)

psāt, p(ə)sā(d) Sgl ɪs., p, *psah* Gr (Zb.) now, then — *psāt-əm sĕr kəδ* then I became satisfied, *pəsā(d) be nəvišen* now I shall write, *psād ba xēsta xwāɪɪ?* Sgl p 2 dost thou eat bread now? *psā-mō astōk* ɪs I have risen now, *psā vrēlen* p 1, *pəsād šīδ, pəsā oɣoδ* p 3 — Cf Yd *psāt*.

past Sgl p 2, Zar low, *pāst* Sk. down — Prs

pəsta Sgl p 2 pistachio — Prs

pūst Sk leather — Prs

pəsˈtāk Sgl ɪs, *pusˈtak* Sk bark of a tree. — Prs

paˈšē Sgl ɪs, p 2, 3, ˈ*paša* p 1, Ishk, Sk a fly. — Prs.

pāš va ken-(?) Sgl p 3 to hide, conceal — Read *wa?* Cf Prs *pāš* scattering?

pūš Sgl ɪs, p 1, 3, "Wkh", *pšī* Zb, *puˈšuk* Ishk, *peš, pšək* Sk, *piš* Gr, *puš* Gr (Zb), *pəšuk* Zar cat — Cf Yd *pɪšho*, Prs *pušak*, etc

pīš-ɪ bar Sgl ɪs, *pēšuˈbar* Sk, *pēšbar* Gr breast — *Prs

pəšbažgī Sk kitten — **puš bača gī*

pušk Sgl ɪs, *pəšk* p 1, *pəšk* p 3, *pušk* Zar dung of sheep — Prs *push*, cf. Shgh *paxč̌*, Yd *pəškedɪɪ*

pšaɪˈmānī Sk regret. — Prs

pă̄šˈnɛ Sgl ɪs, *pā°* p 1, ˈ*pāšnɛ* p 3, *pāšˈna* Sk, Gr heel. — Prs

pēˈšānī Sgl ɪs, p 1, 2, °*n̥ī*(?) p 3, *pešă̄ˈnī* Zb, Ishk, *pəˈšă̄ˌni* Sk forehead — Prs

peˈšīn Sgl ɪs. afternoon — Prs

pšūr Sgl p 1, 2, *pəšūr* p. 3, *puˈšɪr* Ishk, *pəˈšir* "Wkh", *pešur* Gr cheek, *pšur* Sk face, *pəšurˈlɪnj* face —

ˈ*pēšten* Sgl p 2 udder — *cə uˈγū p°* — Cf Yd ˈ*pīstan*

pəšt Sgl p 3 loins — In *ma p°-ɪ peˈdār-ō* — Prs

pušt-ɪ pā Sgl p 3 instep, upper part of the foot — Prs

pēˈš-ūˣəɪ Sk place where the horse is bound — **Prs*

paˈšāɪ Sgl is porridge, *āš*

put Gr parched grain ground into meal — Cf Yd *pušč*, Wkh *post* V *tūt pət.*

putf, v *pəδf*

ˈ*pātɪk* Sgl is, p, Gr, ˈ*pâtɪk* Sk eyelid (p 3 eyebrow?) — *pātɪk dē* Sgl. p 2 wink — Wkh *pātak*, Khow *phʌtuk*, *patok*, Madaglashti *patɪk*, Or *pōðč*, cf Yd. *pelek*

poˈtūn Sgl. is, p 1, 3, s, *paˈtīn* "Wkh" thigh — Cf. Yd. *pištčan*

pɪˈtāv Sgl is., p. 2, 3 the sunny side of a valley — Cf Yd *pɪtou*, Psht *pɪtāo*, etc

ˈ*patək* Sgl p 2, *paˈtuk* Sk lentils, *patək* — Cf Wkh *paˈtek*, Mj ˈ*pateko*

pov- povδ Sgl p 2, *pav pavd* p 3, *pəv-pīδ* s, *pəv- pəɪd* Ishk, Sk to drink — ˈ*vēk* ˈ*povɛn*, ˈ*az-əm* ˈ*vēk* ˈ*povδəm* p 2, *ɪē pa vən*, ˈ*pavdəm* p 3, *vē paˈvəm*, *vēh-əm pīδ* s, *vēk* ˈ*pəvum*, *pəvdum* Ishk, Sk. — Cf Wkh *pōv- pītt-*, Skr *píba- pītá-*.

pēx Sgl p 3 span from thumb to forefinger — Cf Yd *pīx*

pxōk Sgl is, *pə°* p 2 cooked — V *pac-*.

paxˈta Sk cotton — Prs

paz-, *pīz-*, v *pac*.

pīˈāz Sgl is, p 2, *piyâs* Sk onion. — Prs

**puz* MFB breast — Written *yuz*, (يوز), but acc to Shaw this is a mistake for *puz* (پوز) — Cf Wkh *pʿūz*, Yd *fīz*.

pəˈzīn- pəˈzīnd Sgl p 1, 3, s, Ishk., Sk, *pəzɪn- pəzɪnd* Zar to understand, to learn. — *azə va tō lavz peˈzīnen* Sgl. p 1, *az-əm va tō lavz peˈzīnd* p 1, *tī zəˈvūk pəˈzīnum* Ishk, *pəˈzīnem bvš* p 3, *az-īm ˈnas pzɪnd* Sk. *I* didn't understand it, *faɪ pˈzɪnukˌ°)š* Sk he who knows much — Cf Yd *vəzān-*, Wkh *pazdan-*, Sar *pajân-*, Sogd *ptz'n-*

pēž- pēžδ Sgl p 3 to wrap up — *pēžδ/ləm 'tāɪ dâdum'*. — < **pδēɪz-* < **patɪ-daɪzaya-*, cf Mj *palarz-*, Psht. *blēždəl*, etc

pɪˈžīn Sgl. p 2 clay-pot for milk — Cf Wkh *pɪžɪn* udder < **payah čayana* ?

R

ɪā Sgl p 1, s, *ɪāʰ* Zb. road. — Prs

ɪō Sgl p 3 face — In *rō p xē Xədā həδ* he turned (his face) to God, *rū ba Xudā kat* — Prs

ɪōɪ Sgl is, p 1, *rōᵉ* p 3, *rōī* p 2, Ishk, *ɪōɪ* Sgl s, *rūɪ/y* Sk, Gr, Zar, *trāɪ* (?) MFB three — *rō(ɪ) ɪoˈpē* — Cf § 109

ɪū Sgl p 3 on — Prs

ɪēčᵘk Sk. belly, *rēčɪk* Gr, *ročɪk* Zar entrails — < **ɪēd* (< **ɪauta-*) + *čɪk*, cf KZ, 61, p. 32 — V § 37

rēf Sgl is, Sk., *rēfak* p 1 broom — Cf Yd. *rufo*

rag Sgl is, p 1, 3, Sk vein, sinew — Prs

rēg Sgl is., p. 1, 3, s, *rēg* Sk sand — Prs

ɪēγᵒn Sgl is, °*γn* p 2, s, "Wkh" *rēᵃγn* p 1, *ɪᵘēγn* p 3, *ɪēγᵃne* Ishk clarified

butter, *ʔēγn* Sk. butter — *pa rʸēγn ba pacen* Sgl p 3 — Cf Yd *ʔūγ²n*

ʔahˈzan Sk robber — Prs

riˈkāb Sgl p 2, °*āb* Sk stirrup — Ar-Prs

raqoˈsī/ē lən- Sk to dance — Ar-Prs

raˈmē Sgl p 2 herd of goats — Prs

rām Sgl p 3 womb — *oɣoδ mə ʔām-i māδaɪ* — Prs

ʔēmuz, v *orˈmōzd*

Ramaˈzān, v *īδ*.

ʔōn Ishk., *rån* Sk thigh — Prs

raŋg Sk colour — Prs

ˈraŋgā ɪ gūnagūn Sk multicoloured — Prs

raŋgˈzārd Sk pale. — Prs

rūˈpē, *rǫˈpĕ* Sgl. p 1, 2, *rūpaye* ɪs, *rupya* Gr (Zb) rupee — *az tō bē wok rōpē dayen* Sgl p 1, *awaī be wok rǫpē dēyen* p 2, *azə īm be wok rūpaˈyē dayem bəš* ɪs — Ind

ʔus Sgl. p 2, *rəs* p. 3, ɪs, s thirty — Cf § 109

ʔūsaˈfēd Sgl p 2 old man — *Prs, cf Wkh, Or *mūɪsaˈfēd* Mj *sᵊpī rūy* means 'white-muzzled' acc to Zar

ʔōsk Sgl p 2 truth — *amə xᵊ rōsk γēžəm, az ʔ° γēžen* — < **rāst(a)k*, cf Tirahi *ʔāskə* truth (< Ir). But Yazgh *ʔāzgᵊ*

ʔɪsmōn Ishk thread, cord. — Prs

raˈsan Ishk rope — *Prs*

ʔōst Sgl. ɪs, p 2, 3 right (hand), straight, *råst* Sk. right, true — *xūb r° durk-ū* Sgl. p 2 it is a quite straight stick — Prs

råstˈgū Sk. truthful — Prs.

rīš Zb beard. — Prs

rōš δovˈsuk Sk. wild oats Cf *dəˈsīn*

ʔoušan Sk light, bright — Prs

ʔušāˈnī Zb light (noun), *rūˈšan* Sk. dawn, *ʔaušan* Gr daylight — Prs

rašt Sgl ɪs, s, Ishk morning, dawn — *r° šīδ* — Cf Wkh *rəšt* day, Khow. *rošt* daylight < Prs *rūšnᵊ*

rəšˈtē Sgl ɪs, *ʔīšta* Sk, *ˈrēšē* p 1 root-fibre — Prs *rēša* id, *rišta* thread, line — Cf Badakhshi *rēša*, but Madagl *ʔišta*, Wkh *ʔɪšˈta*, *raxˈte* (< Prs.)

ʔušt Gr a fur robe — But Zai *yušt*, cf. Mj *yɪška*.

ʔūv Sgl. ɪs, p 2 rhubarb — Cf. Yd *ʔīv*

ʔīvˈlav Sgl ɪs, s, *rɪv°* p 1, *ˈʔɪq°* p. 3, *lav* Gr, *lāw* MFB lip — *rīv-* < **rapya*, (cf Kurd *lēw*), the genuine Sgl form corresponding to Prs *labᵊ*

raˈwān Sgl. p 1, Gr moving, starting *ʔ° šīδ*. — Prs

rəxˈsat Sgl p 2 leave — *ʔ° šīˈān* they took leave. — Ar-Prs

ʔōz Sgl p 2, 3, Gr, *ʔūz* Sk day — *čand ʔōz pasī* Sgl p 2, *rōzī* (= *ʔōˈzānī*) *šīδ ke* p 3 it happened one day that . — Prs.

ˈʔauzan Sgl p 3 window. — Prs

ʔɪzˈyāk Sgl ɪs, p 1 small — *am xān žəšt, haδ xān ʔɪzɪˈāk* p 1 — Prs. *ʔēza*, cf Yd *rīza*.

ʔēž Gr. platform (for sleeping) — Cf. Yd *ʔaža*, Wkh *rǎž*

ʔɪˈžuk Sgl p 1, 2 male kid, one year old, p 3 he-goat — Cf "Wkh" *ʔeˈžā* he-goat, Sar *rezapaɪ* goats and sheep (Khow *lešpaɪ* < **ʔēžpaɪ* from Ir ?), cf Prs. *ʔēza* the small of any animal.

S

sō Ishk now(?) — In *azī sō uazum* '*mēγaltam*'. — Cf *nak-sō* now.

sūɪ Sgl p 1, 3, Zb, *sɪ* Sk, Gr. hare — Cf Yd *sīy*

sub Zb morning — Ar-Prs

sa'bab Sk reason — Ar-Prs.

sa'buk Sgl p. 1, 3, Ishk light, not heavy — Prs

'*sābūn* Sk soap — Ar-Prs

sabr Sk patient. — Ar-Prs

sə'dık Sk porridge, *åś*

saudo'gar Sk. merchant — Prs.

sāδ Sgl is, *saδ* p 2, 3, *sad* Sk., Gr. (Zb) hundred. — Sk. *sadə'yak* 101, *sadə-bīstə'panǰ* 125 — Prs

sa'fēd Ishk, Sk. white — Prs

safē'dōr Ishk., Zb. poplar — Prs

saglă'vī Sgl is, p 3, °*'lōvī* p. 1, *sagō'vī* Ishk otter. — Cf Yd. *sanǥla'ū*, Prs *sag ı lau*, *sag(ı) ābī*.

so'γond Sgl is., *sa'γand* Zb earl, *seγund* Gr. (Zb) hair. — *sor* + *γūn*?

sa'γēr Sgl p 1 orphan — Cf Mj *sayīr*, etc from Prs

'*sāhaı* [1]) Sgl p. 1, *sāar* p. 2, *sa'har*, *sā'rī* Sk morning, at dawn — *s° be xotan* p 2. — Ar-Prs

sa'hār [2]) Sgl is, *sa'ār* p 1, *ba-sa'ār* p 2, '*sāhar* Ishk to-morrow — Ar-Prs

sa'kāu Sgl p 2 sneezing (?). — *s° mō šīok* '*sakau ǰudam*'

ə'skoṇok Sgl. is., p 1, 3, °*'nōk* s, *sə'konuk* Zar puppy, cub — Cf Yd. *cə'ke'na*

sāl Sgl. is, p, s, Gr., *sōl* Ishk, Sk year. — Prs

sēl Sgl. p 1 flood — Prs

sal'lōt Sk soldier — Russ

såmb-, v *saw-*

səmb Sgl is, p 1, *sumb* Ishk hoof — Prs ?

samba'ka Sgl is. tortoise — Prs-Turk *sang-baqa*, Tajiki *sambaqa*

səm'bōk, *su°* Sgl p 1 hole (of the ear) — Cf Prs *sumb*.

son Sk linen — Cf Khow. *sān* id, Kabuli Prs shirting

sī'na Sk breast — Prs

'*sanduk* Sgl p 1, °*ūq* Gr box. — Ar-Prs

soŋg Sgl p. 1, 3, s, *suŋg* Ishk, Sk, Gr stone, Ishk mill stone — Early lw from Prs

'*sıŋnı* Sk. light, bright.

(*ə*)*spēδ* Sgl p 1, 3, "Wkh" white. — Cf Yd. *spī*

əspəl Sgl is, s, p 3, *spəl* p 1, *s'pul* Ishk., Zar louse — Cf Yd. *spūo*.

spər Sgl is, p. 1 iron plough-share, (*w*)*uspīr* Sk, Gr. plough. — Cf. Yd *sporo* (also with ancient *a*-)

spār- spārδ Sgl. p. 2, *buspōr- °rd* Zar to entrust. — *čīzī to bē spāı δo-vē* he had entrusted something to thee. — Prs

sırpərz Sgl. is, °*vrz* p 1 spleen — Prs

sēr Sgl p 2, 3 satisfied. — *psāt sēr šīān* '*sēı šudım*', *psāt-əm sēr kəδ* p 2, *sēr-əm šīδ* p 3 — Prs.

sīr Sgl p 2 garlic. — Prs

sōr [1]) Sgl. is, p. 1, 3, s, Gr (Zb.), *sur* Zb, Ishk, Sk, *sar* ("younger form" Sk) head — *sur-'čpåššt* Sk back of the head. — Cf Prs *sar* (from which *sar* is a lw), etc.

sōı [2] Sgl p 2, 3 on — *kıtāv mēx sōr-əm nūšəδ* p 2 I put the book on the table, *vōst mə kafas sōr* p 3 he tied it at the top of the cage. — V *sōr* [1]

sɜnb Sgl is, *sərb* p 2, *sɜrv* p 3 lead — Prs

sard Ishk, Gr, *sart* Sk cold. — Prs.

sa'rāk Sgl is, p 3 road. — Afgh Prs *sarak* < Hind *saṛak*.

'*sārek* Sgl is., p. 1 cream — Cf Prs. *sar-i šīr*

sormoγz, v *moγz-ı sor*

sərx Sgl. is, p 1, Ishk, *sɜrx* Sgl. p 3, *surx* Sk., Gr red — Prs ?

ˈsōrox Sgl p 2 ear of corn — Cf Yd *sor*
surˈxūn Sk white — Prs
sōr-ˈxaš Sgl p 2 wild, arrogant, *sarkaš* — *vərvəs* s°-ō the fox is wild — Adapted from Prs *sarkaš*
sīāˈsar Sgl p 1 crow(?) — *Prs
sust Sgl p 2 lazy, *səst* p 1 soft — *ama āδam fai sust o* this man is very lazy — Prs (< *ϑrusta-, cf OE *þrēotan* to tire, etc, etc)
ᵊstīn Sgl is, p 1, 3, *stīn* Sk., *ustun* Ishk post, pillar. — Cf. Yd *ᵘstuno*, *ustun* < Prs
siˈtar, v *astar-*
sᵃt xån-mayˈzi Sk. brain, *sutxān mayzuk* Gr thigh — *Prs Original meaning 'marrow'
sav-, v *təv-*
səvδ Sgl is, °*vᵊδ* p 3, *səvδ* p 1, s, *sovd* Zb, *sovd* Sk shoulder — *mu sovd ō* it is on the shoulder. — Cf Yd *suvdo*
sᵘˈvār Sgl p 2 horseman. — Prs
savz Sgl p 1, *sobz* Ishk, *sabz* Sk, Gr green — Prs
savˈza Sgl p 1, °*zī* p 2, *sabˈza* Ishk grass, lawn — Prs
saw- *sawd* Sk to rub, *såmb-* Gr to smear — Cf Prs. *sāwīdan*, Yd *sa-*, Wkh *sīw*, and, with nasalization, (Hjuler) *såmən*, *såyəm* to rub
saxt Sgl is. hard — Prs
ˈ*såyε* Sgl is, ˈ*sāya* p 1, *sāˈyē* p 2, ˈ*sōya* Zb shade, shadow — Prs
sᵘyå-čᵘråγ Sk native candle made from a plant with the same name — *Prs
sūˈyūk Sgl. p 3, *sū*° s spleen — Cf Wkh. *sik* < *s(y)āwya-ka-, cf semantically Psht *tōrai*, Torwali *šam* spleen (the black entrail)?
ˈ*sēzda* Sgl p 1, 2, °ˈ*da* p 3, *sīzdāu* Zb thirteen — Prs

Š

-š Sgl. pron encl 3 sg — V § 114 — Prs
š- *šīδ* Sgl. p, s, *šəw* *šəd* Sk, *šu-* *šud* Ishk. to go, to become — *azᵊ šān*, *azᵊ ni šām bə-š* '*mā na mērawam*', *az-əm šīδ(əm)*, *az-əm šīδō veδem* '*rafta būdem*' Sgl. p 1, *šām be*, *šīδem* s, *šān*, *šīδ*, *šīδōk* p 3, *šūm*, *šudum*, *šəduk* Ishk, *šə(wu)m*, *šədəm*, ˈ*šədūk*, inf ˈ*šəwŭk* Sk — ˈ*na-šəwū* Sk it can't be done — Cf Yd *šūi*
šab Ishk, Sk, Gr night — Prs
šāˈbrut Sk. moustache — Prs. **šāh burūt* (contam with Wkh *šapar*, etc.?)
šōδx Sgl. is, p 1 goat's hair — Possibly < **δōšx*, cf Yd *lirs* V § 72
šᵊfūn, v *āfˈšūn*
šafˈtal Sgl p. 2 trefoil — Prs
šafˈtōlū Sgl is, Ishk. peach. — Prs
šagˈnam Sgl is, *šabnam* Ishk, Sk dew — Cf Prs. *šabnam*, Mj *šakˈlam* V *šak*.
šəˈgār Sgl p 2 plastering, *šēdgār*. — Prs
šoˈγol Sgl is jackal — Prs.
šaˈγor Sgl is, p 1, 3, Ishk, "Wkh." hedgehog — Cf Yd *šaˈγur*
šak Sgl p 2 dew(?), Gr hoar-frost — Cf Wkh *šak*, *šak*, Sar. *x̌ok* white-frost, Tajiki *šaq* dew — V *šagˈnam*
šakk Sk, *šak* Gr bad, wicked — *šakk-ˈwēnån* to hate — Prs. *šaqʿ* blaming, reproaching, viewing with an evil eye? — Cf Wkh *šāk*
šak- Sgl. p 2 to rub, crush — *šakem be-š* '*mēšakam*'. — Prs.
ᵊškōδ Sgl is, p 2 cattle shed — < **fšu-kata-*, cf Orm *škāu* (but not Oss *skʾat*)? — But Shgh *x̌əδ*, Bartangi *šōδ* cattle-shed < **srāda-*, cf. Prs. *sarāī*.

šikam Zb belly — Prs
škarr- *škūl* Sk to seek — Cf Wkh *škūr-*, Prs *šikār* chase
šikår bēδ Sk willow
škōv *škōvd* Sk to be cold, to catch a cold — Cf Wkh *škāv-*
šal Sk lame — Prs
ša'ˈla Sk spark —Ar -Prs *šuˈla* blaze, flash
šalˈγām Sk, p 2 turnip — Prs
šəˈlōk Sgl is, *šlōk* p 1, *šᵘluk* Sk, *šuhluk* Gr wet, damp — < **a šušaka*, cf Skr *šuṣa-* dry and *a-śuṣka-* moist?
šelˈmək Sgl is, p 1 resin, gum — Cf Prs *šil(i)m* gum of a tree, *šalmak* n of a medicine, prob < N W Prakrit **šilimha-*, cf Turner, Nep Dict, s.vv *liso*, *scp* V Wkh *lišp*
šiˈlax Sgl is, p 2 naked, needy — *tə š°-δō* p 2 — Cf Yd *šiˈlex*
šăm Sk candle — Ar -Prs
šām Sgl p. 1, 2, *šōm* Sk, Zb evening — Prs
šūm Sk travel — Cf Av *šyaoman-* work (*šiyav-* to go, move)?
šaˈmāl Sgl p, s, *°ål* Sk wind, *šᵘˈmål* Sk north — *nēr š°-ō*, *š° paidā šīδ* Sgl p. 2 — Ar -Prs
šamˈšēr Sgl p 2 sword — Prs
-šōn encl pron 2 pl, v § 114
šōna Zb shoulder-blade — Prs
šəˌnōwaˈrē kən- Sk to bathe. — Prs.
šōnzdāu, v *xuāḷδōs*
šaupaˈrek Ishk bat — Prs.
šār Sgl p 2, 3, Sk town — Prs
šēr Sgl p 3 tiger, lion — Prs
šarm Sgl is, p 2, Sk shame — Prs
šǟrm Sgl is, p 1, 3, s, "Wkh", *šurn* Zar horsedung — < **šānm-* < **šāmn-*, Av *šāman-*?
šůrˈmůk bēδ Sk, *šurmok* Gr. a kind of willow
šarminˈda Sk ashamed — *š° na*, *šauī* fie, shame — Prs
šīˈrīn Sgl is, p. 1, 3, Ishk. sweet. — Prs
ˈšuraŋg-zård Sk brown — V *šūi*
šaršaˈrī Sgl is, p 1, 3, *°ˈrā* Zb waterfall — Prs
šərˈwā Sgl p 1, *šᵢrˈbō* Sk soup — Prs
šăst Sgl is, p 3, *šāšt* p 2 sixty — Prs
šast-iŋˈgit Sgl p. 2 thumb — Prs Sgl
šīša Ishk looking-glass — Prs.
šōˈše kən- Sk to make water — Prs
šāt Sgl. p 1, 3 honey — Ar Prs.
šət Sgl is, p 1, *šit* p 2, *šət* p 3, *šet* s, *šət* Ishk., *šut* Sk, *šit* Gr. dust, soil, earth — *pə šət nīd* Ishk sit down on the ground, *šət kən* Sk to bury, *šɪˈt-ån van kol* Sk they [have] buried him — Cf Wkh *šət*, *šet*, Shgh *sit*
šāˈtūn Sgl. p 1, 3, *°tu* Gr ladder — Prs *šātū*, Bad *šōtūn*, etc < Turki
ᵊštən Sgl is, p 1, *°ən* p 3, *štən* s, *šutun* Gr, *sij* Sk needle, Ishk *šᵊtən* thorn — < **sčən* < **sučani*, cf Psht *stən* < **s(u)cən*, cf Yd *šinjo* — *sij* < **suči-*. — Cf Wkh *sic*
šaitån Sk Satan — Ar -Prs
štᵊnōk Sgl is, p 1, 2, *ᵘšte°* p. 3, *šutuˈnūk* Zb, *štuˈnuk* Sk., Gr, *šᵊt°* Zar. newborn kid, *naušudagī* — Cf Par *išten(ūk)* < **fstānya-ka-*
ᵊštər Sgl. is, p 2, s, *°ər* p 3, *štur* Sk, Gr, *uštur* Gr (Zb), *šətur* Zar camel — Prs. or genuine?' Cf Yd *ˈškɪˈrō*
šᵘtur Gr calf — Cf Wkh *štūr*.
šōt i pəδf Sgl p 3, *°pūδ* p. 1 calf of the leg — Cf Shgh *pura-i-gōšt* (< Prs) id Psht *šat-gaṛai* ankle < **srašta-*?
šōv, *šōvōk* Sgl p 2 weeding — *az-əm šōv(ōk) āri ˈkenuk* I have weeded (*amī*

kār az darūn-ı zamīn mēkana (I)), *šōvōk šuān, kə š° xulā(š) šıān.*

ša'vōl Sk, *ša'ωālak* Gr trousers — Prs *šo'vel* Ishk, *šō°* Sk, Gr road — < **šyaw-*, cf Phl.Ps *šωb'n* (*šovān*) roads? But suffix?

čav'zåd Sk bug. — Cf Shgh (Sk) *šavzōd*, Wkh *xəuzrt*, cf Prs. *šab-gaz* 'bug'

šāw- šāwod Zar to chew — **gžaw* ?

šuwīn Gr, *šuen* Gr., Zb cradle — < **xšaubanya-*?

šāx [1]) Sgl ıs, p twıg, *šōx* Ishk, Sk *šōxča* Zb, °*čuk* Sk, Gr branch — Prs *šāx(ča)*, Bartangı *xax'čak.*

šāx [2]) Sgl. p 3, Zb, Ishk, *šåx* Sk horn — *āhūīn woh šāx da vəð* p 3 the stag had one horn — Prs

šōx Sgl ıs, p, *šûx* Zar hard, locked — *vōr šōx-ōı* Sgl. p 2, *ma tāham ē šōx kəð' mə kafās sōr* p 3 he fastened the food at the top of the cage — Cf Wkh *šōk, šux*, Yd *šax*

šəxs šəxt Sgl ıs, p. 3, s, *šīxs- šīxt* p 2 to cross, to pass over, *šuxt* Gr (tıme) passed — *šəxtān 'guzāšt(an)'* ıs, *īsen, šīxsən be* p 3 *'mēāyam, mēgzāram', guzar-em be šīxtəm, mə vēk-əm šīxt* p 2, *tar asmān šəxt* p 3 — Cf Wkh *šoxs*, Khow lw *šaxč*, *šaxs* < **saxš-*, from *sak-* to pass (the tıme)

šå'xåb Sk brook, rıvulet — Prs

šaxa yeı Sgl p 3 hill — Cf Prs *šax* mountaın

šəu'žī Sgl ıs., p 2, *šov'jī* p 1, *šəu'jī* p 3, s, *šu'jī* Zb hıp — Cf. Wkh *šau'žī, šūjīš*, Shgh *sēvje*, (*sēuja* Sk.), Or *sāω'jē* Proh a Taj. word, **suvjī* < **suft jī*?

šūź Sgl p 1, s eagle, *hukāb, šuž* p 3 black eagle, *sıasōı* — Cf Yd. *šīž*

Š

šōu Sgl. ıs, p 1, s, *šou* p 3 horn — **srăw-*, cf Wkh *šəu*, Yd *šū*

šūı Sgl. p 1, 3, *šū* Ishk. black, pupıl of the eye, *šu* Sk, Gr., *ščūı* "Wkh" black. — Cf Wkh *šīu*, Khow (lw) *šā* — < Av *syāva-*, but note *š*

šəc Sgl ıs, p 2, *šəc* p 3, *šuc* Gr female — Acc to Hjuler Wkh *šəc* ıs used as a fem suffix — Cf Yd. *šīyo.*

šud Gr heard — Prob **šud*, cf Shgh *šud*

šıð Sgl ıs, *šəð-* p 2, 3, s. *šīð-* ıs., p 2, 3, *šīn- šīd* Ishk, *šīd- šītt* Sk, *šid* Zar to weep — *šıðen, šīðəm* Sgl ıs, *šəðen buš šīðum* p 2, 3, *šīnum šīdum, -um šīd, šīduk* Ishk., *šīdum, šīttum* Sk

šēn Sgl ıs, p. 1, 3, Zb podex, p 2 anus, Ishk hıp, *kšīn* Gr podex, *šıŋg* Sk hıp — *mo šēn kenen-et* p 2 *'mā tuı a mēgāyam-et'*. — Cf. Yd *šrno*, Shgh *šūn*

šənā'ī Sgl ıs, p 1 lıght, fire, *šə'nā'ī* p 2, 3, *rəšnā'ī* s, *rəš'nī* Zb, Ishk fire *rᵊšnē, ɻšnē* Sk fire *šə'nāī do'hō* ıt lıghtened, *va šənāı žaı* p 2 blow out the fire, *məı ıŋ'gıt mə šə'nāī təð* p 2. — Cf Wkh *rəx'nī(g)*, Khow (lw) *roxnī*, Kab. Prs *rušnaī* — Cf *rušā'nī*

šəš Sgl ıs, p 3, s, *šuš* p 1, 2, *šıš* Zb, Sk lung — Prs

ša'vī Sgl ıs, p 1, 2, *ša'vē'* Sk shırt, *'Šawī* Gr woman's shırt Prs. *šabī*

T

tēu Sgl ıs, p 1, s husband's brother — Oss *teu*, cf. Mj s v *yūı.*

tu, tə Sgl, *tə* Ishk thou — V § 110

tūi Sk wedding — Prs
tablar'za Sk., Gr fever — Prs
ˌtåbɪ'stån Sk summer — Prs
tə'bət Sgl is down of birds — Cf Mj. *tubut*.
taf Sgl p. 1, Sk steam, Zar foam. — Prs
təf Sgl p 2, 3, *tof* Sk, *tuf* Zar. saliva — Prs.
tōγd Gr. he went, walked — < **taxta-*, cf Shgh *tūīd*
ˌtā'γ̌ō Sk mother's brother — Kabuli Prs *taγā'ī*, Bad *taγa*
t'ēγ(ə)m Sgl is, p 2, 3, *'tēγum* Ishk, *tēγm* "Wkh", Gr grain, seed — *tēγm d(e)ān* p 2 they sow — Cf Yd *tuγ^um*
ta'hām Sgl p 3 food — *ta'hāma dēi'* — Ar-Prs
'tāke Sgl p 3 alone — *pād'šā t° fə'rīnd 'pādšā yak tāke månd'* — Cf Prs *taka* a single volume, Yd *toko*
ta'kɛ Sgl p 3 male kid, one year old — Prs
tuk'mă Sk. button — Turki.
tōk sa'rī Ishk. pillow — Or *taksa'ra*, cf Par *taisō'rī*, Madagl *toi-i-serī* + Prs *takiya*
tākat Sgl p 3 (in tale) endurance — *ovzūi t° nəs kəδ 'dil-iš t° na kard'*. — Ar-Prs
tāl Sgl p 2 cooking-pot. — Cf Yd. *tāl*
ti'lā Sgl is, p, *til'lā* Sk gold. — Prs.
tūl- *tūld* Sgl. p 1, 2, s, Ishk, *tūd* Gr (Zb.) to shave — *'tūlin*, *'tūldəm* Sgl. p 1, *t'ūlum*, *'t'ūldum* Ishk — Cf. Yd. *tīž-*
telf Sgl p 3 child, *bača-i maida* — Ar-Prs *tifl*
tə'lap- Sgl p 2, *ta'lap-* *talapt* Sk to wish, seek — Ar-Prs.
tal'pak Sk, Gr. fur cap. — Turki
talx Sgl p 1, Ishk bitter — Prs
təmba Sgl. p 3 to thee? — In *wok t° astēen 'yak tara rawån mēkenim'*
təmux, *°əx* Sgl., Ishk you V § 110.
ta'mūz Sgl p 3 autumn. — Ar Prs
tan Sgl p 2 person — *cəmənd tan ān ma təməx xān? ma mič xān rōī tan ān*. — Prs
ta'na Sk body — Prs
tənd Sgl p 2 steep — Prs
tandur Sk thunder — Prs.
taŋg Sgl p 1, 2, Sk narrow — Prs
tanɪk Sk, *tanuk* Gr. thin, narrow — Prob genuine
tar Ishk wet, moist — Prs
tar Sgl p 2, 3, Gr through, amongst, in(to), to — *parenda tar hauā arazō* the bird flew through the air, *wok čī-e tar məne[n] həš-ōi 'yak čīzī ba dil-i māst'*, *tax'sīm kenān tar xāa* p 2 they divide amongst themselves — Cf Yd *tro*. V § 107.
tīr Ishk roof-beam, Sk arrow — Prs
**tor-*. *torδ* Sgl p 2 to fart — *torδəm 'gūz kardam'* Cf *tərə bā[d] dyem* Sgl s id
tar'bəz Sgl. p 2, *tar'būz* Sk water-melon. — Prs
tərəf- *tərəft* Sk, *tᵊruf-* Zar to steal — Cf Yd *tᵊrif-*
'tōrik Zb, *'tå°* Ishk, Sk, *°'rik* Sk dark(ness) — Prs
tur'kī Sgl is, p 1 darkness — **turk* dark (cf Yd. *tīro*) + Prs *-ī*.
tīra'mā Sgl is, p. 1, 2, *tīra'må* Ishk, *ˌti°* Sk autumn. — *t° k' šīδ, cə kū yūzə xašəm* — Prs
t(ᵊ)rās- Sgl p 2, 3 to fear — *trāsen ke fᵊrnisen be* p 2 I am afraid to lose it. Cf the foll word
trōs Ishk, *tᵊrōs* Sk, *trās* Gr fear —

t° kenum, t°-um kul Ishk, *t° kən-* Sk I fear, *t° ˈdēyum* Sk I frighten — < *tarsᵊ* But cf Sar *intrâs-* to shy, etc

tərɪš- Sgl p 2, 3 to sneeze — *tərɪˈšəm bvš*, pf *trɪšūk* '*axse mēzanad*' (pres !) — Cf Wkh *štrof-*, Yd *čirf*, etc

teˈrəš Sgl ɪs, *trəš* p 1, *tərvš* Ishk, *tərvš* Zar sour, *truš* Gr bitter — Prs

trošp Sk sour milk. — Cf. Yd *trɪšp*

tarâˈlzē Sk scales — Prs

tcske Sgl p 3 —? — Cf Texts V, 72

tasˈmă Sk a strap — Prs

tå ɪ-sar Ishk. top of the head — Cf Mj. *tō-ɪ sar* Prs

təš kən- Sk to empty out. — Cf Wkh. *təš*, EVP, s v *taš*, Nyberg, Studia Indo. Ir, 21 f

təšna Sgl ɪs, °*ē* p 1, *tašna* Ishk, *taxm* Sk thirsty — *təšna*, etc < Prs Reg *taxm* (also in Wkh), v s v. Wkh *taǰ*

tēša Sgl ɪs, °ˈšē p 1, 3, °*ša* Ishk adze — Prs

tāt Sgl p 1, 2, *tot* Ishk, Gr, *tå(t)* Sk, Gr (Zb) father — *mič tāt xān, tāte xē māl taxsīm kvδ, xē tā be γēžəδ* he said it to his father — Cf Yd *tat*, etc

tūt Sgl, Zb, Ishk, Sk mulberry (tree). — Prs

ˈ*tūtī* Sgl p parrot — Prs

tūt-pət Sgl p 2 mulberry-flour, *talkån* — Prs V *put*

tav Sgl p 2 fever — Prs

tāˈvē Sgl p 2 griddle — Prs

təv- təδ Sgl p 1, 2, *ted* Gr (Zb), ' Wkh " *tīwd, sav- səd* Ishk, *saw- sud* Sk, Zar. to burn (intr), *sīw- sud* Sk to burn (tr) — *təvōɪ* Sgl, *savū* Ishk it burns, *mən ingit mə šənāī təδ* p 1 my finger was burnt in the fire — Cf Shgh, Wkh *δăw-*, Khwarizm *δ'w*, etc. V § 37

toˈvŏr Sgl ɪs, p 1, 3, Zb, *tuˈwu* Sk, Gr. axe — *va durk t° maida kenen* p 2, *fᵊrēδ kuδ pe tˈovor* p 3 — Prs

tāveˈstān Sgl ɪs, p, *tōvəˈstōn* Zb, *tåbɪˈstån* Ishk summer — Prs.

txxˈmɔng Zb., *taxmur* Sk egg — Prs *tuxm-ɪ-murγ*, cf Wkh *təxmɪvrγ*, etc

tax-rū Sgl p 3 plank V Texts V, 14. Prs **taxt-rū*

taxˈsīm Sgl p 2 dividing — *va māl t° kel* — Ar Prs

taxt Sk curtain — Prs

taxta Sgl p 1 roof-board, p 3 plank — *taxta-pāɪs rū* p 3 on a piece of plank '*rū ɪ taxta-pāɪa*' — Prs

təxtˈvē Sgl. p 3 steam (?) — Cf Yd *tux*

taˈyāk Sgl ɪs, p 3, *tåy* Sk colt — Cf Yd *taya*. Cf

tɪya-xaˈrak Sgl ɪs donkey's foal

tēz Sgl ɪs, p, Ishk, Sk sharp — *tēz kən* Sk. to sharpen, whet — Prs

V

va a particle denoting the accusative V. § 104.

vəcəˈrīm, v. *wəcərīm.*

vī dɪˈōk Sgl p 2 irrigation, watering, *xākāva* — *v° kenān* — V *vēk.*

vəδ Sgl, *vud* Ishk, *uəδ* Sk. was — Cf. § 125

vāǰd Sk, *vāγd* Gr nightmare — Cf Wkh *vāǰd*, Sar, Or *vōɪd* < Av *baxta-* fate, misfortune

vē(k) Sgl, Ishk, Sk, Gr water — *vēkɪ dɪān* = *vī dɪōk kenān* (q v), *warǰə vē šuuōɪ* the snow melts, *vē mə pīālə nūšen* Sgl p 2, *vē pavdəm, vēk*

xənuk-ō, daryāo yəx-o kuōk p 3 the water is cold and the river is frozen, *arāz mə vⁱēk* is *fly into the water.* — From a purely phonetic point of view **ăpāk(i)ya-* seems to be the most satisfactory reconstruction. Cf. Orm *wǭk*, with loss of *ă-*

vō|kōl̨īn Sgl p 1 day before yesterday

vən Sgl p. 2 — V Texts III, 2.

vīn Sgl is, p 1, 2, Ishk, Sk, Gr., *vin* Sgl s, p. 3, *vanū* "Wkh" beard — Cf Shgh. *bån* < **upā(ha)na-*, cf Gr ὑπήνη (v NTS, VII, 120, cf Kretschmer, Glotta, 18, 204, 22, 246, Pisani, Misc Etym, 107)

vānd vǒst Sgl p 1, 3, s, *vōnd- vūst-* Ishk, *vund- vust* Sk to bind, tie. — *vānden* Sgl p 1, °*em* s, *vōndum* Ishk, pret. *vōst*, pf *vōsto-mō-ı* p 3 — Cf Yd *vad-*

vōnd Sgl is, p 2 stick

vōr Sgl p, *var* Zb, Ishk, Sk, *wår* "Wkh" door — *vōr šōx (həṭ)-ōı* p 2 the door is closed (open) — Cf. Yd. *lᵊvoı*

vūr Sgl p 2, 3, Sk burden — *vūr kenen* p 3 I load — Cf Yd *vīıa*, Wkh *vur*

vıīc Sgl. is, p 1, 2, *vrıc* p 3, Sk, *vᵊrıc* Zar, *vəˈcēr* (!) 'Wkh' eyebrow. — **brūčı-*, cf Yd *vrīyo.*

vᵊrūδ Sgl, *vᵊrū* Ishk, *wrūd, wru* Sk, *v(ə)rūd* Gr, Zar brother. — Pl *vıūδār mⁱ amıč xān hōvδ vıūδār-ān* p 2, *am xān məš vᵊrūδaıen* is this house belongs to me and my brothers, *am xān məm vᵊıūδen-ē* p 2 this house is my brother's. — Cf. Yd *vraı*

vrūδkuč Sgl. is., p 1, *vruˈkǎč* Sk, *vᵊıūδar-kuč* "Wkh" brother's wife

vᵊrōk Sgl., Zb, Ishk, *wruk* Sk, *wıok* Gr, *verāk* Gr (Zb.) horse — *am ıᵊrō məm vᵊrūδen-ē* Sgl p 2. — Cf Shgh *vârᵊǰ*, Or *vōrǰ*, Yazgh ˈ*varăk* < **băraka-*

ˈ*vōrok* Sgl p 2 window. — Cf *vōr*

vrēl- Sgl is., p. 1, 3, s *vᵊrĕt-* p 1, 3, *vɻt-* s, *vᵊlēl- vᵊlēld-* Ishk, *vrand- vıət* Sk, *vᵊıēl- vᵊıūt* Zar to break. — *psā vrēl̨en* Sgl p. 1, *vrandum, vıətum, vrət, vrətkum, vıtuk, vranduk* Sk — Cf. Shgh. *vᵊraž-*, Yd *vrī-* — Reg *vᵊlēl-* v § 74 *vrand-* has been influenced by **škand-* (Wkh *škəndıv-*)

vıōn- vrōnd Sk to scold — Cf. Wkh *vārand-.*

vərˈvəs Sgl. is, p., °*ves* s., *urˈwəs* Zb, ˈ*wu*° Ishk, ˈ*urvəs* Sk, *urwus* Gr barley — *vərvəs sōr-xaš-ō* Sgl p 2. — < **ɣpasıyā-*? Cf Yd *yerštso*

vəıˈvēs Sgl is, s, *wᵊ*° p 3, *wərˈuēs* p 1, *əı*° Zb., *wurwıst* Ishk, ˈ*urwēš(ak)* Sk, Gr, *wurvēsdk* Zar, *wərˈıēs* "Wkh" fox — < *răvēs* < **raupāsya-*, v § 88 Cf Yd *rūso*

vəˈrāz Sgl. is, p 2, *w/vrăˈzå* Sk above, *vrōz* Sk up, *weıāz* Gr (Zb.) high, tall, up, *vrāzā* Gr a mountain hight — *cə təˈfāk vəˈrāz-mō* Sgl p 2 I am above you — Cf Khow (lw) *vārz* above (v BSOS, VIII, p 664), Ingush (lw) *barz* tumulus < Av *barəzah-*? But note Or *vuˈrǭz* hillside = Prs *farāz kōh* (Lentz), (Zangana Kurd. *war(ā)z* high < **abı rāza-*?).

vᵊrūzəman Sgl is, p 2 nephew — V *vᵊrūδ.*

vəˈsīn Sgl. is, *vasĭn* Gr. whetstone, *ausån.* — Cf Yd ˈ*afsɛno*

vıš Sgl is, p 2, 3, Gr, *vīš* Gr (Zb) below, *vıšt* Sk. floor, ground — *cə məm vıš 'az tā-ı mā', cə mēz vıš* p 2 under the table, *cə kafas bıš* (!) under the

cage, *ce viš* from below, *ce āsmān xavδ me viš* p 3 descended from heaven. — V *bayalviš, yālviš, kašviš*

vɪš [2]) Sk, *viš* Gr bed

vōš Sgl. ɪs, p 1, 3, *vuš* Gr. rope — **bastra-*, cf. Shgh. *vâš*, Psht. *wāš*, Prs. dial. *baš* bandage

vəz Sgl, *vuz* Ishk, Gr, *vẓ* Sk goat, Sgl ɪs also female markhor — *wok vəz-əm wēnd* p 2 — Cf Shgh *vaz*, Mj *vuza*

vōzd Zar. pillow — Cf Yd *virzane*

və|zōk [1]) Sgl. ɪs, p 1, 2 branch.

və|zōk [2]) Sgl ɪs fat, *|vẓzû̯k* Sk thick. — Cf Sar. *divēz*, Yazgh *də|vūz*, Wkh *baǰ* (?) < **dwaz-*, cf Yd s v *livzīn*

vəž|dŭ̂k Sgl. p, Ishk., *vəγ|dūk* Sgl ɪs, *wûždû̂k* Sk long, Ishk (and Gr *iwužduk*) high — Cf Wkh. *vəɪz*, Shgh *vužǰ*, Psht. *ūžd* < *bəɪəzant-*

v(u)žēr Sk, *vaǰer* Gr. (early) evening — Cf Ishk *waǰēr* day before yesterday, v *wəcərīn* — Scarcely from *uz ayaɪ-* cf. Yd *uzīɪo*

W

wa [1]), *waɪ* Sk. oh. — *iwa xē kūč!* oh, my wife — Prs

wa, dem. pron., v §§ 115, sqq.

|wū-bō Sk. thither. — A dative form Cf. *wōδ*.

wuc- *wucud* Gr. to find room. — Cf. Mj. *wuǰ-*, Yazgh *wiž-*

wəcə|rīn Sgl p 1 yesterday, p. 2 day before yesterday, *vəcə|rīm* ɪs three days ago, hence, *wə|jēr* Ishk day before yesterday. — The correct meaning prob. ɪs the one given by Sgl ɪs, the true word for 'yesterday' being Sgl. *pāruzd* (and Ishk *karēr* [2]), and for 'the day before yesterday' Sgl *vōkōḷīn* If that ɪs the case, *vəcə|ɪīn/m* may be derived from **upa-čaθru* + *īn/m*, cf. *pəršətīm*, and Shgh *ve|der* < **upa-turya-* V. *v(u)žēr*

wuč Zar up — Cf Wkh. *wūč* < *usča*

wāda Sgl p 3 marriage, marriageable age — *po w° hīt telf 'ba wāda ɪasīd'* — Ar-Prs

wēd Ishk willow — Cf. Yd *wīya*.

wēd- *wētt* Sk to put — Cf. Yd *wul-*

wōδ, *iwōδa(k)* Sgl p 2, *wəδok* p 3, *wadak* Ishk., Sk, *wāk* Sk., *wōda* Gr (Zb) there — *ce wōδ šīδ* he went from there, *mo wōδ šīδ* he went there, *iwōδak oγōδast*, *wōδa (h)ast* Sgl p 2, *|oγoδ mo |wəδok* p 3, *wadak xōn tīn-ō*, *w° tī xōn* Ishk Av *avaδa*

iwu|δəγδ Sgl ɪs., p 1, s, °*uγδ* p 2, °*ōγδ* p 3, °*duγd* Ishk, *wə|dūγ̌d* Sk, *udōγd* Gr, *wɪdəγd* Zar daughter — *mŭ̂m-buči|nā-ɪ wdūγ̌* Sk female cousin (my uncle's daughter) — Cf Yd. *luγdo* Reg *wu-* cf. § 92.

iwu|δɪḷ Sgl ɪs, p 2, s, *wuδ|el* p 3 (and *wuδ|hēl* '*kūh*' for '*gūh*' [2]), *wū|deḷ* Zar goat's dung, manure, *pošk*, *pårub*, *wu|dɪl* Ishk cow-dung — *pasɪ naurōz* [2] *w° xašān* Sgl. p 2 — Cf. Yd *p[2]škedrǐ*

iwu|δīt Sgl., °*īd* Zar span from thumb to little finger. — Cf. Yd *wulēyo*, "Wkh" *wə|lēt*

wah Sk bad smell

wa|ǰāb Ishk, °*aḇ* Gr span from thumb to little finger — Ar-Prs

wə|ǰēr, cf *vužēr*, *wəcərīn*

wok Sgl ɪs, Zb, Ishk, Gr, *wôk* Sgl p, *wōk* Sk, *wûk* Zar one — *wok kitāv*, *paša wok nesɪ lakoɪ* the flies didn't leave one — Cf Yazgh *wug* V § 87

wo'kī Sgl p 2 *'yakī'* — *w°* *w°* *zamīn kul-šōn baxš kenen* I give all of them one field each

wokīăk Sgl p. 2 a little — *miċ tāt xān w°* *kalān-ū* our father's house is a little bigger, *'yaktaš kalāntar-a'*

wulāī Sgl p 2, *'wulo* Ishk, *wulo* Gr (Zb) before, in front of, formerly, *ulō*, *wlō* Sk forwards — *azı w°* *γəzd* Ishk I ran in front, *w°ˑžwondok-əm vəδ*, *psāt əm sēr kəδ* formerly I was hungry, now I have become satisfied

walč Sgl p 3, Ishk rafter — V *wāḷ* [2]).

wu'lākī Sgl p 2 first (adv) — *am 'āδam w°* *o'γoδ* this man came first — V. *wulāī*

wul'mēk Sgl is, s, °*ĭk* p., °*ε* "Wkh", *ılmēk* Gr (Zb), *dulmık* MFB (with ɔ instead of ɔ) — **uxšmāhyaka-*, cf Yd *ımoγo*

wulyēka Sgl. p 2 alone. — *az w°-mō*

wu'lāt Sgl is., p 1, 3 village — Ar -Prs, cf. Khow (O'Brien) *wal'lāt* village, cultivation.

wəl'vōš Sgl p 1, *'wulvuš* Gr, *valvāš* MFB trouser-string V *wāḷ* [1]) and *vōš*, cf Yd *warwadεn*

wāḷ [1]) Sgl is, *wāl* p 1, 2, *wōl* Zar, *var* MFB trousers. Cf Yd *'woγo* (prob an ancient pl)

wāḷ [2]) Sgl is, p, *wōḷ* "Wkh." roof beam — Cf Yd. *wāγ*.

wolk Sgl is, p 1, *wʊ°* p 2, s, *wə°* p 3, *wə°* "Wkh", *wolk* Zb kidney — Cf. Yd *wulγa*, Wkh *wʌltk*

wu'ḷōk Sgl is, p 1, 3, *wuluk* Ishk., *u°* Gr, *(w)ū'lu/ůk* Sk, *wuḷuk* Zar flour — **ārtaka-*, cf Yd *yāγe*

wo'lŏx Sgl is, p 1, 3, *wʊ°* p 2, *wʊ'lēx* "Wkh", *u'lĕx* Sk, *ulex* Gr rib — V *å'lax* hill, cf Yd *alīxa* rib,

N W Ir Turf. *"rg* side, Psht *aγax* side, Georg *alagı* direction (lw)

wan, v *wa*

wĭn- Sgl is *wīnd* is, p 2, *wēn-* s, Sk, *wēnd-* s, p. 1, 2, 3, Ishk., Sk, *wĭn-wĭnt* Zar, *vīn-* *vīnd* Gr. (Zb) to see. — *nə wī'nō-š* Sgl is he doesn't see him; *wīndom-ōn* is. I saw them, *az-əm wēnt*, *wēndum*, *amax va-tfak wēndan* p 1, *uēnd əm va-tfak*, *xōdm-əm wīnduk* p 2, *wēnem*, *wēndəm*, *xōdm um wēnt* s, *wēndum*, *azı fak uēnduk* Ishk — Cf Yd. *wīn*, Shgh *wīn-* *wīnt-*.

wēn Sgl, Gr, Sk., *wēn* Zb, Ishk, Zar, *wan* "Wkh" blood — *wēn be zīδū* blood flows, *wēn zənē* wash off the blood, *wēn-ı šuwōı* he is bleeding(?). — Cf Yd *īno*

uānīc Sgl is, p 2 female calf, two years old, *turpīk* (cf Par *torpī*), *fərγəmċ*, *'waɳıc* p. 3 heifer, three years old, *'wānic* Gr fem calf, *wå°* Sk heifer — < **yuwānıćī-* — Cf E Oss *wanıg*, W Oss *ıwonug* young bull < **y(u)wān-*.

'wanǰī Sk, Gr (Zb), *'vanǰı* Gr. cloak, coat — Av *varənā-* name of a part of the dress

wont Ishk calf of the leg

wə'nīž- *wə'nīšt* Sgl p 2, *wu'nĭž-* *wu'nĭžd-* p. 3, s, *wə'nıγ-* *wə'nıγd-* is to go round, walk about — *wənıγ*, *īs 'baγard*, *bıā!'* is, *cə wōδ ıwənīšt* p 2 they returned from there, *psā be wənıžəm 'mēgardam'*, *wunīžəm be*, *wu'nīždəm* p 3 — Apparently from **wi-naı(γ)ž-*. Cf Shgh. *nēž-*, **naž-* (Sk) to turn, *nōž-* (ABC) to wander about??

wē'rε Sgl p 3 gums — Bad Prs. *wē'rā*, cf EVP. s v *ōraī* Cf also Skr *velā* gums

wŏrc Gr, Zar. quail — Cf Yd *woṛγo*
wur'cūn Sgl is., p 1 (°*ṇ* is.?) smoke-hole. — Cf Yd *rūžεn*, Wkh *rīcṇ*. V § 88
warf Sgl, Ishk, Sk, "Wkh" *v*° Gr snow — *warfə dehō* it snows, *w*° *iē šuwōi* Sgl p 2 the snow melts, *ˌå'lax-nå-i warf* Sk snow of the hills. — Cf Yd *warfo*
wərōfs- wərōft Sk to stand — Cf. Wkh *wurufs-*, Mj *wurafs*. See EVP. s v *riyawdəl*, and Bailey, Or Stud Pavry, p. 22
'wērak Sgl. p 2, *we'rāk* p 3 female lamb — Cf Yd. *wōrγo*
wo'rok Sgl is, Zb, *wa'rōk* Sgl p 2, *wo*° p 3, *'waruk* Ishk, Gr, Zar *u'ruk* Sk. male lamb. — Cf Yd *wərəy*, "Wkh" *warī*.
wərk Sgl is, *wərk* p 1, 3, s, Zb., Ishk, "Wkh", Zar, *urk* Sk, Gr wolf — Cf Bur. (lw) *urk*, Yd. *wurγ*
wo'rokok Sgl. is demin of *wo'rok*.
wur'mēk Sgl is, °*īk* p 1, *wər'mīk* p 3 poplar
wārv- Sgl. p. 3, *wōrv-* Zar. to boil (tr.). — *va vēk wārv*. — Cf Mj *wurv*, Par *γarw-*, etc
wa'sē Sgl. is, p 2, 3 wide — Cf Yd. *wosa*
wōsi Zar., *vāse* Gr cotton thread — Cf. Wkh *wəsai*, Yd *wušūles*(?)
wus- wud Sk. to carry, *uss- wud* Gr., *wūs-*, *wūd-* Zar to take, lead away — *'wusum*, *wus*, *wudum*, *wuduk*, *wusuk* Sk — Cf Yd *is-*.
wo'sōk Sgl is, p 3, *wa*° p 2 calf, up to one y. old, *naušudagī*, *wa'sŏk* p 1, s., *uå'suk* Sk, *'wa*° Ishk. calf. — Cf Wkh *wəšk*
wu'sŭk Sgl is., "Wkh.", *u'suk* Sgl. p. 2, 3 elbow.
wōst Sgl, *wāst* "Wkh" fat, tallow. — Cf. Yd. *wāzd*, Sar. *wāst*.
'wastuk, v. *ostok*
wōšō Sgl. p 2 — *w*° *nīδ* '*unǰā bišīn*'. — < *wōδ* + *ǰā*.
wĭšt Sgl, Gr. (Zb), *bīst* Zb, Ishk, Sk. twenty — V § 24. Cf Yd *wišto*
wŭš Sgl is, p 1, Ishk., *ŭš* Sgl p 2, 3, *uš* Sk, *wuš* Zar., *'ūš* Gr. straw, *kāh i safēd*. — Cf. Yd *wuš*
wəšt Sgl is, p. 1, 3, s, *wəxt* "Wkh." juniper, *arča* — **hapṛsi-tă* (cf Yd *yovurso*) might result in **vəšt*, but why *-tă*, and why Sgl. *w-*? Kati *'viṣte* may be a lw. from Ir.
wōtuk Sgl p 2, *watik* Gr. feast, *tūi* — *nēr-mō wōtuk*, to-day I am feasting (?), *wətukə gāxān* — < **wadk* < **waduka-*, cf Yd *walγ*?
watan Sgl. p 2 country — *dīr w*° *ba šīδ* — Ar Prs
wu'tεr Sgl p 3, °*er* s, *'wusir* Ishk, *'u*° Zb, *u'sur* Sk, Gr, *wu*° Zar ashes — **āϑarya-*, cf. Or. *aϑīr*, Shgh *ϑīr*, Saka *āhara* V §§ 37, 91
wēx Sgl is, p, Zb, Ishk., Sk, Zar. root, *vēx* Gr. twig — Cf. Yd *woxo*
wəxs Sk 'the earth, a planet' [?]
wŏxs Sgl, *vuxs* Sk, *voks* Gr, *vuks* "Wkh." snake — Cf Wkh *fůks*, Shgh. *de'vūsk*, Or *t(u)'fausk*, Sar *tafusk*, Yazgh *δə'γōvc*
waxt Sgl is, *waqt* Sk time — *mə w*°*-i qadīm* — Ar-Prs.
waz- Sgl. p. 1, 3, Ishk. *wāt-* Sgl. p 1, 3, *waṭ-* Ishk to fall. — *wa'zen*, *az-əm wāt* Sgl p. 1, *watəm* p. 3, *azī sō wazum* Ishk '*mēγaltum*', *watum* I fell — Cf Wkh *waz-*, Shgh. *wâš-* (from pret *wēšt*), Psht *watəl*

waz mɪn Sgl ɪs, p 1, 3, Ishk heavy — Prs.

wuˈzɪnǰak Sgl ɪs., s., *wuž°* p 3 wife, *wuǰɪnǰâk* Gr (Zb) woman — *w° zəmanok oɣoδ mə dēr ī* Sgl p 3 hɪs wife became pregnant — Reg *z—ǰ* < *ǰ—ǰ* v § 75 Cf *ǰōnǰ*

wuznuk Zar ınflated goat-skın, mussuck. — Cf. Wkh *yāzn*, Yd. *ɪzē*.

ˈ*wuzˈnɛl* Sgl, *wuzˈnəl* Ishk., "Wkh"; *uznul* Gr., *wu°* Zar daughter-ın-law. — Cf Yd. *zɪnɪo*

waˈzīɪ Sgl. p 3 mınıster. — Prs

woždān Sgl p 3 back-tooth

wuˈžīžīr Sgl ɪs, p 1, *wuˈžīɪ žīr* s, *wužeržer* "Wkh", *uǰɪrǰ* Gr partrıdge, *kauk* — Cf Yd *žoržo*

wužˈdan Sgl p 1, °*dɛn* p 3, *wəžˈden* s, *woɣˈdan* ɪs, *wuɣˈdɛn* "Wkh", ˈ*ūždən* Zb., *wužˈdɪn* Ishk, ˈ*ůždan* Sk, *wuždən* Zar mıllet. — < **(h)ārzana-*, cf Yd *yuɪzon*

X

xé Sgl p, Ishk., Gr. own — *xē dōst* Sgl. p 1 hıs own hand, *šuān xē xān* p 2 '*buran xōna-ɪ xud*', *wa xē kuč* oh, my wıfe, *xē māl taxsīm kaδ* he dıvıded hıs own goods — < *hwahya?* Cf § 118 But Gr *xadak* (I my)self

xāb Sk. sleep — Prs.

xūb Sgl ɪs, p 2, Sk. good, well, quıte. — *xūb āδam-ū*, *čīzıā-ɪ xūb* p 3 good thıngs, *xūb rōst duɪk-ū* ıt ıs a quıte straight stick. — Prs

x̌ēb- x̌ēbt Sk to beat. — Cf Wkh *x̌ēb-*.

xēčē Sgl p 3 ınflated skın, *maška*. — Prs *xīkča*

xəˈdā Sgl. p 3, *xuˈdō* Sk, °*dā* Gr God — *xədā az-mō* '*xudā mā astɪm*' — Prs

xōδm Sgl. ɪs, p 3, *xōdm* p 2, s dream — *mo xoδm wēnd* p 3 he saw ın a dream, *xōdm-um wēnt* s — Cf. Yd *xūbun*.

xuˈδārɪ Sgl ɪs, *xŏ°* p 1, 2, s, *xəˈdōrɪ* Zb, *xo°* Ishk, *xůˈ(d)ârɪ* Sk, *xudārɪ* Gr, °*ōrɪ* Zar water-mıll — *xōδārɪ ɣūŋuk* Sgl p. 2 to grınd ın the mıll — Cf Yd *xīrɣo*

xaˈfa Sk anger — Ar-Prs

xof Sgl. p 3, s to cough — *xofum luš* — Cf Yd *xof-*.

xōf Sgl p. 1, 3, *xaf* Zb, *xafuk* Gr scum, foam. — Cf Yd. *xof*

xōfuk Sgl, *xoˈfuk* Sk, *xa°* Gr, *xuf* Zar cough — *x°-o noδōk* '*sılfa gırıftast*'. — V. *xof-*

xūg Sgl ɪs, Gr, *xūk* Sk wıld boar — Prs

xůk Sk tomb. — Prs

xākᵉˈstār Sgl ɪs, *xākɪ°* p 1, 2 ashes. — Prs

xālī Sgl p. 2 empty — Ar.-Prs

ˈ*xōlək* Sgl p 1, *xuˈlůk* Sk maternal uncle, *xuluk* Gr paternal uncle. — Kab, Bad. Prs *xůla* maternal uncle, Ar-Prs *xālū*

xolm Sgl. p. 1, 3 mucus from the nose — Prs

xaˈlās Sgl p 2 fınıshed — *bas|x°! šōwōk x°* *stān* the weedıng was fınıshed — Ar-Prs

xuāl Sgl ɪs, s, *xǫ°* p 1, 2, *xǫl* Ishk, *xōl* Zb, Sk, Gr, *xāl* Gr (Zb), *xoār* MFB, *xůl* Zar sıx — < **xwaša-* V. § 55

xuāləδos Sgl. ɪs, *xuālδōs* p 1, 2, °*əδos* s, *xuāl²ˈδos* p 3 (*šōnzdāu* Zb) sıxteen

xām Sgl ɪs, p 2, *xōm* Zar raw — Prs

xóm Sgl ɪs, p 3, *xom* p 1, s, Ishk, *xum* Gr, "Wkh", *xɱ* Sk. mılk — Cf.

Prs *šama* milk which flows spontaneously from the udder But Sgl *x-* = Prs. *š-* is only possible, if < *wš-* — Possibly ancient lw. from Prs. *xām*, cf Afgh -Prs *šīr i-xām* 'fresh milk'

xaˈməṇdək Sgl p 2 tick — Cf. Kab Prs *xamandūk* beetle, wood-louse (Bogdanov, JASB, NS, 26. 118)

xān, *xā* Sgl. is, p, *xån* Ishk, Gr, Sk, "Wkh", *xånavār* Sk. house — *ma mən xān*, *ō tō xān* Sgl p. 1, *tar xāa* p 2 among the houses, families, *rū-i xāna*, *amīn xōn mun-ō* Ishk — Prs *xān(a)*

xān-bərš Sgl p 2 corner of a house — Prs **xān-burj*

xānd- Sgl. p 2, *xōnd-* Ishk, Zar, *xōnd- xūnd-* Sk to laugh — *xāndum buš* 'mēxāndam', *psād ba xānden* p. 2 — Cf Yd *xoud-*.

xiŋg Sk. bluish grey — Prs

xınj Sk. whey

xanˈjar Sk dagger — Prs.

ˈ*xənək* Sgl., Zb., *x(å)nok* Sk cold — *vēk xənuk-ō* p 2, ˈ*nēr fai* ˈ*xnok* Sk — Prs.

xap Sk. silence — Prs.

xaır Gr sweat. — = **xēδ*? Cf Yd *xūl*.

xīn Zar sister's son — Cf Mj *xurī*

xŏr Sgl. is, p., *xur* Ishk, Sk., Gr *xər* Zb. ass — Cf Yd *xoro*

xūn- xərīδ Sgl p 2, *xur-* p 3 to scratch oneself — *xurum buš* p 3, *xərīδəm* p. 2. — Cf Prs *xārīdan*

xarāˈbē Sgl is, °*āb* p 2 lean — Ar -Prs

xarˈbəz Sgl p 2, °*būˈza* Sk. melon — Prs.

xarč Sgl p 2 expenditure — *xarš xaštān* — Ar -Prs

xůˈrůk Sk food — Prs

xŏrˈmōn Sgl p 2, ˈ*xūrman* Sk threshing-ground — *x*° *xūɣen* p 2 'čuɣul *mēkum*', *xōrmō xūɣūk* — Cf Yd *xuˈrom*

xarn Sgl p 1, *xərᵊn* p 3, *xern* s, *kurnı* Gr raven, *zåɣ* — Cf Yd *xun*

xərn- Sgl is, p. 2, *xərn-* s, *xərīδ* is, p. 2, s. to buy. — Cf Yd *xōᵃn*

xars, Sgl is, *xıs* p 1, s, *xərs* p 3, *xərs* Sk, *xurs* Gr, Zar bear — Prs.

xuˈrūs Sgl, *xů*° Sk, *xəˈrus* Ishk. cock — *x*° *bōɣ kenōı* Sgl p 2 — Prs

ˈ*xrēseg* Sgl p 1 n of an animal, smaller than a wolf, red and blue(?), with long tail and snout — Cf Yd *xuˈrūso*

xarav Sk. mountain-brook, *x*° *vēk* ravine water, *xaraw* Gr gorge with a stream. — Prs *xarāba* a small stream

xuˈı ūš Sgl p. 3 itching — Cf Prs *xārıš*, v *xūr-*.

xaržˈgār Sgl p 2 custom-official — Ar -Prs.

xoˈsər Sgl is, s, *xə*° p 1, *xuˈsur* Ishk, °*ůr* Sk father-in-law — Prs

xusəı bəˈrē Sgl p 1 wife's brother. — Prs, cf Yd *xəsəı bəˈı ō*

xēštĕ Sgl is, p 1, °*ta* p 2, s bread — *az x*° *xwāren* p 2, *naı xēste naı pəδf* p 2 — Cf. Yd. ˈ*xısto*.

xaščˈtīrek Sgl p. 1 arrow, is small bow used as a toy — Cf Yd *xəsmānek* + *tīrᵊ*

xăš- Sgl p 2, s., Zar., *xašəδ* p 2, 3, *xaš- xašt* Sk to draw, pull, smoke — *čılım xāšen*, *čılım-əm xāšəδ* Sgl p. 1; *dam fāžek xašen* I yawn, *xaıš xāštan*, *guδōm xaštān* 'ambūr *kašīdan*', *vəza xašān* they kill(?) goats, *cə kū yūzᵊ xašəm*, *wuδıį xašān* p. 2 they spread dung, *pādšā xašəδ xē tīr-ı dast* p 3 — Cf. Wkh *xaš-*, Yd *xoš-*

xēš Sgl p 2 kinsman, relation. — *dūδum xē xēš be* I gave it to my kinsman — Prs

xušk Sgl is, °'*kāk* p 3, *xəšk* Ishk dry. — Prs (Sgl. p 3 *xušk* + *qāq*).

xaš'pă Sk a kind of porridge, *atåla* (cf Yd. *atrle*) — Cf Shgh *xušpa*

xišt Sgl p. 1 brick — Prs

xoš Sgl. is, p 1, s, *xuš* Ishk, Gr, *xůš* Sk., *xuǰ* ' Wkh " mother-in-law — Cf Yd *xᵘšo*, Wkh *ǰaš* -

xō.'əš kən- Sk to wish, want — Prs

xuš'dāuman Sgl. is wife's brother's wife, *zan-i xusurberā* — Cf Wkh *xušdōman*, Prs *xušdāman*, *xušt*° mother in law

xav- xavd Sgl. p 3 to descend — *cə āsmān paše xavd* mosquitoes descended from the sky — Cf. Yd *xafs-*.

xāwand Sgl p 2 master — Prs

xwār- x(w)ol- Sgl p 2, *xōḷ* p. 3, is., *xor- xūl* s, *xar- xūl* Ishk, Sk, *xar- xuḷ* Zar to eat — *xwārən* (cf § 131) Sgl p 2, *xēsta xorem* s, *is xwār* p 2 come and eat, *az əm xēsta xwoḷ* p 2, *xēstē-em xōl* is, *xēsta-im xūl* s, *xwōlō-dak* p 2 he has eaten, *xarem*, *xūlum* Ishk, *xaram*, *xar! xūləm*, *xăruk* Sk — Cf Yd *xoᵃr-*

xā'yē Sgl. is, °*ē* p 2 scrotum. — Prs

xūy- xūīδ Sgl p 2, 3, s to thresh — *xormōn xūyen* p 2, *xūyem* s. '*xirmāne kunum*'. — Cf. Yd. *xā-*.

xăz- xŏt Sgl. is, p 2 3, Sk, *xaz- xət* Ishk, *xaz- xet* Gr (Zb), *xut* Gr to rise — *az-em xōt* Sgl is, *xazen*, *xotem*, *bād cə wōδ xōt* a wind arose from there, *sāar ba xōtan* p 2, '*xazum*, *a'zī cə 'mīnduk xə'tuk* Ishk. I have risen from sleep, '*xazum*, *xaz!*, '*xotum*, *xatuk*, *xazuk* Sk — Cf Prs *xāstan*, Psht *xatəl*, etc

xažok Gr sweet — Cf Wkh *xūžg*, Shgh. *xīž*, Psht *xōž*, etc

Y

yå Ishk. or, *yō—yō* Sk either—or — Prs

yō. v. *ō*

you Sgl is, p 2 grain (coll), *γalla*, *yau* Gr cereals, provisions — Cf Yd. *yōu*.

yēča Zar nest Cf Yd *yēǰio*

yūδ Sgl is, p 1, s husband's brother's wife, *zan-i ēvar* — Cf Mj *yūi*

yəγ Sgl p 1, *yōγ* Gr, *yuγ* Zar yoke — Cf Yd *yūγ*

yak Sgl p 2 one — In *yak sāl fauž oγoδ*. — Prs Prob only used in special expressions

ya'lē Sgl p. 1, °*ā* p 3 released, opened — *y°-əm kul* p 1, *kafas rauzan y° kəδ* p 3 he opened the window of the cage. — Prs

yāl Sgl p 1, *və'rō(k)-'yāl* is, p. 2 mane — Prs

yelγār'band Sgl. is rope fastening the yoke round the bullock's neck

yūn- Sgl is, *yū̃ḷ* · *yūrd* p 2, *yū̃ṇ yūrδ* p. 3, *yūn- yūrδ* s, *yūln- yūld* Ishk, *yurn- yurd* Zar to grind — *xuδāri yūnūk* is *xō'δārī yūnuk*, *yūniš* p 3 grinding — Cf Yd. *yāṇ* V. § 138, and s v *wuḷōk*

'*yūṇək* Sgl p 3 pine-marten — Cf Wkh *wīnek*, Yd. *wūn*

yər Sgl is, p 3, *yir* p 1, *yir* p 2 stone, rock — Cf Yd *γar* V § 27

yur'γa Sk ambling — Wkh id, cf Turk. Prs *yarγa* a swift horse

yārč Sgl is, p 1, *ārč* Zb avalanche

yarx Gr animal's droppings — Cf.

"Wkh." *ɪəx*, Zanganī Kurd *rex* ɪd, Sar *rɪš* excrements **ɪrx* < Av *hɪxra-* thin excrements?

ya'sīr Sk prisoner — Ar-Prs

yŏ'tuk Sgl., *'yetɪk* Sk, Gr, *ya°* Zar bridge — < **ētk*, v § 24 Cf Yd *yɛɪya*

yĕv- yĕvδ- Sgl. p 3, s, *yɪw-* p 2, *īv- ɪvd* Zar to spin. — *yēven bvš, yēvδəm* Sgl. p 3. — Cf Yd *yī-*

yɪv'δōk Sgl. ɪs, p 2, *ɪv°* p 1, *ɪvduk* Gr., *kɪvduk* (?!) Sk thread — V *yev-*

yəx Sgl ɪs., p 3, *yɛx* p 1, *yəx* p 2, *yex* s, *yax* Sk., Ishk, Zar ice, frost. — *daryāo yəx-o kuōk* p. 2 the river is frozen. — Prs

yə'xōaɪ Sgl ɪs, *ə'xōaɪ* p 1, 3, *u'x°* s., *ɪxwāī* p. 2 *ə'xōi* "Wkh", *ɪxo* Sk, Zar *'ɪ.xā* Gr sister — *rōī-xwāī mənen-ē* Sgl p 2 — Cf Yd *ɪxō* V § 92 Cf also Shgh *ka(x)wōɪ* woman < **ka-hwahā-?*

yōz Sgl ɪs., *yūz* p 2, Zar, *yđs* Sk, *yuz* Gr, *yū* MFB firewood. — *cə kū yūz? xašəm* Sgl. p 2 — Cf Wkh *ỹūz*, Shgh *žīz* firewood, Psht *γōza* faggot, *γaz*, Prs *gaz* tamarisk, Sak *ggaysa-*, Oss *qaz(a)* reed — V Walde-Pokorny, 1, 569 **ĝĕq(h)* (cf. e g Norw. *kage* low shrub)

yōzda, v *kođos*

Z

za Sk —?—In *a'zɪ za 'cē-wûnəm, tə 'zə 'cē-wûnē, 'au 'zə 'cē wûnū, məx ze 'cē-wûnđn*

zē Sgl ɪs bowstring. — Prs

zĭ Sgl. p 3 such, like that — *mənī zɪ Xudāɪ nəst, kə wo žanan 'az mā ītarī Xudå nēst, ke ūna bukušan', tə-δō ma zɪ cē-va qaxtog? 'čɪrā hamī kårī kardɪ-ast'* (!) why hast thou done such a work? — Cf Wkh *azɪ* such, *hazɪ* like that V Texts, V, 78

zdār- zdūd- Sk to sweep. — V *astar-*, cf. Shgh *zedār-*, etc V § 63

zīδ- zĭst Sgl p. 2, 3, s to flow, run — *uēn be zīδū, wēn zust* p 2, *vēk zīδen* p 3 I let the water run, *'đwe mērēzəm'* — Cf Yd *zəγal-*

zūγ Sgl p 1, s raven, *zđγ* (with red beak), *zđ(γ)* Sk crow, *zāγčuk* Gr chough — Cf. Yd *zāγo*

zə'γōlog Sgl p 1 humble-bee — < **uz-gartaka-?*

z'ə'γĕr Sk linen — Prs *zaγĭr* linseed

zukđm Sk a cold ('another word exists') — Ar-Prs

zol Gr sleeve of a garment — Cf Shgh. *zuž*, Or *zū*, Sar *zul*, ɪd < **zuša-*, Oss. *dɪs, dus* < **dušă-*, Sangisari *dū'še* < **daušaka*, **dū°*, or *dušya°*, Prs (B Q) *ǰušša* < **zuš(y)aka* (?) Derivation from Av *zuš-* 'pretty, ornament' seems improbable Possibly < **duš* (with *z-* from *zasta-?*), cf Prs *dōš*, and, with reduced vowel, Lett *pa duse* armpit, breast of a garment But **dus-o*, with vowel gradation, from **deus-/dus-* would have to be an extremely ancient formation.

zɪle'žɛm Sgl p 1, ɪs earthquake — *zamīnžəm* (q.v) + *zɪlzɪla*

zāļ Sgl. p 1, 3, *zōļ* "Wkh" yellow — Cf Yd *zīt*

zam'būr Sgl ɪs, p 1, 3 wasp. — Prs

zə'mūδ Sgl ɪs, p 1, 3, "Wkh", *ze°* s son-in-law — Cf Yd *za'maɪ*

zema'nī Sgl s, *kurćūn zəmā'nī* ɪs chicken — V *zəma'nōk*

za'mīn Sgl ɪs , p , Ishk , Gr. field, earth, Sgl p. 1 floor — *zamīn-əm kōndəm* p 2, *cəfūr z°-ō* p 2 I have four fields. — Prs

zəma'nōk Sgl ɪs , p , "Wkh " boy, *zō'man* Sk , *zāman* Gr (Zb) child — *mən xān kōvδ zəma'nāk-ō* Sgl p 3, *z° tawalīd šīd* p. 3 — Cf Yd *zəmon.*

zamɪn'žəm Sgl p 2 earthquake — Prs *zamīnjumb* V *zɪle'žɛm*

zemɪ'stān Sgl ɪs , *zəmɛ°* p 1, *zəmɪ°* p 2, *zamɪ'stân* Ishk , *ze°* Sk wɪnter. — Prs

zə'nē- Sgl ɪs., p 2, 3, *°ēy-* p. 1, s , *ze'nūδ* p 1, s , *ze'ney-*. *ze'nūd* Ishk , *z(ə)nay-zə'nūd* Sk to wash. — *zə'nēm* Sgl. ɪs., *xē dōst ze'nēyen* p 1, *wēn zə'nēl* p 2; *zenūδəm* p. 1, *ze'nayum*, *ze'naɪ*, *azɪ xe dust ze'nūd* Ishk — Cf Yd *zənay-zɪn*, v *zūŋg.*

zīn Sgl ɪs , p 1, 3, Sk. saddle — *və'rō-zīn* Sgl. p 2 — Prs.

'zīna Ishk ladder — Prs

zɪnda Sgl p. 2 alɪve — *az z°-mō* — Prs

zɪndə,gō'nī kən- Sk to lɪve — Prs

zɪn'hōr 'bō zɪn'hār Sk never (??) — Prs

zenz- Sgl p 2, *zənj-* p 3, *zōnz- zŭγd* Ishk , Sk , *zånz- zōγd* Gr to seɪze, catch, lɪft up, take on one's back — *zenzen* Sgl p 1 — Cf Shgh *zēz- zâšt*, Or. *zōz-* to seɪze, Sogd *zγt* to hold Av *zaza-* (*haz-*) to get hold of (wɪth secondary nasalɪsatɪon) does not explaɪn *zŭγd*, etc , whɪle Skr *ud-añc-* 'to lɪft, elevate' does not quɪte suɪt the meanɪng of the Sogd. word Cf also Saka *bɪysamj-* to grasp?

zŭŋg Sgl , Gr , *zɪn* Ishk (?), *zŋg* Sk , *zoŋg* Zar knee — Cf Yd *zīk*, Wkh *zun*, etc

zūŋgvɪš Sgl. ɪs. calf of the leg — V *vɪš*

zaŋgīāk Sgl ɪs wooden pegs for keepɪng the two strɪngs of a pellet-bow apart

zāɪ Sgl p 2, Sk poɪson — Prs

zōr Sgl p 2 strong, powerful — *az zōɪ-mō 'ba saɪ-ɪ tu zōr astɪm'* — Prs

zard Ishk , *zârd* Sk , *zord* Zar yellow — Prs

'zardək Sgl. p. 2 caɪrot — Prs

zar'dōlu Ishk apɪrcot — Prs

zɪāt Sgl p 2 much. — Ar -Prs

zōt Sgl , *zus* Ishk , Gr , *zəs* son, *zāt* Gr (Zh.) son — *zōt paɪdā šīδ*, *cəfūr zōt-ō mɪənēn* Sgl p 2 — Av *zaϑa* bɪrth, Turf Phl *zhg* boy V § 37

zə'vūk Sgl p. 1, 2, *°uk* p 3, *ze'vūk* ɪs , s , Zb , *zə'vǭk* Ishk , *°uk* Sk. tongue, language — *tī zə'vūk pə'zīnum* Sgl ɪs , *tə 'məmbå γaž 'kūna zəvək-å* Sk tell me ɪf there ɪs an ancɪent word — Cf Yd *zəvlγ* Also the Yazgh , Yaghn , Sogd , Oss forms go back to **hɪzwāka-* (> Saka **wɪzwāka-*) **hɪzwā* is retaɪned ɪn Shgh , etc (*zev*) and prob ɪn Psht (*žɪba*), whɪle Wkh *zīk* goes back to **hɪzūka* S. and W Ir have **hɪzwān-*, whɪch ɪs ɪnfluenced by *dantān-*.

zaxm Sgl. p 2, *zaxn̥ɪ* Sk wound — *z°-o šɪōk.* — Ar.-Prs

zax'mī Sgl p 2 wounded — *az-mō z° šɪōk* — Ar -Prs

Ž, Ž

ža Sgl. p 2, *jē* p. 3 before, ɪn front of. — *az tū ža-mō 'pēš ɪ tē-ɪm'*, *tə mən ža-δō 'tə pēš-ɪ mā-st[ī]'*, *aδa ādam tō žī-ō* he ɪs before thee, *oγoδ pādšā jē* he came before the kɪng, *ɪs mɛn jē 'pēš-ɪ mā bɪā'*.

žĭ'ōk Sgl is, p 1, *γuwōk* "Wkh" male markhor, *žuwāk* Gr (Zb) deer — Cf Yd *mā-žəγə?*

žaduk Sk murderer — V. *žan-*

'žāla Sgl is, *°'lē* p 3, *žâla* p 1, Sk, *j°* Zb, Ishk hail — Prs

žan- *žōδ* Sgl p 2, 3, *jan-* *joδ* s, *žan-žad* Sk. to kill — *təfa(k)* *žanen*, *az-əm wa žōδ 'ura kuštam'*, *šənāy-əm žōδ* I extinguished the fire, *va šenāi žan!* Sgl p 2, *wayim* *Xʊ'dā* *'žanem*, *va-tō* *Xədā im* *žoδ* p. 3 — Cf Prs *zadan*, etc

žān'žək Sgl is, *°žək* p 1, 2, *'žānžək* p. 3, *'žanjek* s entrails — Possibly < **žāŋj-ek* < **žarnaćī*, cf Psht *žaṇai* catgut (with IE. **gh-*, but cf Lith *žarnà*, Skr *hirā* with ** ĝh*)

žəšt Sgl is, p big, large. — *am ādam cə məčəf j/žəšt* is., *am xān žəšt, haδ xān rizīāk* p 1, *čārvā cə vəz žəšt ō* p 2, *zəmanōk žəšt šīδ* p 3

žwondok Sgl p 2, *žōn'dōk* p. 1, *žĭnduk* Ishk, Sk, Gr. hungry — *az ž°-mō* p 2, *wulāī ž°-əm vəδ* p 2, *az-im ž° šə'duk* Sk — < **ă-j(i)ŋantaka-*, cf Skr. *a-jīvant-* destitute of a livelihood

žondokī Sgl p 2, *žandāki* Gr (Zb) hunger, famine — *yo ž°* *šīδ* p 2 — V *žwondok*

žīc Sgl is, p 1, 2, *žic* p. 3, *zīč* Ishk, *ǰīc* (*ž-?*) "Wkh" coal — Cf Or *žĕǰ*

List of Placenames

Inji'gān Sgl p 1, 3, s Lutkuh. Cf Yd —Mj *Yidg* —Leitner, Dardistan in 1895, map of the Chitral expedition, gives the form *Hingan.*

Izi'vūk Sgl. p 2, 3, *Īz°* s. Zēbāk — *Izivū bē* to *Z*

Baš'gal Sgl. p 2 the Bashgal valley in Nuristan

Čatrāδ Sgl p. 3, *Čɛ'trāl* p 2 Chitral — V. *Šām-*

Də'rā Sgl p 3, *Dər'ā* p 1 the Dorah Pass.

Flaxma'rīq Sgl p 3, *Fəlaxma'līk* s, *Flakhmarikh* Indian Survey, n of a village in Sanglech

Faizō'bōd Sgl p. 2 Faizabad

Gōgərd Dašt Sgl p 2 n of a place below Lake Dufferin

Gazke'stān Sgl p 2 "The Tamarisk Place" (?), n of a place near Lake Dufferin

Kōfə'stān Sgl p 2 Nuristan, *mə Kāfirɨ en* among the Kafirs (of Lutkuh)

Kō'stān Sgl p. 1, *Kōestān* p 2 Chitral

Kī'vī Sgl p 1, 3 Chitrali. — Cf Yd *Kūa*, v BSOS, VI, 441

Lan'dūr Sgl p 3 n of a place in Lutkuh below Shoghor

Mande'žān Sgl p 2, s Munjan, *Mande'žī* adj p 3 — Cf BSOS, VI, p 439

Pa'rōγ Sgl p 2 Kafir — Cf Yd *Pərâγo* Nuristan

Pŏroγ Sgl p 2, 3, *Pōrəγ* is, *Parch* Indian Survey, *Fareg* Burhan ud-Din, *'Pōruγ* Mj n. of a village in Sanglech

Pō'rūn Sgl p 2 Parun, Prasun in Nuristan.

**Skɨ'tūl* Sgl. is, p 3, s (p 3 also *°ūδ*), *Skɨtūl* p. 2, *Iskɨtul* Indian Survey, Curzon, *Isketul'* B u D n of a village in Sanglech — < **uska-?*

Saŋˈlēč Sgl p 3, °*ēš* p 2, °*īč* p 1 (Prs form?), *Saŋgˈlēž* p 1 *Sanglich* Ind Survey, Curzon *Sanglech* — *Caŋˈlēš* (= *c-Saŋlēš*) p 2 from S — Not with Herzfeld, AMI, VII, p 59 < M Prs *saxvalīš(ā)n*, *saxvalīčān*

Šoˈγot Sgl p 3, s Shoghor in Lutkuh — Cf Yd *Šoγoyo*

ˈ*Škåšim* Zb, ˈ*Škåšrm* Ishk Ishkashim — Cf Anc Chin **Sək ka-śi̯em* (v Marqwardt, Ērānshahr, p. 224), Beruni سكاشم

Šām Čatrāδ Sgl s Chitral — Cf. BSOS VI, p. 440

ˈ*Xōža* ˈ*Nīmkū Sarˈvār* Sgl p 1 Terich Mer in Chitral. — Cf 'Tiraj Mir or Sarowar', Raverty, Notes on Afghanistan, quoted by Stein, Serindia, I, p 51.

WAKHI

INTRODUCTION

1. Our chief source of information about Wakhi is still R. B. Shaw's valuable, but of course incomplete and now in several ways insufficient, account [1] The LSI (Vol X) adds further to our knowledge of this linguistically important dialect, besides giving a complete bibliography up to the date of the publication of the volume To this I refer once for all Recently S I. Klimchitskiy has published some Wakhi texts, together with a short vocabulary and important notes on phonology and morphology.[2] A few Wakhi words are also given by Zarubin in his Munji Vocabulary,[3] and some remarks of a general nature are found in my Rep N W. Ind, pp 67 sqq

Still no comprehensive account of Wakhi has been published, and since Geiger's short survey [4] no attempt has been made to trace the historical development of the language. The following notes may therefore, it is hoped, in spite of the insufficiency of the new material on which they are based, be of some use for the understanding of one of the most archaic, and at the same time most peculiar, of living Ir dialects

2. The material utilized for the following account of Wakhi has been collected by the late Dr Skold, by Lt Colonel Lorimer, and by myself

During my stay in Chitral 1929 I had occasion to interrogate

[1] On the Ghalchah Languages (Wakhi and Sarikoli), JASB 1876

[2] Ваханские тексты, in Труды Таджикистанской базы, том III, лингвистика pp 75—124, изд Академиа Наук СССР, 1936 —I did not see this article till my own account of Wkh had already been written, and I have only been able to insert a few references to it

[3] Cf above, p 3, note 1

[4] Gr Ir Ph. I, 2

four inhabitants or natives of Wakhan, but each of them only for a very short time.

My informants were·

1. *Nabī*, a young man from Namadgūt in Russian territory. He N
was born in Zebak, but had been brought up in Wakhan and had lived most of his life and had married there. He asserted that he had learnt Wakhi as his first language.[1] Although his language was evidently Wkh , it was much mixed with Ishk words.

2 A man from Wark, on the Afghan side of the river His W.
language was not really Wkh , but a kind of Ishk —Sgl interspersed with Wkh. words The small number of grammatical forms noted were all Ishk.—Sgl Thus *aɪze* 'I', *təɪfak* 'thee', *tumux* 'you', *kenen* 'I do'[2] As remarked above[3] the Sgl —Ishk words given by W in the great majority of cases present the characteristic archaisms of the Sgl dialect, thus, e g *ū* for Ishk *ī* in *pūš*, *kurčūn*, *δ* for Ishk. *d* in *kiskūδ*, *zəmūδ*, etc

3 *Alī Shāh* a 30—40 years old inhabitant of Khandūt He X.
admitted that he had lived for some time in Hunza, and, in spite of his assertion, I do not feel certain that he was really a native of Wakhan He used several Khow and other IA words, and his pronunciation of Wkh was in some respects incorrect or vacillating. —Regarding the sounds of Wkh he quoted a Prs. proverb: *Fārsī hunar*, *Arab šakar*, *Waxī tınz-ı-xar*.

4 *Shāh Nawāz Khān*, a village headman, about 50 years old, Y
from Yamg in Russian territory He was by far my best, and probably my only quite reliable, Wkh. informant. Unfortunately I could only work with him for a few, short sessions

5. Dr Skold's Wakhi material[4] consists of a list of words and a list Sk
of verbs corresponding to those given by Hjuler He also gives a few

[1] Acc to Stein, Innermost Asia, II, p 871, "Namadgut, though inhabited by Wakhis . . is reckoned as belonging to Ishkashm"

[2] Cf Rep. N W Ind , p 68

[3] Ishk —Sgl § 8

[4] V. Preface

paradigms of verbs. I have not come across any information in his papers as to name(s) or home-village(s) of his informant or informants.

6 Colonel Lorimer with great kindness has permitted me to make full use of the copious vocabulary which he compiled from Wakhi settlers in Hunza in 1935 At the time when his vocabulary was placed at my disposal, I had already worked out my own, and I have only inserted a limited number of such words which appeared to be of special interest from the point of view of historical and comparative linguistics. Col Lorimer's valuable Wkh. material will, I hope, be published in full

3 The geography and history of Wakhan has been dealt with by several authors [1]

It has since long been recognized that the name of *Xandūt*, the largest village in Wakhan, is represented by the Ancient Chinese form *xuɔn-d'â-tâ*,[2] given by Huan-Tsang It is also possible that Huan-Tsang's *Hu-mi* (*γuo-mi̯et*) may be identical with the modern village of *Yamit* (< **Hamit*(*i*)[2])

The Prs. names for the valley and its language, *Waxān* and *Waxī*, are evidently related to the native forms *Wuž* 'Wakhan', *Žīk* 'Wakhi' (language and inhabitant)[3] *Žīk* is a curtailed form of **W*(*u*)*ž-īk*, and *Wuž* may be derived from **Waxšu-*, with the development of *xš* mentioned below. This sound-change appears to be of some antiquity, since it is reflected not only in Huan-Tsang's name for the river *U-hu* (*uo-xuo*),[4] but also in Skt *Vokkāna, Bhokkāna*,[5] and in Mas'ūdī's *Auxān* = *Waxān* [6]

[1] Cf Marquardt, Ēranšahr, passim, Olufsen, In the unknown Pamirs, Stein Innermost Asia, II, pp 863 sqq, On ancient Central Asian tracks, pp. 311 sqq [Cf now also Hudūd al-'Ālam, ed. Minorsky —Corr note]

[2] Acc to Karlgren's reconstruction

[3] Acc to Skold Šik is used in E Wakhan

[4] Cf Marqwart, Eranšahr, p 244

[5] *Kṣemendra, Avadānakalpalatā* (transl into Chinese 472 A.D.) — *Vakṣu*, Var.Br S and *Vaṅkṣu-* M Bh. 'Oxus', cf Tib *Paksu* (Tanjur Colophon, acc to Lévi, JA. 1933, p. 27) may have been borrowed from some other Ir dialect

[6] Marqu, Eranšahr, p 235 Cf ibid p 234 about *Waxāb* and *Waxšāb*

The derivation of the Burushaski name for a Wakhi *Guı'ts*, pl *Guwī'čo*[1] is unknown

4. The extent of the ancient fortifications in Wakhan, the ruins of which have been investigated by Stein,[2] and the description given by Huan-Tsang point to the existence of "an earlier population and resources far greater than those of to-day"

The present population of Russian Wakhan is estimated by Stein at some 3 000 souls, living in about 200 households,[3] and by Klimchitskiy at 5 000 On the Afghan side of the river the population appears to be more numerous, according to Minorsky there are 3 500 inhabitants, living in 64 villages and hamlets[4]

5 Among the inhabitants of Wakhan there are some Munji and Shughni settlers who do not speak Wakhi[5]

But on the other hand the hardy Wakhis, accustomed to living at high altitudes, have in recent times overflowed into the upper parts of nearly all the neighbouring valleys, and have established themselves above the settlements of the older inhabitants In some cases permanent immigration has been preceded by exploitation of summer pastures and of local supplies of fire-wood.

The Wakhi settlements in the Yarkhun valley in Chitral have been described by Stein,[6] and Colonel Schomberg[7] informs us that several villages in the Ishkoman valley in the Gilgit agency contain

[1] Lorimer, Bur. Grammar, I, Intr. pp IV and XXXIII

[2] Cf Innermost Asia, II, p 869, On Ancient Central Asian Tracks, pp 311 sqq —Stein is evidently right in rejecting Olufsen's hypothesis that these "Kafir" forts were built by raiders belonging to the Siahposh-Kafirs of Kafiristan (Olufsen, Through the unknown Pamirs. pp 176 sqq)

[3] On Anc. Centr. As Tracks, p 311 In Innermost Asia, II, p. 869 another estimate is mentioned, which agrees with that of Minorsky (Enzykl d Islam, s v Wakhan), who counts 27 villages with 2 000 inhabitants Acc to Olufsen, op cit p 56, there are 172 households in Russian Wakhan, including Namadgut.

[4] From Burhan-ud-Din, Badaxšan i Kattagan, p 154 Acc to B ud Din there are 27 villages in Russian Wakhan

[5] Gauthiot, MSL, XIX, p 133 f, Olufsen, op cit, p 145

[6] Serindia, I, p 50, cf also Rep N W Ind, p 68.

[7] From the Indus to the Oxus, pp. 81 sqq

a strong, but recently immigrated Wakhi element. The Wakhi settlements in upper Hunza, including the Shingshal valley, are mentioned by several authors,[1] but the most detailed account of them is given by Lorimer[2] who estimates the number of Hunza Wakhi at 2411. Stein[3] mentions Wakhis living at Dafdar in Sarikol, and Dr J[illegible]ng has kindly informed me that according to information received by him from an inhabitant of Guma, on the upper reaches of the Yarkand Darya, Wakhis had settled in the hills south of that place about 60 years ago, and use to come down to the weekly market, speaking a language of their own[4]

Finally it may be mentioned that there is a village called Shund near the hot geysir in the Garm Chashma valley in Shughnan There can scarcely be any doubt that this name is identical with the Wakhi word *šundr* 'hot', but it is not certain that it indicates the presence of Wakhis, at any rate not in modern times

It is impossible to calculate the exact number of speakers of Wakhi, but we may perhaps guess that it lies somewhere about 10—15000

6. There is nothing in written records, oral traditions or place-names which points to an immigration of Wakhis into Wakhan in historical times We are not able to decide how long the language has been spoken in its present home, but all circumstances seem to indicate that Wakhi, in its essentials, is derived from the dialect of the very earliest wave of Ir. settlers in these regions, and that it has developed in relative isolation for a considerable period. This does not exclude the possibility that Wakhi may once have been ousted from other

[1] E g, Stein, Sandburied Cities, p 42, Schomberg, op cit, p 215, Conway Climbing in the Karakoram, p 254.

[2] Burushaski Gramm, Intr. pp IV, XXXIII

[3] Sandburied Cities, p 64, Innermost Asia.

[4] Acc to Jarring Pakhpos also are living near Guma, and besides at Kok-yar, in Karatagh, and in the neighbourhood of Karghalik The Turks believe that they speak Persian among themselves —They do not appear to be Wakhis

valleys by later immigrants, nor that the language may have been strongly affected by the admixture of other Ir elements The intricacies of Wakhi phonetical development can in fact only be satisfactorily explained on the supposition that an assimilation of foreign elements, similar to that which we can observe to-day, has been going on for centuries

7 The isolated position of Wakhi among the neighbouring Ir dialects is shown by a number of phonetical, morphological, and lexicological peculiarities

Wakhi alone among the surrounding Ir dialects preserves intervocalic surd stops and—at least to some extent—ś, changes surd fricatives to stops (also in groups with *r*), assimilates *rn* > *r*, does not change *sn-* into *zn-*, or *śm* > *m*, and develops a mixed vowel from ancient *ā* Note also the Saka—Wkh development of IE *kw* > *ś*

In the field of morphology may be mentioned the very peculiar forms of the personal pronouns, the infinitive and past participles containing an *n*, and the existence of *three* forms in some verbs Note also the preservation of the ancient meaning of the root *baw-* in *ɪɪtt* 'became'

The astonishing originality of Wakhi vocabulary will appear from the following short list of the more remarkable words not found in the neighbouring dialects [1]

Nouns *avārt* span, *bəɪīn* knee, *bīspur* eagle, *čərn(ū)* canal, *dəgɛr* nail, *dᵘrukš* bull, *drost* sleeve, *ðaɪ* man, *ðuɪɪ* stack, *ðus* wasp, *ðɛtk* brick, *kaš* boy, *mɪngas* sparrow, *mūr* cloud, *nayd* night, *noyordum* bear, *pᵊɪčōd* girl, *pɛrt* back, *pīrz* evening, *regɪš* beard, *rōyət* young she-goat, *rʌmɛt* chewing the cud, *rīp* hair, *rɛšɪp* whip, *rəwâr* day, *rɛšɪp* whip, *skīd* skull-cap, *skōrd* bridge, *sᵊpərdanǰ* flea, *śond* raven, *šafš* hair, *šuŋg* wood, *śapt* wolf, *tap* wing, *vədek* road, *vōɪn* light, *vrokš* Ovis Poli, *wuć* arrow, *wundr* field, *wānǰ* belly, *wunɛr* stable, *wīyīn* pass, *yɪǰīn* felt, *yukš* male ibex, *yūmǰ* flour, *yīnōt* dream, *yāŋgəl* finger, *yīrk* barley, *yīsp* shoulder, *yīšək* plough-handle, *yaǎ* twig, *yīǎūn* bridle, *zem* snow, *zaǎ* thorn, *żārż* milk, *żītr* woollen thread

[1] For further details v Voc, passim

Adjectives *baf* good, *yaf* much, *yeš* male, *ruxn* white, *sɪtrīn* barren, *šundr* hot, *šəɣd* new, *šɪx* near

Adverbs and Pronouns *sak* we, *sāɪšt* you, *v°rōk* to-morrow, *wūdg* to-day

Verbs *but-* to overthrow, *car-* to do, *čalg-* to wish, *čərm-* to enter, *dedɪy̌-* to look at, *ɣafs-* to run, *y̌at-* to arrive, *humu-* to be, *kšuy-* to hear, *līv-* to slip, *nesɪ-* to lie down, *nezd-* to sit down, *pəδəmeš-* to swell, *pɛrmər-* to wither, *pūrɪnd-* to sell, *putmuɪ̄-* to mimic, *rəč-* to go, *rand-* to give, *rasuδ-* to break, *rex̆up-* to sleep, *šand-* to mix, *tu-* to be, *vɪδāɪv-* to ride, *wåc-* to become, *wəzɪ-* to come, *x̆ān-* to speak, *yåδ-* to pile up, *yūnd-* to carry, *yāɪv-* to eat, *yaɪver-* to select, *yåž-* to bear, *zuibeδ-* to burst, etc , etc.

8 But although Wkh possesses a greater number of peculiar traits than most other Ir languages, it naturally agrees with one or other of the neighbouring dialects on special points None of these resememblances, however, amounts to a special relationship between Wkh and some other language together with which it might be said to form a group

An ancient and important isoglott which unites Wkh with Saka is the development of IE *k̑w* into *ś* (*śś*) [1] We also find some lexical accordances between the two languages, cf Voc s vv *δaɪ* and *humu-* But the retention of intervocalic tenues, the development of *ϑr*, *ϑw*, *-ś-*, the forms of the personal pronouns, and several other important traits separate Wkh from Saka

9 The special points of resemblance between Wkh and Mj —Yd are mainly restricted to a number of words containing $l < \delta$ [2] Some of these words may have penetrated into Wkh through the contact with Munji settlers in Wakhan, but in several cases the Wkh forms do not correspond to the Mj ones Thus we find Wkh *malunɣ* 'middle', but Yd *malane*, Wkh *x̆ul* 'sweat', but Yd *xŭl*; Wkh w *lând* [3] 'tooth', but Mj of Wakhan *lât* (Gauthiot) It is

[1] Cf e g Reichelt, Idg. Jahrbuch, I

[2] V § 69 Cf. also Gauthiot, MSL, XIX, pp 133 sqq , and Rep N W Ind., p. 68

[3] If correct

perhaps possible that some Wkh. words with *l* < *δ* may have come from Saraghlani (or Saraghlami?), a dialect which is at present separated from Wkh. by Ishk., but which may perhaps at an earlier date have been in direct contact with it. One of the three Saraghlani words given by Zarubin[1] is *wolıké* 'water', cf. Yd. *wolo*, Mj. *wēla* 'irrigation channel', etc[2]

And among the place-names from the Saraghlani (Sarghulami) district given by Burhan-ud-din[3] we find *Melengau* or *Melengab* as the name of a village situated on the middle one of three tributaries of the Zardiv river We shall hardly be wrong if we identify *meleng* with Wkh *malung* 'middle', and *au*, *ab* with Prs *āb*[4]

10 With the Shgh group Wkh shares the important suffix *-uŋg/-enǰ*, the development of the prefix *fra-* into *re-*, *ra-*, and a number of words, especially verbs. As might be expected, the accordances are most numerous between Wkh and Sarikoli, the only member of the Shgh group which is not separated from Wkh by other, intervening, communities

In some cases the Sar. word has apparently been borrowed from Wkh, ancient or modern Thus, Sar *sīc* (but Shgh *sej*) 'needle' < Wkh *sıc*, Sar *x̌ıϑp* 'wolf' < Wkh *šapt* (< **šap'δ*, in its turn from Khow. **šapıδ* > *šapīr*), Sar *kauk* 'spring' < Wkh *kık* (< **kōk*), Sar *gax̌nez* 'earring' (but *γaul* 'ear') < Wkh *gıšnız* (*γıš* 'ear'), Sar *wıšk* 'calf' < Wkh. *wušk* (< **wasyaka*), Sar *ımbat-* 'to overthrow' < Wkh *bút-* (< **əmbut-*), etc

Other Sar words which have probably been borrowed from or influenced by Wkh are *reb* 'hair on the body', *yax̌* 'ibex', *indīǰ*

[1] Cf above p 24, note 6

[2] The meaning given by Zar may be due to some misunderstanding

[3] Kattagan i Badaxšan, p 120

[4] Other Saraghl place-names containing *l* are *Lučıv* and *Garalıv* (عراليو) *-ıv* may be the ancient obl pl ending Unfortunately our knowledge of Saraghl is restricted to these place-names and the three words given by Zarubin Repeated endeavours to get hold of some information about the dialect through local officials have so far not proved successful, in spite of the kind interest shown by the Ministery of Education in Kabul and the Afghan Legation in London

'slave', *zamån* (but Shgh *žəniǰ*, etc) 'snow', *pamez-* 'to dress' (but Shgh *pemɪz-*)· Wkh *rīp*, *yukš*, *andag*, *zem*, *pamec* Some of the Sar words given by Shaw as corresponding to Wkh ones, may of course turn up in some other dialect of the Shgh group. But it is safe to say that the contact between Wkh and Sar has been specially close The profound differences which in many respects exist between Wkh and the Shgh. group show, however, that the actual accordances are due more to secondary contact than to ancient relationship On the whole Wkh has been the influencing part, no doubt because Wakhis have settled in Sarikol from early times, but at least a few Wkh words appears to be of Sar origin *žeraǎ* 'knot' < Sar *žereǎ* (with *ž-* < *g-*, characteristic of the Shgh group), *suðγ* 'smooth', *rauǰ* 'flame' Cf also § 30

11 Also Ishk —Sgl presents a few instances of special lexical correspondence with Wkh Cf e g Wkh *ktič* 'hut' Ishk. *kɪič*,[1] Wkh *p²zȯv* 'heart' Sgl. *ōvzuɪ*, etc ; Wkh. *goǎ-* 'to do' Sgl. *gax-*, Wkh *niwɪz-* 'to go out'· Sgl *nēz-*, Wkh *pōv-* 'to drink' Sgl *pov-*, Wkh *škāv-* 'to catch a cold'· Ishk *škōv-*, Wkh. *wūzəm-* 'to bring' Sgl. *ǐžīm-*, and other words[2] Note also that Wkh *žəmak* 'moon' agrees with Ishk —Sgl and Mj —Yd , but not with the Shgh group Some of the correspondences mentioned above are no doubt due to recent borrowing,[3] but others, such as *p²zov/ōvzuɪ*, indicate a certain amount of contact at an early date

There are, however, no phonetical changes common to Wkh. and Sgl —Ishk ,[4] and only a small number of special morphological correspondences[5] The loss of the ancient distinction of gender[6] is common to Wkh and Sgl —Ishk., but it is also found in the neighbouring IA language Khowar

[1] But v Sgl —Ishk § 22

[2] Especially in Skold's material (from W Wakhan?)

[3] Cf also Voc s v *xədōrg*, *frīl-*, *kalɪbən*

[4] Note, e g , Wkh *sɪtəǎ*, but Sgl *wuznul* < **snušā*

[5] Cf the abs gen in *-an*, and the 2 pl in *-əv* common to Sgl —Ishk. and *Western* Wkh

[6] V § 105.

On the whole it seems probable that Sgl — Ishk belongs to a later wave of Ir. settlers than Wkh, and that this latter language must be considered to form a separate branch of the north-eastern Ir dialects

12. The numerous Prs lw s in Wkh need not detain us here Their exact provenience, phonetical appearance, relative date, etc, present many interesting problems, which must, however, be discussed in connection with a general survey of the expansion of Persian in Tajikistan, Badakhshan and the Pamirs The extreme variety of pronunciation of many Prs lw.s points to repeated borrowing of the same words from various sources — One example of double borrowing may be mentioned here According to Skold there exists, besides the naturalized loan-word *xalg* 'person, man, people (люди) (coll)', also a more recent and 'literary' word *xalq* 'nation (народ)'

Also the provenience of the Turkish lw s, many of which are common to Wkh and Sar,[1] must be left to be studied by the specialist

I have not been able to detect any words of undoubtedly Burushaski origin in Wkh,[2] and the derivation of *tōr* 'walnut' from Tibetan[3] is highly improbable

13. There are a few IA lw s in Wkh., the exact source of which cannot be determined. Thus· *čkər* 'partridge', *mutr* 'augury', and possibly *kənd* 'woman' Also a number of words containing a cerebral sound are probably of IA origin. Examples are *čat* 'horned cattle' (Sar. *čāt*), *čut car-* 'to tear asunder', *kat-* 'to throw', *kət* 'short'; *qat* 'mucus'; *kutōl* 'dagger'; *mōn* (?) 'male oorial', *mānd-* 'to rub' (v s v *mānd-*); *pat* 'penis', *pet* 'round', *ptok* 'bread', *pəndək* 'unripe apricots', etc, regarding which cf Voc s vv.—There is also a curious, but possibly accidental, similarity between Wkh *miŋgas*, etc. and the Kati-Kafiri words for 'sparrow'

[1] V Shaw's Voc passim

[2] As for Wkh lw s in Bur, cf my Preface to Lorimer, The Burushaski Language, I, p XXIV —Add Bur *dišćik* (Conway *dishtik*) 'brick', v § 73

[3] Cf Voc. s.v

14 I have found no certain Shina lw s in Wkh.,[1] but from Khowar are borrowed *turt* 'ford' (Khow *thūrt*), *šıven* 'rope' (Khow *šımēni*), *šapt* 'wolf', Sar *x̌ıʊ̌p* (< **šapıδ* > Khow *šapīr*). The number of lw s from Khowar is, however, very restricted [2] It is therefore most surprising that Wkh should have borrowed the personal pronoun 1 pl *spā* 'us' from Khow *ıspa* (< **spā*), and probably also *sav*, *sab* 'you' from Khow *bısa* (< **bsā* < **vasā*) Also the occurrence of a cerebral *č* ıs probably due to Khow ınfluence [3]

What renders the borrowing of Khow. pronouns into Wkh all the more astonishing is the fact that Wkh , which at any rate in our days ıs the language of the poorer and politically and culturally less important community, has supplied Khow with a considerable number of lw s It is not always easy to distinguish words of Wkh origin from those belonging to other Ir. dialects, but ın some cases there can be no doubt about Wkh. being the immediate source of the Khow words.[4]

Examples are Khow *ı'xār* 'ladder', *andāw* 'fever', *do'γūr* 'fingernail', *rı'gīš* 'beard', *šaɣ'gūr* 'entrails', *šonthu* 'raven', *xēl* 'sweat'; *pāz* 'breast', *zox*, *ɟox* 'thorn' Wkh. *ıwaxār*, *andav*, *dəgər*, *regıš*, *šəɣ'gər*, *šond*, *x̌īl*, *pūz*, *zax̌*. Also Khow *ısprāsk* 'rafter', *ıspru* 'flower', *bızbār* 'eagle, kite', *axam-* 'to descend', *kıšıpı* 'magpie', *nošk* 'beak', *yoz* 'ice' may be of Wkh origin, cf. *sıpask*, *spraγ*, *bıspur*, *x̌ām*; *kıržepč*, *nučk*, *yaz* It is also tempting to derive Khow. *supuk*, Wershikwar *sapa* 'hoof', Burush *sap* 'horseshoe' from a lost Wkh form with *p* < *f*. On the other hand, Khow. *sar-* 'to appear' and *vor* 'smell' (Wkh. *suδuy-*, *vūl*) may have come from any E.Ir dialect, and it is impossible to tell whether Khow *šā* 'black' has been borrowed from an older form of Wkh *šīu*, or of Ishk. *šūu* There are also several words common to Khow. and Wkh the origin of which ıs altogether unknown

[1] As for Shina *lıṣṭık* 'brick' < *Wkh , cf § 73

[2] The Khow words given by Wkh x , excepted They are, at the utmost, used within a very limited circle of Wakhi speakers

[3] Note, on the other hand, the striking difference in the treatment of ancient *k͡w* > Wkh š, but Khow. *šp*

[4] Cf BSOS VIII, pp 261 sqq.

15 The crossborrowing between Wkh and Khow can hardly have been conditioned merely by scanty communication across the Hindu Kush passes, or by the slight and apparently quite recent contact between the two languages in the Yarkhun valley.

We know that the Khos won Chitral proper from the Kalashas at a comparatively recent date, and that their original home—original of course to be taken in a relative sense—was Upper Chitral, the valleys round Mastuj [1] Also the Kho settlements east of the Shandur Pass, in the Ghizr district of Gilgit agency, may be fairly ancient. We are therefore entitled to assume as a possibility that the Khos in early times may also have crossed the easy saddle of the Baroghil Pass and occupied at least some part of Wakhan, mingling with the Ir Wakhis coming from the West

But this remains a matter of speculation as long as no further documents are found which may throw light upon the early history of the Khos

16. It is very probable that dialectical differences should exist within the extensive territory in which Wkh is spoken But so far very little is known about such variations Differences of pronunciation, especially of vowels, are frequent in the available sources, but it is not possible to assign them to different parts of Wakhan. It may, however, be mentioned that W. Wkh., in accordance with Klimchitskiy's, Hjuler's, and Skold's informants, has forms in *-əv* for the 2 pl of verbs, while Wkh x, Shaw, Stein and LSI had *-ĭt* The western neighbours of Wkh, Sgl.—Ishk and Mj—Yd, have *-əf*, but Sar. and Shgh have *-id*. It may therefore be surmised that an isoglott separating W Wkh from E Wkh. passes between the villages of Yamg and Khandut. Similarly Skold and Klimchitskiy give *kərt* 'did' (cf Wkh y *kerk* 'has done') while Shaw has the more regular form *cart*. Also the variation between intervocalic *-δ* and *-d-* may be of a local nature, *-d-* possibly belonging to W.Wakhan, where influence from Ishk might be suspected As for the forms of the infinitive v § 157 sq

[1] As for the ancient name of this region cf BSOS VI, p 441

PHONETIC SYSTEM

17 For reasons explained above[1] only one of my Wkh informants, viz Wkh y, can be relied upon with regard to the phonetical structure of the language In the main Y's sounds agree with those given by Shaw, Skold, Lorimer and Klimchitskiy. Discrepancies, especially in the pronunciation of vowels, may either be due to dialectical and individual variation or to inexact notation

Consonants.

18

	Labial	Dental	Retro-flex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive .	*p*, *b*	*t*, *d*	*t*, ‹*d*›[2]		*k*, *g*	*q*	
Affricate		*c*, (*j*)[3]	*ç̌*	*č*, *ǰ*			
Fricative .	*f*, *v*	(*ϑ*),[3] *δ*			*x̌*, *γ̌*	*x*, *γ*	*h*
Sibilant		*s*, *z*	*ṣ̌*, *ž*	*ṣ̀*, *ž*			
Nasal	*m*	*n*	[*n*][4]		[*ŋ*][4]		
Lateral		*l*	‹*l*›[2]				
Rolled		*r*					
Semivowels	*w*			*y*			

[1] § 2
[2] Not used by Y
[3] Very rare
[4] Not a separate phoneme

19 The consonant system of Wkh appears, as far as it is possible to judge from our present limited knowledge of the language, to be based upon the following correlations

1 Voiced *b*, *d*, (*d*), *g* (*ɟ*), *ǰ*, *v*, *δ*, *γ̌*, *γ*, *z*, *ẓ̌*, *ž*
Surd *p*, *t*, *ṭ*, *k*, *c*, *č*, *f*, *ϑ*, *x̌*, *x*, *s*, *š*, *ṣ̌*

There are no voiced counterparts of *q* and *č*, and *ḍ* and *ɟ* are rare and uncertain phonemes The great number of correlations of voice in Wkh are worth noticing

2 Plosive. *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *q*
Fricative *f*, *v*, *ϑ*, *δ*, *x̌*, *γ̌*, *x*.[1]

3. Plosive *t*, *d*, *ṭ*, *ḍ*.
Sibilant *s*, *z*, *š*, *ž*

But *š* and *ž* have no plosive counterparts.

4. Plosive *t*, *d*, *ṭ*
Affricative · *c*, (*ɟ*), *č*

A very fragmentary group of correlations

5. Plosive · *p*/*b*, *t*/*d*, *ṭ*/(*ḍ*), *k*/*g*.
Nasal · *m*, *n*, (*ɳ*) [*ŋ*]

6 Labial *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*
Dental *t*, *d*, *n*, *ϑ*, *δ*, *c*, (*ɟ*), *s*, *z*
Retroflex *ṭ*, *ḍ*, *ɳ*, *č*, *š*, *ẓ̌*.
Palatal *č*, *ǰ*, *š*, *ž*
Velar *k*, *g*, [*ŋ*[, *x̌*, *γ̌*
Uvular · *q*, *x*, *γ*

Aspiration of surd stops has been noted occasionally in Y *k'ōm* 'palate' (Bell *khom*), *p'ūn* 'palm' (Bell. *phūn*), *p'ūz* 'breast'. Cf X *k'ʌla* 'ram', *p'ūd* X 'foot', *p'ānzs* N 'five', *k'ənd* Sk 'wife' But it seems to be much less marked than in most other Pamir dialects.

20 *Labials* *f* and *v* are labio-dentals. *w* is a bilabial semi-vowel[2]

Dentals The voiced affricate *ɟ* is very rare. I heard it only in *ɟəɪ* 'bowstring' (L *ɟ/zēɪ*) Kl gives also *ɟūγ̌* 'yak' and *ɟəqlāɪ* 'small'

[1] Either *γ*, or (if *x*, *γ* are taken to be velar sounds) *q* is without a counterpart

[2] Acc to Kl a bilabial, voiced "sonant".

(Sh and Sk. also *j*-). But Wkh y., etc. *zəka'lai* The numeral 'five' has *j* acc to Sk., Kl. and Z., but Sh and my informants had *pānz*, etc.

It is doubtful whether postvocalic *d* and *δ* are separate phonemes. Wkh. y. always has *-d-*.

ϑ is of rare occurrence, especially in non-initial position (cf Voc s vv. *pīϑu* L, *yoϑ* L) Phonetically *r* is alveolar

Palatals *y* is phonetically nearly a fricative

Cerebrals Y had initial *t* only in *tōr* 'walnut' and no examples of *d* This may, however, be due to accident Kl. gives *ḍ* also in initial position *n* is a variant of *n* before *d* (*pənḍək* Sk 'bud', *mānd-* 'to rub', but Y *mānd-*) Independent *n* was heard only in the pronunciation of W, and not with certainty true Wkh

Kl gives two words with *ǰ* I never heard this sound.—To my ear *š*, *ẓ̌* and *č* were retroflex sounds, and Kl also at first took them to be "cerebrals". Afterwards he had the pronunciation of the Wkh sounds analysed by Ščerba, who comes to the conclusion that *ṡ* is dorsal and resembles Engl. *sh*, while *š* is coronal and akin to Russ *š*. I have not the slightest doubt that this analysis is phonetically more correct than Kl's and my own (which was based on a very short observation) But I am still inclined to believe that the *ṣ̌* series *phonologically* belongs to the retroflex sounds, and the *ṡ* series to the palatals Kl. groups the *ṡ* sounds with the dentals as 'dorsals', and the *š* sounds together with *r* as 'coronals'

It did not always seem easy to distinguish the two series of *ṡ* and *ṣ̌* sounds, nor *ṣ̌* from *x̌* (or *x̌*, *γ̌* from *x*, *γ*), and considerable variations are found in the different sources But in the great majority of cases my notation of Y's pronunciation agrees with Kl, and usually also with Sk There can at any rate be no doubt about the existence of three separate series Cf e g *diš-*, *diṡt* Y, X, Sk, Kl 'to know', *dăšt* X, Sk, Kl. 'plain' *xăš-*, *xāšt* Y, Kl 'to pull' (but *-š* Sh., Sk), *nieṣ̌t* Y, *nəyəṣ̌t* Kl. 'went out' *Wux̌* Y, Kl 'Wakhan', *gox̌-*, *gox̌t* Y, X, Kl., etc. 'to do'

A 'cerebral' *l* is used in a few words by X, and a similar sound is probably denoted by L's *l̄*

Velars. I have followed Kl in grouping *x̌*, *γ̌* with the velars, and *x*, *γ* with the uvular *q*, although I am not certain about the correctness of this classification Acc. to Kl *x* is akin to Russ *x*, and identical with Shgh. etc *x̌* (= *š*). To my ear Shgh *š* has much more of the *š* character than Wkh. *x̌*, which appeared to me to be a slightly advanced *x* (something between German *ach* and *ich*, but more allied to the former sound)

ɳ is not a separate phoneme, but a variant of *n* before *g* [1]

Glottal. In spite of Kl.'s remarks to the contrary I believe that *h*, at any rate in the speech of Y, must be considered as a phoneme, but one with a very limited range of employment and very unstable. It is chiefly found in initial position

21. Final voiced consonants usually become unvoiced. Thus, e g. *rīcɳ*, *ruxɳ*, *rūγɳ*, *yāzɳ*, *yīrzɳ*, *tuxmɳ*, *pətɣ*, *sɔkɣ*, *skōrḍ*, *nayḍ*, *fasl̥*, *qətb̥*

Wakhi possesses a geminated *tt* (common in preterital forms), and to some extent *kk*, perhaps also other geminates

Groups of Consonants

22 Groups of consonants are numerous and frequent. Especially to be noticed are groups of surd stops (in final position)· *kt*, *tk*, *pk*, *pt*, etc Acc to Shaw we also find *ðt* and *ϑt* [2] A number of other groups occur in the preterital stems and in the 3 sg present In these forms we also find a number of morphonological changes.

Through loss of short, unstressed syllables more complicated groups occasionally arise, as in *kštgā* Sk , *čkər*, *tpār*, *dgor* (v. s.v. *dəgɛ*)

Characteristic of Wkh are the numerous groups of stops followed by *ɾ* A short svarabhakti-vowel is sometimes developed, e g. in *bᵊrīn*, *bᵊrɪt*, *dᵊrev-*, *pᵊrīč*, etc.

[1] *tuɳ* X is a variant of **tuɳg*

[2] Cf also *spɛðk*, *spɛϑk* L. sole.

Other frequently occurring groups of consonants are. *kš̌*, *gn*, *γn*, *vd*, *vn*, *xt*, *xs*, *fs*, *ft*, *fst*, *γz*, *γ/γ̌d*, *rk*, *rt*, *rx*, *rč* (and all other possible combinations of *r* + cons.), *nd*, *nǰ*, *ŋg*, *nɗ*, *nz*, *mb*, *md*, *lg*, *ld*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, *št*, *šṭ*, *šk*, *šp*, *zd*, *zg*, *zɲ*, *žd*, *žg*, *x̌t*, *x̌n*, etc.

Vowels.

23 I feel very diffident about the possibility of establishing the vowel system of Wkh from the material which I was able to collect, and it certainly varies a good deal in the different parts of Wakhan, but according to the pronunciation of Y, my most reliable informant, I believe it to be of the following type

Short Vowels

ɪ	*ɪ*	*u*
e	*ə*	*o*
	a	

Long Vowels

i	*ɪ̄*	*ū*		*ī*	*ɪ̄*	*ū*
ē	*ā*	*ō*	or, possibly	*ē*		*ō*
				ā		*å*

24 *ɪ* is a wide sound (*ɪ*): *bᵘrɪt*, *δɪrs*, *dɪrgâ*.

e is frequently open (*ɛ*) *dᵊgɛr*, *kend*, *xɛšṭ* But I have noted *e* in *čeγ*, *dendik*, *dᵊrev-*, *dežd*, *γer*, *kerk*, *tᵊrešp*, *x̌eč*, *yez*, *zem*, etc

a was frequently heard as ʌ· *sʌ·mīn*, *sʌn duq*, *čʌx̌m* But *sak*, *šaċ*

ȧ in *sᵊpərdaiǰ* is prob. a palatalized variety.

u is wide (*ʊ*)· *nəmʊk*, *pʊrs*. Before *y* we find *ʉ* in *kš̌ʉy-*

ə is found both in stressed and unstressed position *čkər*, *δəγd*, *gəzd*, *kət*, *kəž*, *məst*, *nəˈδaʊn-*, *pətr*, *rəγd*, *rəxnīg*, *səkr*, *sˈtəx̌*, *wəsk*, *wəsk*, *x̌ərz*, *žəˈmak*, etc The delimination between *e* and *ə* is often uncertain —*pᵊzov* probably stands for **pᵊzəv*

i appears in *kirpa*, *kiš*, *δis*, *δitr*, *gižδim*, *kik*, *wiš* It appears to be distinguished from *ī*.

o in *goǩ-*, *kipok*, *k²roš*, *noyordum*, *šolx*, *xošk*, etc is an open sound (ɔ)

ī appears e g in *δīt*, *skīδ*, *ϑīn*, *rəxnīg* (but Kl. *rəxnēg*).

ē is narrow, and appears only in lw s *bēd*, *bēwa*, *bēx*, *mēšak*, *pēča*, etc

ɨ is high, mixed, unrounded Cf *ǰɨu*, *kɨnd*, *kɨrən*, *mədɨr*, *sɨr*, *sɨī*, *šɨr*. The vowels in *c²būr*, *hub*, *pū²d* (L *puεδ*), *šīu*, *ǩūi* probably represent attempts to denote varieties of this sound, conditioned by the nature of the neighbouring consonants

ā is a palatal *a* Examples are, e g *γūr*, *nān*, *yāŋgəl*

ū occurs, e g in *xūn*, *pūn* (*pū²n*), *p'ūz*, *yūnd-*

ō is a low and wide ɔ̄, sometimes of a rather advanced type Examples are the Prs lw s *ambōy*, *diōr*, *dəryō*, *kōm*, *kōna*, *rōn*, *rōst*, but cf. also *pōi-*, *škōrd*, *šķōrč*, *tōr*, *tōrt*, *vōč*, *v²rōk*, *xədôrg*, *yīnōt*, *yōč* In a number of Prs lw s I have noted *å* (or *â*[1]) *ât²šak*, *dâmâd*, *kitâb*, *t²râzū*, *xâlī*, etc , but I am inclined to believe that this notation represents merely a variant of *ō* (ɔ̄), and not a separate phoneme. Cf also *wâft-* (pret of *ūf-*) = *wōft* Z

25 The phonological distinction between short and long vowels appear to be clearer than in Yd.—Mj , but dubious cases no doubt occur. The overshort vowels are probably either unstressed variants of short ones, or svarabhakti vowels, e g in *d^urukš*, *d^araxt*, *d²rev-* (*drov-* Sh , Kl), *k^urust*, *δòg²n*, etc

I have noted the following dipthongs *ăi* (*pāi*), *īi* (*kūi*, *trūi*), *ōi* (*ǰōid*), *īu* (*nīu*, *īu*), *ɨu* (*ǰɨu*), *au* (*yau*, *v²rau*).

26 In Skold's material we find, corresponding to Y's vowels *i*, *ɨ*,[2] *u*, *e*, *ə*, *o*, *a*, *ī*, *ɨ*,[1] *ū*, *ē*, *ā*, *ō* —*ă* and *ŏ* are probably variants of *a*, *o*, or of *ā*, *ō*, and *ə* is a variant of *ə*, the exact quality of which I am unable to determine. It is not clear whether his *å* is meant to design an independent phoneme, separate from *ō* —In some words

[1] Swedish long *ā*

[2] Written *u*, *ū* in some of his notes, but corrected into *i*, *ɨ*

Sk gives vocalic *r̥*, *n̥* and *m̥* (e g *r̥ndag, rn̥dag*), but these may be variants of *ər, rə*, etc.

The vowel system of the village of Langar Kishm [1] as described by Kl agrees fairly well with that of Yamg We find the short vowels *ɪ*, *ʊ* (corresp. to *ɪ*), *u*, *ə*, *o* (*o*), *a* (*a*), and the long vowels *ī*, *ū*, *ē*, *ū*, *ā*, *ō* (*ɔ̄*) Kl 's *ō* (*ō*) corresponds to my *ɛ*, at any rate in some cases (*kōnd* = *kɛnd*) The total number of his vowel phonemes amounts to 13, the same as I believe to have found in Yamg

[1] The above section was written when I got his paper.

HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY

Consonants.

Initial Surd Stops and Affricates

27 Initial surd stops remain Thus, e g *kūi* 'who', *kibīt* 'pigeon *kerk* 'hen'; *tu* 'thou', *tᵛpār* 'axe', *taǰ* 'thirsty', *pac-* 'to cook *pūᵛd* 'foot', *pətr* 'son', *pānz* 'five', *pʿū(ᵃ)n* 'palm of the hand Regarding aspiration cf above, § 19

We find a change into a fricative in *ϑāw-* 'to burn', *ϑīn* 'hot', *xūf* 'foam'; *xāš-* 'to pull' Cf. Sar *ϑau-* 'to burn', and v above Yd —Mj § 63, Sgl.—Ishk § 18.[1] If we are right in assuming that *ancient ϑ-*, *x-* resulted in Wkh *t-*, *k-* the change into fricatives in these words must be late, or they must be lw s The change of **kaf-* > *xaf-*, and of **taf-t* > *ˇϑaf-t* might be due to a kind of assimilation

Sonorization has taken place in *gahal* Sh 'lazy, slow' (< Prs *kahal*) and possibly in *gīz-* 'to rise', if < **kēz-* < **xaiz-*.[2] The derivation of *goǰ-* 'to do' < **karš-* is very uncertain, and with *gāč-* 'to totter' cf not only Sar. *wa-koč-*, but also Yd. *γožī-*

čūỹ Sk 'multicoloured' is borr from Shgh., and *čīr-* Sh 'to sing' from Sar (cf Av *kar-* 'to praise', etc) It is tempting to derive *čɔǰ-* 'to kill' from *kuš-*, but the *č-* may have come from a present base *čauš-*

28 The fate of ancient *č-* is uncertain, just as in Yd —Mj and *č-* Sgl —Ishk

[1] V Gr Ir Ph I, 2, p 299 Cf also Saka *khara-* 'foam' < **xapa-* < *kafa-*, etc.

[2] But a derivation < **an-gēz-* < **an kēz* < **han xaiz* is more probable

In most genuine Wkh words we find *c-*, e g , *cəbūr* 'four', *cum* 'how much', *cə-waxt* 'when', *car-* 'to do', etc.[1] But we also find *č-*, not only in lw s and words of unknown origin, but also in *čərm* 'canal', *čʌžm* 'eye',[2] *čip-* 'to pick'[3] As for *čāw-* 'to go', v § 55

Intervocalic Surd Stops and Affricates

29. Intervocalic tenues are, as a rule, retained[4] Thus *-k-* in *maks* 'fly', *tuk-* 'to go', *tīk* 'willow', and, with ancient suffix *-ka-*, *δetk* 'brick', *mərtk* 'dead', *purk* 'mouse', *yupk* 'water', *wvnvk* 'willow', *wūrk* 'lamb', *kɪk* 'spring', *δock* 'inflated skin', *yašk* 'tear', *zīk* 'tongue', *x̌īk* 'Wakhi', and past ptc , such as *x̌inak*, *x̌anetk* 'said' —*yūk* L. 'dewlap' is of unknown derivation

In secondary contact with *n*, *m* and *z*, but not with *r*,[5] *k* becomes *g: mīzg* 'urine', *namurzg* 'rake', *yīŋg* 'raw', *wurzg* 'right (hand)', *δung* 'snare', *δəŋg* 'seed' Cf also *andag* 'slave' (< **andg*, or lw ?), but *rānǰk* 'fast, light' *yarăγ* Sh , St 'collar', and *ɪɛčeγ* L 'a fast' may be lw s. Note *səgīn* Y, *sɪgɪn* Sh., B. 'horse-dung', but *skīn* L 'yak's dung'.

30 Intervocalic *-t-* remains in *ət* Kl 'and', *bət* Kl 'again', *δīt* 'smoke'; *kɪbɪt* 'pigeon', *kūt* 'roof', *kat-δīt* 'soot', *ktīč* 'hut', *pɪtvår* 'small mussuck', *rōγət*, *rōγd* L. 'young she-goat', *sât* 'baking-pan', *wīst* 'twenty'; *(y)ət*, *-et* 'this', in pres 3 sg , e g , *pīt* 'he drinks', and in preterites and past participles such as *vīt* 'was', *x̌atum* 'I said', *δetem* 'I gave', *pītk* 'drunk', 'rotten', *pəčētk* 'cooked', *setk* 'satisfied', etc —*gōt-* 'to obtain', *ǰat-* 'to arrive', *šət* L 'early supper'; *dētər* Sk. 'memory' are of uncertain origin.

The unstressed preposition *pu* < *patɪ* has lost its *t*, but it is

[1] V Voc

[2] With assimilation < **cažm*? Cf. Kl *čəžm* with complete assimilation.

[3] Probably with retention of *č* before *ɪ* V § 33 Cf. the parallel development in Saka But cf Yd —Mj § 44

[4] V Geiger, § 20 —Cf. the retention of *-š-* as an unvoiced sound

[5] Cf. §§ 76, 80 But cf *pārg* 'ashes', *pɛrg* 'necklace'

retained in *pütmui-* 'to mimic', *putruz-* 'to lean against'; *putxårm* 'wooden trough', and, with sonorization, in *pazdan-* 'to recognize' (Sar *padzån-*) It is doubtful whether *pūmez-* 'to dress', *pɛtɛrð-* 'to spring from one root' and other verbs with *pa^{x}-* contain ancient *patı-*. More probably they have ancient *apı-* or *upa-* Also the derivation of *pətun* L. 'repair' from **patı-dāna-* is uncertain.— It is not likely that *pač-* in *pačrav-* 'to arrest' goes back to *patı-* (+ **raž-* < *raxš-*?).[1]

The geminated postvocalic *tt* which occurs in some preterital bases must be due to internal development in Wkh.[2]

Verbs in original *ău* or *āı* have past stems in *d*, e g., *staud* (*stau-*) 'praised', *sədōıd* (*sədūı-*) 'appeared', *wōzdōıd* (*wīzdey*) 'washed', *porōd* (*puru-*) 'washed', *varoıd* 'howled'. This is possibly due to influence from Sar., where we find *staud*, *parod*, *varaud*, etc

xədōrg (*xeðōrg*) 'watermill' is prob. borrowed from Ishk (we should expect genuine Wkh **žətīrk*), *suðγ* 'smooth' from Sar

Also *madāž* 'mare' must be a lw And *pārd* 'last year' < **paı ut-* may have been influenced by **saı d* 'year', cf *parðıŋgī* 'of last year' *sērdıŋgī* (**sarðıŋgī*) 'of this year'.

31 The only instance of ancient *-p-* given by Geiger is *nəpūs* 'grandchild' Other examples are *yupk* 'water', *təpār* 'axe', *rexŭp-* 'to sleep', *rīp* 'hair on the body', *repk* 'refuse, sweepings', *d^{ə}repč* 'broom', *nıpes*, etc. (v s v *nəbəs*) 'comb', *rɛšıp* 'whip', *šıpk* 'twig, rod', *škop* 'castrated', *šūp* 'night's halt', *čıp-* 'to pick', *šāp-* 'to suck', *žıp-* 'to spin', and, with early contraction, *špūn* 'shepherd' Of unknown derivation are *čup* 'small hawk', *drup-* 'to scratch'; *kıpok* 'cuckoo' (?), *lup* 'big', *rapıc-* 'to lose the way', *sup* 'spider', *šılāp-* 'to splash' Regarding *rıpk* 'neck-rope' cf sub *-b-* *ruparu* Sh 'opposite' is adapted from the Prs form.

We find *-b-* in *kıbīt* 'pigeon' (influenced by the lw. *kabūt* 'blue'),

[1] Cf *čərm-* 'to enter' < **atı-ram-*?? But v Voc s v *tanē-* 'to fold sheep'.

[2] After a stressed vowel?

kəbūn 'wooden bowl, dish' (of uncertain derivation), and in *nəbəs* 'comb' (v. above).

tovn, tov cerāk 'to twist' is borr from Prs. *tāv*, cf Sar *tuv čeigao* Also *pa)vēy-* 'to attain' may originally belong to another dialect *andav* 'fever' might be derived from **han-tafya-*, and *ϑāw-* 'to burn' has prob got its *-w-* from the past **ϑawd* < **tafta-* The causative suffix *-v-* is probably of foreign origin.[1] The derivation of *tətvārt* 'the year before last' < **tr̥ta-parut*, and of *v³rōk* 'to-morrow' from **aparaka-* is quite uncertain

32 The retention of intervocalic stops appears to have been the rule in the dialect which forms the main base of Wkh. Cf the similar archaism in the much less isolated W Bal But in this respect, as well as in many others, the development of Wkh may have been troubled by the admixture of foreign elements in various ways, and it is very difficult, perhaps even on principle impossible, to decide which irregularities are due to the internal development of the language

33 The treatment of intervocalic *-č-* is parallel, on the one hand to that of intervocalic surd stops, on the other to that of initial *č-*. -(

The regular outcome of ancient *-č-* is *-c-*. Thus. *sic* 'needle'; *rīcn* 'smokehole', *dic-* 'to milk', *ce* 'from', *pac-* 'to cook', *pec* 'face', *ðock* 'skin bag' (< **dačaka-*[2]). The derivation of *rapic-* 'to loose one's way', *rucəpc* 'cousin', and *iska-cusk* 'top of the shoulder' is unknown

Before an *ǐ* ancient *č* retained its palatal character. Thus: *šač* 'dog' (< f. **siva-čī*), *i oč* 'paternal aunt', *d³repč* 'broom', *antərč* 'sister-in-law', *icolč* 'quail'; *yōč* 'duck', *wīč* 'moth', *dārč* 'thread', *vašč* 'milkpail', which all may go back to feminines in *-čī-*. In secondary contact with *n* we find *-nǰ*[2] Thus, the adj. suffix *-enǰ, -unǰ* (f of *-ung*), *stranǰ* 'durree, rug', *s³pərdānǰ* 'flea';

[1] Cf § 136

[2] Cf § 79

šūnǰ 'corner'; *wānǰ* 'belly' Cf. *yūmǰ* 'flour'.—*ıīč* 'outside' may go back to **abyačī* *rɛčɛy* 'fasting' is a lw,[1] and the derivation of *nuċk* 'beak', *šaċuv-* 'to strain', and *tırīč* L 'dark' is uncertain. Regarding *žārǰ/ž* 'milk' v. Voc s v *ràuǰ* Sh 'flame' is probably borr from Sar [2]

As to the development of *-čy-* cf. § 55

Voiced Stops and Affricates

34 Wkh belongs to the group of N.E Ir dialects in which voiced stops were changed into fricatives at an early date

Ancient *g-*, from which *ɣ-*, has become slightly palatalized (*ǰ-*), at any rate in the dialect of my best informant Y,[3] and in the varieties of Wkh described by Sk, L, Z and Kl [4] The same sound is probably denoted by Shaw's italic *g* [5]—X pronounced *g-*, e g. in *gīū* 'cow'; *gı'dım* 'wheat', etc. One would certainly be inclined to regard this merely as an incorrect rendering of Wkh. *ǰ-*, if it were not for the past ptc. *kı'tetk* (= *ǰatetk* Sh) 'arrived' (< **ktetk* < **g(a)tetk*) of *gat-* (*ǰat-* Sh, etc) 'to arrive' Cf also *kšuɣ-* 'to hear', if < **gušaya-* It is therefore possible that a certain section of Wakhis really pronounce *g-* g

Examples of *ǰ-* are *ǰīu* 'cow', *ǰıdīm* 'wheat', *ǰār* 'stone', *ǰīš* 'ear', etc.—Cf the parallel palatalization of *x̌* *ɣ-* appears chiefly in lw s, but, according to Y, W, Sk, Sh, etc, also in a number of genuine Wkh. words Thus, e g · *ɣaš* Y, W, *ɣāš* Sk, Sh 'mouth'. It is impossible to decide whether this notation does represent the real pronunciation of Wkh

gī 'excrement' is an early lw.

[1] Cf above, § 29

[2] This would also account for the diphthong. But Sh gives Sar. *sàuz*

[3] Also in some of the words given by W.

[4] Note the further palatalization in *žıp-* 'to spin' (if not early lw. from Sar, cf. *žerāx* 'knot'), and *yīp* L 'fat' (= Khow *ɣıp*)

[5] Which I have transcribed with *ǰ*

35 In intervocalic position we find *γ, ў* in *δīγ* Y, *δīў* Sk 'butter- -*g*-
milk', *ɪəўīš* Sk, *ɪeγɪš* Sh, *regɪš* Y 'beard' (Khow. *rɪgɪš*, borr from Wkh), *rəgūm* Sk, *rayūm* Sh 'heifer', *sprəў* Sk 'flower', *rōγət, rōγd* 'young she goat' (if < **fra-gatā*), *yūγənɛ γər* L 'anvil' (**ā-gana-?*) The derivation of *žɪrov-* ~ *žɪrogn* Sh (*žəroўn* Kl) 'to be stuck' and of *prɪgīn* Sh 'horse-clothing' (Sar *parɪweɪn*) is unknown. *tŭγ* 'she-goat' may be a lw

36 Examples of *δ-* < *d-* are. *δəγd* 'daughter', *δɪtɾ* 'sickle', *δīt* *d*-
'smoke', *δɪc-* 'to milk', *δīγ* 'buttermilk', *δīr* 'distant', *δɛtk* 'brick', *δīz* 'wall'

A number of words with *d-* probably go back to ancient forms in **han-d-*, e g *dɪš-* 'to know', *durz-* 'to seize', possibly also *dārč* 'thread' *deδɪў-* 'to look' is due to dissimilation.[1] *dast* 'hand' is borr. from Prs, and *dūr* 'belly' may, in spite of its vowel, be an ancient lw from Ishk *dūr* All sources agree in having *d-* in *dendɪk* 'tooth'. In this word the initial may have been influenced either by Prs. or by Ishk—X has *δīγ, δīr*, but *dẹgd, dɪtᵘr, dɪc-*, etc This may, however, be due merely to his imperfect knowledge of Wkh[2]

lēw 'demon' belongs to a dialect of the Yd—Mj type, cf also W *lând* 'tooth', *lâst* 'hand',[3] and *məluŋg* 'middle', *ăɪl* 'perspiration', *vūl* 'smell', *wʊlʊn-* 'to shake apricots' (**wɪ-dunau-?*).[4] Note the rendering of Wkh *δ-* by Shina *l* in *lɪstɪk* 'brick', v Voc s v. *δɛtk* Burushaski has, however, *dɪščɪk*

37 For ancient *-d-* Sh, Z, Kl, L, W and Be. have the expected -*d*-
sound *-δ-*,[5] while Y, X., Sk., St and Hj in most cases have *-d-*. Cf the Voc s vv *mād* 'waist', *pūᵘd* 'foot', *mədɪr* 'noon', *skīd* 'cap', *ɪvâd* 'canal', *sədūi-* 'to appear', *wūdg* 'to-day', *vədek* 'path' the lw s *madāă* 'mare', *kšăd* 'wide', *xədōrg* 'watermill', and also *šād* 'six'

[1] Cf Yd—Mj § 52

[2] Cf § 2

[3] If true Wkh words Hayward's '*las*' '10', '*shal*' '6' are prob misheard for *δas, šaδ*.

[4] Cf § 9.

[5] Written (*d*)*z* by Be

Note, however, Y *poδn* 'saddle', *nəδavn-* 'to embrace', *pɪδɪŋg-* 'to take fire',[1] St *maδür*, *waδuk*, and Sk. *ǰūdɪ* 'theft' but *ǰūδ* 'thief'. This variation must be due to difference of dialect[2]

Other examples of *-δ-* are Sh *škoδ-* 'to break', *roδ-* 'to flee', *nɪδn* 'to sit' (v. Voc s v *nezd-*), *zubeδ-* 'to burst', *vɪδāw-* 'to ride', L *naδɯn* 'quiver'; *waδ* 'handle', *spɛδk* 'sole'; *pāδ* 'ligature', and, with unknown etymology, *šīδ* 'uphill', *pɛδɛšən* 'breast work', *yɪδɛsɛn* 'riped crops' Note Kl. *pərməyūŋg* 'belt' with *y* from Prs. As to *-l-* < *-δ-* v. above.

Y *rəstəv-* 'to break' = Sh *raseδüv-* does not prove any great age for the no doubt secondary transition of *-δ-* > *-d-*, since a similar form is also given by Kl (*rəstv-*), who always has *-δ-* in modern postvocalic position

If *ṡapt* 'wolf' is borr from early Khow, it goes back to **ṡapϑ* < **šap(ɪ)δ*, cf Sar. *ẋiϑp*[3]

38 Initial *b-* results in *v-*, e g in *vānd-* 'to bind', *vīr* 'load'; *vĭt* *b-* 'was', *vərz* 'long'. X hesitated between *vɪt* and *bīt* 'was', and gave *bɪdek* 'road' corresponding to Y *vədek*. Cf his pronunciation of *y-* and *δ-*.

All sources have *furz* 'birch', with unexplained *f-* for *v-* Cf. also Voc s v. *fuks* 'snake': Ishk *vuks*.

39. Intervocalic *-b-* results in *-v-* *pōv-* 'to drink' (pres. 3 sg *pīt*), *-b-* *δ²viy-* 'to steal'; *d²rɛv-* 'to sew'; *səmvər* 'yoke' (**samɪ-bara-*); *nvv-* 'to soak' Also *vɪδāw-* 'to ride', *vɪšɪv-* 'to sweep' (**abɪ-xšwaɪb-*[2]), *vɪzam-* 'to rub', and *vīč* 'outside' probably contain ancient **abɪ-*. With *ǰūv* Sk. 'cornbin' cf Ishk *yōv*, and with *pəzīv* 'heart' Sgl. *ōvzuɪ* Be *gawust* 'fist' may stand for **yaɪust*, if connected with Skr *gabhasti-*.

X has, as might be expected, *-b-* ɪn *pob-* 'to drink', *sab*, *sav* 'you', and *drɪp-* (for *drɪb-*[2]) 'to sew'

[1] Ancient prefixed forms

[2] Cf § 16.

[3] V Voc. s.v., and cf § 14

40 The only certain instance of *ǰ-* is Y *ǰəɪ*, L *ǰ/zēi* 'bowstring'; cf. Kl. *ǰēl* 'string of an instrument' *ǰuɣ* 'yak' and *ǰək/qlai* 'small' (v s v *zəkalaɪ*) are not true Wkh words —But cf. *čɪ-* < **či* (§ 33)

Intervocalic *-ǰ-* is perhaps found in *ɯuzem-* 'to bring', if < **ā-ǰamaya-* *sprež-* L 'to blossom' < **spraǰ(a)ya-* The derivation of L *yōž-* 'to bear' and *ɯiž̌īk* 'ibex' is unknown.

Cerebrals

41. St gives *t* in *hāt* 'eight', but all other sources have the regular *t* (< *št*) I have noted dental and cerebral *t* in Y *bᵘɪrt/t* 'elbow', cf St *bᵘrut*, but Sk *bᵊrət*, Sh *boret*.

All other words with *t* are of IA, or unknown, origin Thus *ət* Sk. 'open', *banḍ* X 'walking stick', *čat* 'horned cattle', *čut* Sk 'asunder', *dotkɪ* X 'calf, 1 y. old'(?), *kat-* 'to place, throw', *kət* 'short', *kutōl* W 'dagger', *pat* 'penis', *pet* 'round'; *ptōk* Sk. 'bread'. The only word with *t-* is *tōr* 'walnut'.

We find *nḍ* in *mānḍ-* (but Y *mānd-*) 'to rub', *pəndək* Sk 'unripe apricot', *n* only in W *mənū* 'apple' and *mōn* 'urial', which are certainly no true Wkh. forms; and *l* in X *kelī* 'yoke peg' which is a Khow. word

Surd Fricatives

42 We find ancient fricatives retained in *xūr* 'ass', *xūn* 'house', *fiak* 'shoulder-blade', *x̌ām-* 'to descend', *yɪx̌* 'ice', *ūf-* 'to weave', *paɪɯuf-* 'to plait', *xuf* 'foam' The initial fricatives in *xāš-* 'to pull', *xuf* 'foam', *ϑāw-* 'to burn', *ϑīn* 'hot', and the *ϑ* in *yoϑ* 'nest' (< **ā-haδa-*[2]) are of secondary origin. Cf. also *x̌eč* 'bread', *skʌf-* 'to trip'; *pīϑu*, *pϑū* 'mosquito', and *yīx̌ūn* 'bridle', the derivation of which is uncertain.

In a number of cases we find, however, Wkh stops corresponding to fricatives of other Ir languages[1] Thus *kānd-* 'to laugh'; *gǐz-*

[1] Cf *ϑr, xr* > *tr, kr*

'to rise' (< **aŋ-kēz-* < **haŋ-xaɪz*), *kɪk* 'spring' (< **xākā*, cf Orm *xākɔ*, etc [1]), *kəbūn* 'wooden bowl' (if < **kᵊmbūn* < *'xumbāna*), *kās-* 'to thresh' (if < **xad* + *sa-*), *rŭk* 'forehead, brow' (cf. Prs. *ruχ*), *pēɪ* 'paddle, shovel', *rʌmɛt* 'chewing the cud' (if < **raumaϑa-*), *tap* 'wing' (cf Rosh *tēf*), *yīnōt* 'dream' (**hufnaϑā?*), and, possibly, *dəgɛr*, *dўor* (Cap *hundɪger*) 'finger-nail' (if < **ngōr* < **n(a)kōr*, cf Sar *našaur* < **naxōr*) Cf also Khow. *supuk*, Werchikwar *sapa* 'hoof', Bur. *sap* 'horseshoe', prob from Wkh **sap(ak)*, and possibly Khow *auzɛtu* 'heifer', which might be borrowed from a Wkh. form derived from **abɪ-zaϑyā* and corresponding to Yd *pəzɛ̆ɪ*.

Wkh *pūz* 'breast' corresponds to Mj *fūz*, and Wkh *kap* 'hump' to Av *kaofa-*, etc But we find *p* also in Khow *pāz*, Sar *puz* (both of which words may however be lw.s from Wkh.), and in Sar. *kɪep*, Orosh *kūp*, etc

It seems probable that ancient initial and intervocalic fricatives were changed into stops in Wkh, just as was the case with fricatives followed by *r*.[2] Words containing fricatives may be borrowed (e g *xūn*, *fiāk*), or due to mixture of dialect

In the name of the village *Xandut* (Huan-Tsang *Xuən-d'â-tâ*) *x* may go back to *hw-*.

In *yōč* 'duck' (< **āϑɪčī?*) *ϑ* has possibly been dropped before *č*

Sibilants.

43 Initial and intervocalic *s* remains in Wkh Thus *sīī* 'hare', *sɪc* 'needle', *skīd* 'skull-cap', *səkr* 'red', etc, *nesɪ-* 'to lie down'; *nus-* 'to lose', *pos* 'fat sheep', *δas* 'ten', etc *s*

44 Also *z* remains unchanged: *zīk* 'tongue', *zem* 'snow', *zart* 'yellow', etc, *wuz* 'I', *wāz-* 'to fall', *mīzg* 'urine', *yez* 'yesterday'; *vizam-* 'to rub to powder' *z*

[1] Sar *kauk* < Wkh **kōk*

[2] Cf. also the parallel development in W Bal, Par and some dialects of Kurd.

45 There is no certain instance of ancient *ṡ-* in Wkh But it is possible that *šāp-* 'to suck', *šīr* 'dung', and perhaps a few other words may contain Ir. **š-* < **k͡s-* *š-*

46 The treatment of intervocalic *-ṡ-* is varied, and it is difficult to determine the genuine Wkh. development of this sound One fact appears, however, to be evident: Wkh did not change *-ṡ-* into [1] *-ž-* as do most of the neighbouing Pamir dialects, Saka, Psht, Orm, Par., etc *-ṡ-*

We find *š* and *ṡ* in Y, X, Kl *y̌īš*, etc 'ear'· Sk, Sh, Z *y̌īṡ*, etc, Y, X *regıš*, etc. 'beard' Sk, Sh *rəy̌īṡ*, etc ; Y *ramuš-* 'to forget' Sk, Sh *ɪmuš-*, etc, *š* in Y, X, Sh, Z *ṡıš* 'louse', Sk, L *muṡ-*, *muṡ-* 'to conceal, steal' (**muṡya-*[2]), Y *pīš*, etc cat, Sh *wušūy-* 'to untie', *š* in Y *yīšek* 'plough-handle', *x̌* ın Y, X, Sk, Kl *sıtəx̌*, etc 'daughter-in-law', Sh *pīx̌* 'biestings'. In all these words Ir *ṡ* goes back to IE *s* IE *k͡s* and *qy* apparently yield the same result ın Wkh [1] Thus· Y *tıš-* 'to shave': X, Sk., L *tūš-*, etc, Y, W, Sk. *kıš* 'vulva', L *pɛš-* 'to ripen', Sh, L, Kl *pṡēw-*, etc. 'to return' (**apačya-*), Sh *pargoṡ-* 'to be entangled' (**parı-guz* + *s?*) Of uncertain origin are· L *rūṡ* 'Ovis Poli', *nɛrɛš* 'boiling over', *wušɛŋg* 'entire (bull)' (< **wr̥ṡanaka*[2]), *yīṡır* 'threshold', *mɛšɛn* 'along with', Y, Sh *ðıx̌-*, *ðux̌-* 'to crush' (cf L. *ðɪšɛn* 'millstone'), Y, X *məš(ū)* 'ankle' (cf Sh *maṡīn* = Sar)

maı 'sheep, female urial' probably belongs to a dialect of the Yd—Mj type (cf Mj *mıyo* 'sheep'). *kal(ɪbən)* 'armpit' appears to be of Ishk. origin, although this dialect has now adopted the Prs form *kaṡ(vıṡ)* [2] Cf. also *frīl-* 'to crumbe'. Ishk *vrēl-* 'to break'

There remaın to be explained *ṡāð/d* 'sıx',[3] and *yākṡ-* 'to boıl',

[1] As to Yd—Mj, cf § 75.

[2] Cf Sar *bi̯el* < **upakaša-*, Sogd *'pkšy* 'sıde, flank'

[3] Possibly with dissimulation of sibilants from **šāz* (cf Oss. *axsaz*), with unexplained *z*

if correct and connected with Av *yaēš-* Regarding *žəmak* 'moon', cf 60

As to *ž* in groups of consonants cf § 74 *ž*

Nasals

47 Initial *m-* and *n-* remain. *mād* 'waist', *maks* 'fly', *mərt* 'dead', etc , *nāu* 'nine', *nə* 'not', *naǰd* 'night', etc *m-*, *n-*

Intervocalic *m* and *n* remain, e.g in *ǰıdīm* 'wheat', *səmvər* 'yoke', *zem* 'snow', *yəm* 'this', *būn-* 'to winnow', *kīn-* 'to draw a sword', *pūn* 'palm of the hand' *-m-*, *-n*

In secondary contact with *g* (< *k*) *m* and *n* are assimilated into *-ŋ* Thus· *noŋg* 'name', *yīŋg* 'raw' (but *yūmǰ* 'flour' < **āmačī-*), *δuŋg* 'springe' (but Sar. *δomǰ*), *mᵊluŋg* 'middle' (if < **madama-*); *δəŋg* 'seed', *-uŋg* < *-*ānaka* (f *-enǰ*)

mıŋgas 'sparrow' is dissimilated into *wıŋgās* Sh , *ıŋgas* X Cf *šıˈvεn* 'rope' < Khow. *šımenı* A very special case is *dəgεr* 'nail' (Capus *hındıger*), if < **n(d)gōr* < **n(a)kōr*.[1]

Liquids

48. Initial *r* occurs in *rīcn* 'smoke-hole'; *rūγn* 'ghee', etc.; intervocalic *-r-* in *ǰār* 'stone', *mar-* 'to die', etc *r*

Ancient *l* is retained in *yāŋgəl* 'finger'; *līv-* 'to slip' (< **sleıb-*), while *lıx̌-* 'to lick' is probably a lw The etymologies of *lup* 'big'; *namūl-* 'to hem'; *parkol-* 'to excavate', *šılāp-* 'to splash', *wvlvn-* 'to shake apricots', etc are unknown, or uncertain *l*

We find *l* < *r* in *wolč* 'quail'; *pl̥oŋgošt* 'finger-ring', *kutōl* W 'dagger'. *l* interchanges with *r* in *wēra* Y *wēla* X 'gums', *mıŋqōr* Y *mıŋqōl* X 'beak', *xarıyōn* X *xılıan* Sh 'nephew', *palč* Y, X, Sh , Sk. *parč* Be 'leaf' There is apparently a tendency in Wkh. to change *r* into *l* before *č*, and perhaps before *tk* (restitution of *r* in perfect stems?). We find *r* retained in *pərčōd* 'maid' But this

[1] Cf §§ 42, 77.

word has ancient simple *r*, while *l* in *palč*, *walč*, *wʌltk*[1] go back to, or form part of, ancient groups of consonants Cf the change of *r* > *l* before certain consonants in Saka. Note the insertion of *l* in *šolx* 'branch' (< Prs *šāx?*)

Glottal

49 Initial *h-* is lost in *wəsk* 'dry', *yīr* 'sun' (Av *hūr-*), *yīnōt* 'dream' (**hufnaϑā-?*), *yoγut* Be 'groin' (< Av. *haxti-*), *andag* 'slave', *ce* 'from' The prefix *ham-* has in many cases been reduced to *m-*, *n-*, which is assimilated to a following consonant[2] *h-*

In view of the general disappearance of *h-* in all neighbouring languages it seems probable that *hūb* 'seven' and *hāt* 'eight' have got their *h* from Prs But why *hum-* 'to be'?

Intervocalic *-h-* is lost in *sī* 'hare', *x̌ūi* 'sister', *nezd-* *neiŋ-* (*niεŋg*) 'to sit', and possibly in *vōin* 'light', if < **lāhanī* Cf **-hy-* in *ðai* 'man, lad', *kūi* 'who', *miy* 'month' As to *wu'x̌en* 'blood', cf § 62. *-h-*

Semivowels.

50 Initial *w-* remains Thus· *wâd* 'watercourse'; *wʌltk* 'kidney', *wīn-* 'to see', *wūr* 'rain', *wānj* 'belly', *wvnvk* 'willow', *wūrk* 'lamb', *wušūy-* 'to untie', etc — *w-* is lost through assimilation in *ūf-* Y (analogically *âft-*) 'to weave', but **of-* Z, *wuf-* Sh ; *u'šcn* X, N 'blood': *wu'xεn* Y. Note *x̌īk* 'Wakhi' < **w(u)x̌īk* *w-*

There is a number of words of unknown origin having initial *w-*, e g , *wu'nεr* 'stable', *wīnek* 'marmot'; *wvč* 'arrow' (< *ušč* < *išučī?*), *wušeŋg* 'entire (bull)', *wižīk* 'ibex'

In *yəš*, *y̌əš* 'male' (Prs. *gušn* < *vaiəšna-*) and *y̌er* 'wool' (if connected with Av *varənā-*) *w-* has become *γ-* These words may originally belong to some other dialect, cf Par. *w-* > *γ-* and Saka *wi-* > *gu-* (before labials)

[1] Cf. *wʌltk* 'kidney', § 80

[2] Cf § 76 sq

51 Intervocalic *-ɯ-* remains in *yāɯ-* 'to eat', *čāɯ-* 'to go', *drāɯ-* 'to reap', *vɪδāɯ-* 'to ride', *rāɯez-* 'to fly', *yaɯer-* 'to select', *ɯasēr-* 'to become cold', *ɯazem-* 'to squeeze out', *ɯūndr* 'field' (the three last words with *ɯa-*) In modern final position *ăɯ* often results in a diphthong. *γ̌īu* (Z *γ̌īɯ*, Sk *γīv*) 'cow', *nīu* 'millrace', *nāu* 'nine', *yau* 'that', *tau* 'thee', *žāu* 'grain', *šəu, šēɯ* 'horn', *v'rau* 'eyebrow'. Cf *īu, īɯ* 'one' -*ɯ-*

Between Wkh *ī* and a following consonant *ɯ* is elided Thus *yīt* 'he eats', *dɪīt* 'he reaps', *ç̌ĭt* 'he goes' The development probably was *aɯa* > *au* > *ī*[1] But cf. also *pīt* 'he drinks' (*pōv-*), *ϑīt* 'it burns' (*ϑāɯ-*, with secondary *ɯ*)

52 Initial *y-* is retained in *yāɯ-* 'to eat', *yūm* 'twin', *yaǎ* 'twig'; *yʌšk* 'trained, taught', and possibly in *yīrk* 'barley', *yūnd-* 'to take away', *yaz* 'ice' Regarding *ʌntərċ* sister-in-law, v. Voc s v. *y-*

žāu 'grain, provisions' is of foreign origin (cf Khow *žȯ*). *žoδ-* Sh. 'to sow' (Sar *yēδ-*) is probably identical with *žeδ-* Sh 'to strew, sprinkle' (Sar *γ̌ɪeϑ-*). The derivation of this verb is uncertain

53. Intervocalic *-y-* appears in *putmuy-* 'to command', *zɯāy-* 'to roll up', *sədūy-* 'to appear', *γ̌ɪy-* 'coire', *rami-* Sh 'to command', *ɯušūy-* 'to untie' Cf also *trūɪ* 'three', *pāɪ* 'curds', *ɯīyīn* 'pass' (**ɯɪ(y)-ayana-?*) *-y-* was elided in *mədɪr* 'noon' < *madya-ayara-*; *'pezɪn, pīzən* 'udder' prob. < **payah-zana-*, *tī* 'thy' < **taya?* As for *pēɪ* 'paddle', *s'trɛɪ* 'female' v Voc s.vv -*y-*

Note *deδɪγ̌-* 'to look after' Av *diδay-*

Prothetic ɯ- and y-

54 Wkh. has a tendency to develop prothetic semivowels before ancient initial vowels, in accordance with all neighbouring Ir. dialects

Thus, before original *u*, we find a prothetic *ɯ-* in *ɯəsk* 'dry', *ɯūč* 'high' In *ɯuz* 'I' unstressed *a* was changed to *u* at an early

[1] Cf *au* > *ī*, § 99

date, and in *wvrzg* 'right' *r̥* became *ur*. But note *wŭzem-* 'to bring' (< **ā-ǰamaya-*[2]), *wūdg*, *ūdg*, etc 'to-day' (< **adyaka*[22]).

Prothetic *y-* is much more frequent, and numerous examples will be found in the Voc Cf, e g., *yāŋgəl* 'finger', *yupk* 'water', *yukš* 'male ibex' (with development of *y-* before the change of the vowel into *u*), *yurm* 'forearm', *yaš* 'horse', *yīšn* 'iron', *yix̌* 'ice', etc, and even the Prs lw *yaf\ta* 'week' In *yīr* 'sun' < *hūr-*, and *yīnōt* 'sleep' < **ūn-* < *hufn-* the vowel must have moved towards **ū*, *ī* before the prothetic *y-* was added

No prothetic semivowel appears before the unstressed initial vowels in *andav* 'fever', *andag* 'slave' The absence of *y-* in *īu* 'one' (besides *yīw*) is probably also due to lack of stress In *hūb* 'seven', *hat* 'eight' the Prs *h* (v § 49) has prevented the development of a prothetic *y* or *w*.

Groups of Consonants.

First Component an Affricate

55 Ancient *čy* (< *ċiy*, *ċay*) apparently results in *č* (or *č*[2]) Cf. X, Kl. *ċy*
čāw- 'to go' Sk *čāv-*, Sh *čau-*, Y, Kl *rəč-*, X *reč-* 'to go' Sk *rəč-*, Sh *rač-*, Sk. *wərəč-*, Sh *wareč-* 'to remain', Y, X *pə/ɪċetk*, Sh *početk* 'cooked' (from *pačaya-*, cf. Sh *poč-*, but cf L *peš-* 'to ripen' < *pašya-* < **paċya-*)[1] Cf regarding *sy*, § 72

First Component a Voiced Stop (or Fricative)

56. As to the derivation of *dəyd* 'daughter' from **duxtā* or *dugdā*, *gd*
cf. Yd.—Mj § 87

The derivation of *žāɪž*, etc 'milk' < **gžara-čī* is probable, but *gž*
not certain On the other hand we find *šuw-* 'to gnaw' (cf Ishk. *šāw-*) corresponding to Prs *ǰāuīdan*, etc (< **gž-?*)

[1] V § 46

xuyun Sh 'husband's sister' (Yd *xuyēyeno*), *pıδıŋg*, *pıδn-* 'flamed up' probably contain *n* < *γn*. *rūγn*, *rūγ̌ən* 'ghee, grease' is a lw., or has in any case got its vowel from Prs or Ishk No reliance can be placed upon the retention of *γ* in the place-name *Šıγınōn* 'Shughnan' As to *x̌k* < *γn* + *k*, cf § 61, and as to *γn* in past stems v. § 152

The only certain instance of *gr* is *γ*ᵊ*rūŋg* 'heavy' *gr*

Ir *d* (*δ*) is assimilated to a following *n* in *ne-ın-* 'sat down' (*nezd-*); *rənn-*, *ron-* 'fled' (*rəd-*), *rasen-* 'broke' (*raseδ-*, v. *rəstəv-*), *zubon-* 'burst' (*zubeδ-*, v. s v *zubut-*).

57. Ancient *dr-* is preserved, or, more probably, *δr* has been differentiated into *dr*. Thus *d*ᵊ*rev-* 'to sew', *drup-* 'to scratch', *drāw-* 'to reap', etc *dr*

It is possible that *-dr-* was transposed into *rd* in *wīrdīna* L. 'clear sky', cf Skr *vīdhra-*, etc. Cf. also *vardenz-* 'to press down' < **abi-dranǰ-*ᵊ

Ir *dw-*, through *δv-*, became *b-*.[1] Thus *būı* 'two', *bət* 'again', *bār* 'door', *būn-* 'to winnow', *bāǰ* 'thick'; *bəɪīn* 'knee' (?) In postvocalic position *v*: *sʌvʌnd-* 'to throw away' (< **hača-dwan-*ᵊ), and *-əv* pers suff. 2 pl. < **-dwam*, **-dwai* *dw*

As to *-dy-* in *mād/δ* 'waist', etc, cf § 37. *dy*

58. Ir *bd* is possibly represented by *vd* in *d*ᵊ*rɛvd* 'sewed', *naδevd* 'affected' (v Voc s vv. *d*ᵊ*rev-*, *nəδavn-*) The derivation of *vədek* 'path' is uncertain *bd*

Ir *bz* has become unvoiced (through analogy with other verbs) in *naδevs-*, *naδefs-* 'to affect', etc V. Voc s v. *nəδavn-*, which furnishes an instance of ancient *bn* *bz* *bn*

Initial *br* results in *v(ə)r-* *vərau* 'eyebrow', *varīn-* 'to shear', *vareš-* 'to fry', *v*ᵊ*rit* 'brother' In postvocalic position we find metathesis in *sērv* Sh 'hole' Scarcely *mūr* 'cloud' < **amawr* < **ham-abra-*. *br*

[1] After the sonorization of *-ϑw-*, cf. § 65

First Component a Surd Fricative.

59. In spite of its preservation of intervocalic surd stops and of *ṡ*, Wkh. follows the other Pamir languages in the voicening of the groups *ft* and *xt*.

Thus *γd* < *xt* *nayḍ*, *nāγd* 'night', *vǎγd* 'night-mare', *tɛγd* 'shrap', *tayd*, etc 'went', *rəyd* 'went, moved' (*rəč*), "*yoghut*" Be. (**yoγ²ḍ²*) 'groin'. Note also the lw *cɔγd* Sh. 'when' < *ʳcə-waxt* The etymology of *šəγd* 'new' is unknown *xt*

Secondary formations are the past stems. *točt* Sh 'went', *pacd-*, *pošt-* 'cooked'; *čukt-* 'beat' (*čuk-*)

Wkh. *vd* < *ft* (*bd?*) appears in a number of past stems. Thus. *čavd* 'picked' (*čɪp-*); *pacɪvd-* 'cooked' (*pacɪv-*), and other causatives [1] Secondary preterites are, e g , *âft* 'wove' (*ūf-*), *ʏoxopt* 'slept' (*rexup-*), *ϑit* 'burnt' (*ϑāw-*) *ft*

hūb 'seven' is irregular. A metathesis of **avd* into **adv* > *(h)ūb* is unlikely

60 Ir *xš-* occurs in *šūp* 'night's halt', *šǎy-* 'to kill', and possibly in *šafš*, *šāfš* 'hair'. *šād* 'six', *šipk* 'rod' probably go back to forms in *xšw-*. Cf also *šui* 'moraine' (Skr *ksaya-* 'decay'?). *xš*

kšuy-, *kšən-* 'to hear' can have nothing to do with Av. *xšnā-*, as suggested Air.Wb. s v. It is possibly derived < **g(u)šaya-*.

Intervocalic *-xš(w)-* appears as *š* or *x̌* in *yʌšk* L. 'taught', *yex̌k* Sh 'learning' (< *yuxšaka-*), *yax̌* 'twig' (**yaxša-?*), *Wux̌* 'Wakhan' (< **waxšu-*), *yɔšt* L. 'agreement' (< Av *āxšti-*), *višiv-* 'to sweep' (**abi-xšwaib-?*), *rɛšip* L 'whip' (< *fra-xšwaipa-?*). *-xš-*

rakš 'grey, brown' is probably adapted from Prs *raxš.—vrokš* Sh. 'male Ovis Poli' is of unknown origin, *drukš* 'bull' may go back to **drušk* < **druždk* < **dṛždaka-* (v. Voc s v.). *yukš* 'male ibex' may have been influenced by the ending of these two names of male, horned animals, and go back through **yuks* to **yusk* < **āsuka-*. A derivation of *bakš* 'husband's brother' < **ham-baxša-ka-*, or **ham-paxšaka-* is very uncertain *yʌkš-* 'to boil' can hardly be derived from Av. *yaēš-*

[1] Cf. § 149.

Ir *xšn* was apparently simplified into *xn* after the change of original *xn* into *γn*, if *ruxn*, etc, 'white' and *rəxnīg*, *rəǰnīγ* 'fire' are not early lws. *xšn*

The only instance of *xs* is *šòxs-* 'to pass' (lw.?) But cf Voc s v *pīcev-* *xs*

61 Ir *xm* is sonorized into *γm* as in other Pamir dialects: *taym*, *taǰm* 'grain' *tuxm* is a lw *xm*

Similarly *xn* > *γn* (*gn*) in the following past stems: *pamegn-* Sh. 'dressed' (*pūmec-*), *ɾapagn-* Sh 'lost the way' (*rapɪc-*), *waregn-* Sh, *wərəγn-* Sk. 'remained' (*wərəč-*), *ðogən*, *ðoγn* 'milked' (*ðǰc-*). Possibly also *varðeγn-* Sh 'pressed down' (*varðenz-*) and *ǰòġn-* Sh. 'filled into' (*ǰonz-*). *xn*

In secondary contact with *k* we find *ǰk* (< **γ(n)k*) in: *wareǰk*, *pamaǰk*, etc.

62 Ir *xr* is changed into *kr* in *səkr* 'red' Cf the development of *ϑr* and *fr* This change is probably connected with that of surd fricatives into stops in other positions[1] Note also the retention of *vr-*, *γr-* —*čerām* 'threshing-ground' (Yd *xurom*) cannot go back to **xrama-* Kl. *xəruϑ-* 'to snore' may be an onomatopoetic word *xr*

Ir *xw* < *hw* has lost its labial element and results in *x̌* Thus *x̌ū* 'sister', *x̌ɪl* Sh 'perspiration', *x̌ān-* 'to speak', *x̌ūnen* 'own', *x̌at* 'self', *x̌ūrs* (*xūrs* Sk.) 'father-in-law', *x̌aš* (*xāš* Sk) 'mother-in-law', *reǰup-* 'to sleep', *wuǰɛn* 'blood' (< **wahwani-*) *x̌ām-* 'to descend' probably has ancient *x-*, in spite of Khow *xwam*, *xam-* (Ir lw) *xw*

xədōrg 'water-mill' is a lw,[2] *xòfs-* 'to fall asleep' is borr from Prs, and also *xūžg* 'sweet' may be of non-Wkh origin.[3] Note *x̌ulɦan* Sh *xarɪyōn* Y, Z, etc 'nephew' (sister's son[9]).

The only possible example of **xw* < *kw* is *ruk* 'forehead', if < **hraxwa-* = Prs *rux*

[1] Cf § 42
[2] Cf § 30
[3] Cf § 82.

63 If *ϑīn* 'hot' and *yīnōt* 'dream' go back to **ϑafna-* and **huſna-*, *fn* *fn* has been completely assimilated, in contradistinction to *βn* (*bn*) (only recorded, however, in the present base *neδavn-*)

The prefix *fra-* has resulted in *ra/e-* in *rəgūm* 'heifer' (**fragāmā*), *fr-* *regıš* 'beard' (**fra-gaiša-*), *rəyət* 'young she-goat' (**fra-gatā*), *ramı-* 'to command' (**fra-māy-*), *ramuš-* 'to forget' (**fra-muš-*), *rapıc-* 'to lose the way', *rıir-* 'to stretch out', etc (**fra-ar-*); *rəst-əv*, *raseδ-* 'to break' (**fra-sıd-*), *rɛšıp* 'whip' (**fra-xšwaıpa-*), *reẍup-* 'to sleep' (**fra-hwap-*), cf also *rɛšpuk* 'bobbin, shuttle', *rəwâr* 'day' (**fra-wahra*) —*fəryəmč* 'she-calf, 1 y old' and *frīl-* 'to crumble' are not true Wkh. forms

On the analogy of *tr*, *kr* < *ϑr*, *xr* we might expect to find *pr* in originally stressed syllables. But the derivation of *puru-* 'to wash' < **praw-* is uncertain on account of Sar *paro-* (Wkh lw ?), and Sar *parōd*, Or *perōd*, etc. correspond to Wkh *prut* 'first, foremost', which has been compared by Geiger with Skr *pravátā*, but which is more probably connected with Av *paouraya-*, Old Prs *paruviyata-* *pᵊrīč* 'worm' (cf. Sgl *pᵊčuk*) has certainly nothing to do with Par *ruč*, Kafiri waig. *prūč* 'flea' < **pručı*

On the other hand *run* 'shelf' (*rōn* Sar , cf Sgl *frūn* 'plank') seems to show that *fr-* was assimilated in all positions I am unable to explain the relation between *vᵊrōk* 'to-morrow' and W.Yghn *fᵊrōk*

Intervocalic *-fr-* possibly results in *-rf-*. Cf. *yərf*, *γ(ž)ɛrf* (= *γ-ʔ*) *-fr-* L 'fireplace' < Av. *gufra-* 'deep'?

Ir *fšy* occurs in *tɛš* 'steam' < **tafšya-*. *fšy*

64 Ir. *ϑr* results in *tr* *trūı* 'three', *pətr* 'son', *δıtr* 'sickle', *žītr* 'thread' *ϑr* (**yaiftra-*); *wıtrın-* 'to sky' (**wı-ϑrahna-*, or **wi-tr̥hna-* [2]) The etymology of *dētər* Sk 'memory' is unknown *čatr* 'parasol' is borr from IA, and the same is the case with *cıtr* 'spindle' (the Wkh form corresponding to Yd.—Mj *čēša*, etc , would be something like **cīš*).[1] Also *mutr* 'augury' and *trʌkč* 'bitter', *trāč* Sh 'bad tasting' are probably IA lw.s —*tor* Sh 'net' is of Prs or Ishk. origin It is, perhaps, possible to derive *tírič* L. 'dark' from **taϑrya-čī*.

[1] Cf , however, § 70

As to *yōtr* 'nest', v s v *yoϑ tʾrā* 'thither' probably contains ancient **tarah*

65 Ir. *ϑn* appears to have resulted in *t(n)* in *haret, arat* St 'cubit', but this sound-change is phonetically improbable Cf *bərīn* 'knee' (< **dwarıϑna-* < **dwarıϑra-* ??) *ϑn*

Intervocalic *ϑw* was sonorized into *ðw* > *ðv*, from which *b* [1] *cəbūr* 'four', *cəbrēm* 'four days hence'. *ϑw*

First Component a Sibilant

66. Ir. *sk-* remains in *skīd* 'skull-cap', *sʾkɛn* 'puppy', *sək* (*sk-əm*) 'on, above'. Cf also *skʌf-* 'to trip', *skōrd* 'bridge', and *skurf* 'rough', which may contain ancient **sk-* or **us-k-* *sk*

As in other Ir dialects the sandhi-form has prevailed in some cases *škop* 'castrated (bull)', *škūrg-* 'to seek', *škāv-* 'to catch a cold', *šķōrč* 'burning coal', *šķəndiv-* 'to break'.

67 Ir. *st* remains Thus *sʾtiy-* 'to send', *stau-* 'to praise', *ʾstīn* 'post, pillar'; *sıtâr* 'star' (prob lw) The etymology of *stōrs* 'ploughshare' is unknown Postvocalic *st* occurs in *pīst* 'bark, skin', *nāst* 'is not', *yost* 'fowl-house' (**ā-stā* ?), *ıāst* 'bound', *zırest* 'turned in a lathe' (*zirānd-*) *st*

Wkh *šč* in *yašč* (*yarč, ya-ıč*) 'bone', and *xašč* (*xaıšč, xa-ıč*) 'damp, wet' corresponds to e g. Yd *st* in *yaste, xusto* (Sgl *xāst*) —**sti/y* was possibly palatalized into **s't'* > *šč* Cf. also *ǎeč* 'bread', *mıč* 'fist, double handful' Yd —Mj. *xısto, mıšč(a) vašč* 'milk-pail' might be derived from **basti-*

68 Ir *sp* appears in *sʾpūndı* 'ploughshare', *sprəγ* 'flower'; *sprɛž-* 'to blossom', *sʾpərdanj* 'flea', *spʌn-* 'to fill up' (**us-parna-* ?) *sıpask* 'rafter' is of unknown origin. Intervocalic *-sp-* occurs in *naspar-* 'to thread down', *yīsp* 'shoulder' (of uncertain etymology). *sp*

69 Wkh , as well as Saka, distinguishes between ancient *sp* and *sw* *sw*

[1] Cf. § 57

This latter group results in *ṡ*[1] We are here in the presence of an important and very ancient isoglott which connects Wkh and Saka

After early Ir. **ś*, or **ć* (< IE $\widehat{k}$) *w* was palatalized into *u*, and this sound, in its turn, helped to preserve the palatal character of the preceding sibilant, with which it was assimilated.

Examples are: *šač* 'dog', *šiš* 'louse', *yaš* 'horse', *yīšn* 'iron', and probably *pšīn* Sh 'patch' (cf. Yd *paspōn*, etc). Burushaski *šʌndi* 'cut crops lying on the ground' might possibly be a lw from a lost Wkh. word connected with Saka *śśandaa-* 'earth' (< **swantakā-*)[2]

70 Wkh. *wūč* 'very high' may go back to *usča-* But the same form *sč* is also found in Ishk

Initial *str* is retained in *ˢtrɛi* 'female', cf. Or. *ˢtrēǰ*. But in *str* intervocalic position the group was simplified into *sr*, from which *š* Thus: *wiš* 'straw' (< **wastra-*). Cf. *yaš* 'mouth' < **gaštra-*. *cɪti* 'spinning-wheel' with early dissimilation < *čā(s)tra-*, or, probably, borr. from IA.[3]

71. Assimilation of *sr* > *š* is common to many Ir. languages Wkh. *sr* examples are: *šəu* 'horn', *šīn* 'anus', *šūnǰ* 'hip' (**sraunɪ-čī ?*),[4] *yaṡk* 'tear', *xaš* 'mother-in-law', *šɪš*, *šɪxn* 'near' (**srɪṡna-* 'clinging to'?) The etymology of *wəšíy-* 'to fear' Orm. *γʷaš'-* is uncertain. *šɪrāɪv-* Sh 'to tell one's beads' (< *srāɪaya-*) must be a lw.

Note the metathesis of secondary *sr* in *xɪrs* 'father-in-law' Cf. *pɪrz* 'evening' (Voc s v).

Ir *sn* was assimilated into the surd group *sn̥*, from which *st* in *sɪtəx* 'daughter-in-law'. Cf. also *šn* > *št* in *pəšt* 'heel' (lw), *yɪšt* Be. 'iron', and *Langar Kɪsht* (Curzon) = *Kɪṡ(ɪ)n*. Internal *sn*, on the other hand, was sonorized into *zn* (*yāzn* 'inflated skin' < **ā-snā*), from which *zd* (*wuzdɪ-* 'to wash' < **awa-snāya-*)[5] *sn*

[1] Cf. Saka *śś* (= *ś*).
[2] V. Bailey, BSOS, VII, 294
[3] Cf. § 64.
[4] But why *ū* < *au*?
[5] Possibly a lw

72. Assimilation of *sy* > *ś* has taken place in *dɪś-* 'to know' (**han-dɪsya-* or **han-dɪšša-*[2]), *nāš-* 'to be lost', *wəśk* 'calf'. I heard *š* in *kaš* 'boy' Sk., etc *kāš* (Av *kasyah-*), and in *regiš* 'beard'. Sk, etc *ɪəγīš* (**fra-gaɪsya-*), L gives *š* in *pɛδɛmɛš-* 'to swell' (**patɪ-dmaṣya-*[2]) and in *tɛš/š* 'empty' Sk, Sh *təš* All sources have *š* in *šīu* 'black' (< *syāva-*[2]) I am unable to explain this interchange between *ś* and *š* *sy*

Cf, however, *maž* 'me' (if < **mazya*), *žə* 'my' (if < **az-ya-*), and *rʌž, rʌžɛk* 'sitting dais', *yōž-* 'to bear' (< *ā-zaya-*[22]) V § 55 regarding *ˣčy* *zy*

Ir *zg* possibly in *magž* Be. 'brain'

Ir *zd* is found in *nezd-* 'to sit down' *wāst* W 'fat' is an Ishk word *zd*

Ir *zb* remains, through differentiation, in *zubeδ-* 'to burst' (v s.v *zʊbut-*) < **uz-bid-*. But note *zwāy-* 'to roll up' < *uz-wāy-*, without change of the semivowel into a fricative. This may, however, be due to influence from the uncompounded verb The word for 'tongue' does not go back to a form in **zv* < *zw*[1] The etymology of *pɪzvāni* 'morning meal' is unknown *zb*

Ir *zm* possibly in *rīzəm, rɪzm* 'soot', cf *rɛzg* 'saline efflorescence' (**rɪzaka-*) *zm*

Ir. *zr* only in the compound *zərend-* 'to scrape' (< **uz-rand-*) *zr*

73 Wkh. *sk* < *šk* in *wəsk* 'dry' is unexplained *pəśk* 'dung' is a lw. *śk*

We find, however, also *st* < *št* in *məst* 'fist',[2] and possibly in *post* 'parched grain', Shgh *pɪšt*, Ishk *put*, Par *pīšt* (but Prs *pɪst*) Preterites of the type *nōst* 'lost' (*nɪs-* tr) are secondary, and so is *nāšt* 'was lost' (*nāš-* intr.) But *wāśt* 'fell', *nēšt* 'went out' and *wīšt* '(the sun) set' (*wāz-, nuvɪz-, wīz-*) have the appearance of being ancient forms. *əštīr*, etc 'camel' is probably a lw A third development of *št* is into *t* Thus *(h)ăt* 'eight' (poss an Ishk lw), *δɛtk* 'brick' < *δištɪk* < *dištɪ-ka-*, cf the early Wkh. lw in Shina *lɪstɪk*) A *št*

[1] Cf Voc s v *zīk*.

[2] But *mič* Sh 'double handful' (< *muštyah* pl ?), cf § 67 Sh. gives both *most* and *mič* as corresponding to Sar *mut* Cf Bur *mūči, muˢtɪ* 'plough-handle' from IA

derivation of *but* Be. 'clothes' from **ham-pušti-* is of course extremely uncertain

I am unable to explain the diversity of the development of Ir *št* in Wkh It will be noticed that *məst*, *pöst* (and *wəsk* 'dry') have IE *s*, while *wāšt*, etc contain an ancient palatal It would, however, be unsafe to assume that Wkh should have retained dental *s* in the groups **u/ɪst*, **u/ɪsk* [1]—*hăt* 'eight' might be an Ishk lw But Shina *liştik* which can, for geographical reasons, scarcely have been borrowed from an early Ishk form, shows that the change from *št* > *t* must have taken place also in Wkh Cf also *pɛrt* 'animal's back' < **pṛštɪ-*

74. Ir *šp* is possibly contained in *wəšp* 'plough-pole', v. Voc. s v *sp*

As to *šn* v. above, § 71 *šm* is sonorized in *čʌžm* 'eye', cf. *žəmak* 'moon' (v Voc. s.v.). I am unable to explain Sk. *taxm* 'thirsty'. *šm*, *šm*

As to *šy* in *pɛš-* 'to ripen', *pɪšɛw-* 'to return' cf § 46.

We find Ir. *ž*, in *nežyaɪ-* 'to swallow', *nɛždum* 'weeding' *žg*, *žd*

First Component a Nasal.

75 Although Wkh has retained ancient intervocalic tenues, we find that sonorization has taken place after a nasal At any rate there is no certain instance of *nt* in the scanty material available to me [2]

Examples of *nt* are *dendik* 'tooth', *mānd-* Y 'to rub' (*mant-?*), *žɪmānd-* 'to wring', *wūndr* 'field' (Av *avantara-*), *tond* Be. 'thread' (**tantu-*), *kɛnd* 'woman, wife' (Skt. *kāntā ?*) *wīnd* 'saw' is a secondary formation *ɣɪdīm* 'wheat' probably goes back to a form **ɣ(ɪ)dīm* < **ɣ(a)ntūm* In *wɪtrɪθt* 'shies' (*wɪtrɪn-*) *θt* < *nt* is of secondary origin —Final *-nt* is reduced in the verbal ending 3 pl *-ən*. *nt*

76 A possible example of *mp* is *but-* 'to overthrow' (Sar *ɪmbat-*) < **ham-pataya-* Cf *bŭt* Be 'clothes' < **ham-puštɪ-* (?) and *bakš* 'husband's brother' (< **ham-paxšaka-?*). *kʌmpʌl* 'blanket' is of IA origin *mp*

[1] As for *ɪš*, *uš*, cf § 46 Note also *sk* > *šk*

[2] *Antərč* L. 'sister-in-law' is of unknown origin

No certain instance of *ŋk* occurs. Secondary *n* + *k* results in *ŋk* *ŋg* in the suffix *-uŋg*, etc Cf. § 29.

It is possible that *giz-* 'to rise' goes back to **ŋgīz-* < **ŋkīz-* < **han-xaiz-*

The numeral *pānz*, *pǎnj* 'five' is probably a genuine Wkh form *nč* *nč* may also be contained in some verbs in *nj/z*· *varδeńz-* 'to press down', *x̌ɛnj-* 'to fill'. But cf *nɛmɛnǰ-* L. 'to dance' (**ni-mančya-*??) Secondary *n* + *č* results in *nǰ*, cf. § 79

77. Examples of *ŋg*, *nd* and *nǰ* are *yāŋgəl* 'finger', *kānd-* 'to laugh', *ŋg*, *nd*, *nǰ* *vānd-* 'to bind', *škəndiv-* 'to break', *ranǰk* Sh 'fast, light'.

vārand- 'to abuse' is of unknown origin, and *rānd-* 'to give', *nūnd-* 'to plant', etc. may have a secondary nasal in the present base

Initial **nd-* resulted in *d-* *diš-* 'to know' < **handisya-*, cf. *ŋg-* > *g-*, and *mb/p-* > *b-*. Cf *dəgɛr* 'finger' < **n(d)gɛr* (§ 47) Note *tungur* Sh 'thunder' (v s v *tandūr*) with dissimilation.

Ir *mb* apparently was less resistant than *nd*, *ŋg*, and was assimilated *mb* into *m* Thus· *vizam-* Sh. 'to rub into powder' (Sar. *vizāmb-*); *x̌ām-* 'to descend' (Prs *xambīdan*), cf *putrum(b)-* Sh 'to scare away, arrest'.

But in secondary initial position *mb-* may have resulted in *b-*, just as *mp-*, etc. There is, however, no certain example, *bâi* Sh 'cave' (Ishk. *ambi*) might have original *mp*.

78 It is possible that **anϑ* developed through **aϑ* into *aϑ* > *at*. *nϑ* Cf. *rʌmət* 'chewing the cud' < **raumanϑa-*, and *mutr* 'augury', which may, however, be a lw But note *mānd-*, *žumānd-* The derivation of *yīx̌ūn* 'bridle' from **ǎnxana-* is extremely doubtful Cf. also § 42, about Khow *auzɛtu*

At any rate *n* appears to have been lost before a sibilant *δus* *ns* 'wasp' (< **dansa-*), *pɛδɛmɛš-* 'to swell' (**pati-dmansya-*), and possibly also *was* 'roof beam' < **wansa-*

79. Ir. *nm* was dissimilated into *rm*: *čarm* 'watercourse' (< **čan-man-*), *nm* *putx̌ǎrm* 'wooden trough' (< **pati-hwān-man* ?) Regarding *šūrm* 'dung', v Voc s v

In secondary contact we find *wōzōnd* and *wazâmd* from *wuzem-* 'to bring', etc. *m* + *d*

As for *m* + *k*, *ċ* v §§ 29, 33, and cf *somj* Be 'hoof'. *m* + *k*, *ċ*

First Component a Liquid.

0. Ir *rk* is probably preserved in *kerk* 'fowl', and *yark* 'work'. In secondary contact we find *rk* in *purk* 'mouse', *wūrk* 'lamb', etc *rk*

But note *pārg* 'ashes' (Sgl. *park*).

Ir *rt* is retained in *ỳurt-* Sh. 'to collect, to tuck up one's sleeves' (**gart-*), *wɛrt-* 'to knead', *wɪrt* 'mill-stone', *ðərt* 'manure', *tōrt* 'the day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow' (cf *tətvārt* 'the year before last' < **tr̥ta-*); *turt* 'ford' (Khow lw ?), and in the past stems *naspart-* Sh. 'tread down', *wasērt-* 'cooled' (*wasēr-*), *mərt* 'died' (*marī-*), *kərt* 'did' (*cār-*) The etymology of *sʌŋgurt* L 'beetle', and of *avart* 'span' is unknown *rt*

In a number of past stems, most of which have exact counterparts in Sar., we find *rd*. Thus *wōdỏrd* 'held' (*wɪ̄dər*), *škūrd* 'sought', etc Influence from Sar. is not excluded. But cf. also *dɛrd* L 'carved', *wɪrdān* L 'mill-wheel' (lw ?).—*skōrd* 'bridge', *mɨkɛrd* 'central part of a room', *kard* Sh. 'crooked' (Sar. *ċerd*) are of unknown origin. As for *pārd* 'last year' v § 30

wolč 'quail' prob < **woltč* < **wartɨċī*, cf Ishk *wōrc* Prs lexx. *walč* must be a dialect form. We find a change of *rt* > *lt* also in *wʌltk* (*wɛlk* L, etc.) 'kidney', cf Sgl *wolk*. Cf the Saka development of *rt* > *l* before a consonant, and v. § 48

kəž 'knife'[1] is very strange, but might perhaps be an early adaptation of Ishk. **kēr* (> *kīl*), with substitution of *ẓ̌* for *r̥*, a sound unknown to Wkh.

There is no example of ancient *rċ*. *pərčōd* 'girl' may go back to **pari-č*°, v. Voc. s v.—Cf. also *šḳōrč* 'coal'; *yōrč* 'part of floor'. *rċ*

1 If *cār* Sh 'kite' (Sar *cārγ*) is a correct and genuine form *γ* has been dropped. In *spɪəỳ* 'flower' (cf Av *sparəγa-*) the *r* has been *rγ*

[1] I do not know what sounds Bl 's '*kurcj*' is intended to express

transposed —*mɛrg* L, *marg* Sh 'female Ovis Poli' and *miŋgas*, etc 'sparrow' are probably lw s [1]

Ir *rd* occurs in *wuserd* 'this year', *sērdiŋgī* 'belonging to this year', *word* 'tripe' (Av *vərədva-* 'soft'), *pɛtɛrδ-* 'to spring from one seed', and possibly in *s²pərδaŋ* 'flea' (v Voc) Regarding *d* for *δ* cf § 37. *gerδān* 'neck' is a Prs. lw, and *vərδenz-* 'to press down' probably goes back to a root in *d-* Some of the words mentioned under *rt* may contain ancient *rd* *rd*

Wkh. *d²rɛv-* 'to sew' goes back to **dr̥b-*. *rb*

Wkh *yaf* 'much' probably corresponds to Sogd *yarf*, with loss of *r* in an accessory word. *skurf* Y 'rough' is of unknown origin As to *yɛrf* 'fireplace' v § 63 *rf*

82 Ir *rs* remains unassimilated as in Yd.—Mj. Thus. *pʊrs-* 'to ask', *pʊrs* 'rib', *δirs* 'goat's hair' *rs*

Also *rz* remains *cārzŋ* 'awl', *furz* 'birch', *durz-* 'to seize', *lʌmərz* 'sloping down of a field', *mərz* 'hungry', *namurzg* 'rake', *vərz* 'long', *vōrz* 'pillow' Cf. also *x̌ərz*, rhyming with and probably identical in meaning to Prs *ċarz* 'bustard'. From **hwarza/uka-* we should expect Wkh **x̌urzg*,[2] and *xūž̌g* 'sweet' is probably of Ishk origin —Note *mōrž̌* L. 'dew', and *yārs/z*, etc 'juniper' *rz*

But *rš* appears to have been assimilated The examples are, however, not clear Thus *taš̌* (*tāx* Sh, *taxm* Sk) 'thirsty', *yəš̌* 'male' (lw.?); *wušɛŋg* 'uncastrated bull' (**iwr̥šanaka-*, but note *š*). *xaš-* 'to pull' is common to most Pamir dialects, and *ramuš-* 'to forget' may contain ancient *-uš-* [3] *rš*

The only example of *ršt* is *pɛrt* L 'back of an animal' *pʊrst* 'asked' is a secondary formation, and *kòšt* Sh 'cultivated' (*kuir-*) is probably influenced by Prs *ršt*

But *ržd* has been assimilated in *dežd* 'seized' (*durz-*) Cf the treatment of *žd*

83. Before an *m* Ir. *r* has been retained in *yurm* 'forearm' But from *rm*, *r*

[1] From Kafiri? V Voc s vv

[2] Cf § 62. Also Psht distinguishes between **rš*, **ršt* > *ź*, *š* and *rs*, **rst* > *št*.

[3] Cf. § 46

rn, which has been assimilated into *n* in most neighbouring Ir languages, we find *r* in *mur* 'apple' (Sar. *mån*, etc) [1] The derivation of *spʌn-* 'to fill up (of a river)' from **us-pr̥na-* is very uncertain (note pret *spʌt*) The retention of the *n* of the present suffix would, however, be possible, even if *rn* became *r(r)* in other positions. Cf the parallel development in Saka *pūn* 'palm of the hand' has Ir *n*, not *rn* *palč* 'leaf' possibly from **parč* [2] < **parnačī*

In secondary contact *r* + *n* appears to have resulted in *ndr* (< **nr*), if *s²pūndr* 'ploughshare' is to be derived from **spārana-*

Assimilation

84. Numerous cases of assimilation of various kinds have been brought to notice in the preceding paragraphs Others will be mentioned in connection with the reduction of hard groups of consonants, which takes place before the *k-* suffix of perfect stems and before *t* in pres 3 sg Cf also *wɛĺk* < *wʌltk* 'kidney', *ăat* 'did' < **g(ə)ăat*, *səm'bōnak* 'pellet-bow' < *saŋbånak*

Dissimilation and Differentiation.

85 Dissimilation of nasals occurs in *lʌmərz* L 'slope of a field' (if < **ni-marza-*), *lamvrzg* L < *namurzg* Sh 'rake', *san'dāl* 'anvil' < *sin'dōn* Cf also *yamān* Kl 'one another' (**(y)an-an* [2]), and *šuɛn* 'rope' < Khow. *šimenī*

Loss of *r* through dissimilation is probably found in *tətvārt* 'the year before last' (< **tərt²*), and possibly in *pərčōd*, *purčod* 'girl', if from **parčar*, cf Skr *paričarikā-*.

Note also *deδiў-* 'to look at' < **δeδiў-*. But *ləδōw(ak)* Kl 'to give' < **δaδa-* [2]

A clear case of differentiation is the change of *ϑr*, *xr* > *tr*, *kr.* [3] In *dr-* the differentiation has perhaps been preventive

[1] But Saka *rr* < *rn*

[2] Cf *wolč*, § 80

[3] V §§ 62, 64 —Ir **pānr-* 'palm of the hand' < IA²

Metathesis and Interversion

86 Examples of metathesis are: *tapk* L, Be, etc. < *pătk* 'eyelashes', *rıγɯδ* L. < *dəgər*, *də̀γər* 'finger' —*vəcēr* W. 'eyebrow' is merely a mispronounced form of Ishk *vᵊrīc*

Interversion in groups of consonants occurs in *x̌ūrs* 'father-in-law', *sprəγ̌* 'flower', *sᵊpūndr* 'plough-share' (< **spārana-?*), and possibly in *pīrz* 'evening' (< **upa-azara-?*) Regarding *drukš* 'bull', etc, cf § 60.

Vowels

87 For reasons briefly indicated Yd—Mj § 138 it is much more difficult to follow the development of Ir. vowels in a modern Pamir dialect than it is to give an outline of the changes of consonants and consonant groups

The exact phonetical value of many ancient Ir. vowels is unknown, and as no older stage of these dialects is accessible to us, it is in most cases a hopeless task to trace, with any degree of certainty, the actions and counteractions exerted by accent, assimilation and other factors

In the case of Wkh. we are also handicapped by the fact that no recorder of the language has been in a position to devote to this work sufficient time for arriving at absolutely certain results as regards the exact vocalization of a great number of words, or for determining the undoubtedly considerable individual latitude of pronunciation Nor do we know much about the dialectical distribution of vowel variations

And, last not least, it is frequently impossible to ascertain whether a word is genuine Wkh or not In the case of Wkh the definition of the terms 'genuine' and 'borrowed' presents problems of more than usual complexity, and many loan-words have passed through some of the more recent Wkh. sound-changes

All we can do is therefore to make an attempt to indicate a few main lines in the development of Wkh. vocalism But in many cases we are restricted to give a mere statement of complex and bewildering facts

Ir a

88 Ir. *a* remains as *a* (*ă*) in Wkh

a Before an ancient group of consonants. Thus. *andag* 'slave', *andav* 'fever', *γʌš* 'mouth'; *hăt* 'eight', *kānd-* 'to laugh', *kaṣ* 'boy', *mānd-* 'to shampoo', *nəδavn-* 'to clasp', *nayd* 'night', *pānz* 'five', *rand-* 'to give', *rānǰk* 'light', *spray*, *sprəǰ* 'flower', *šănd-* 'to mix', *sārdiŋgī* 'of this year', *vāyd* 'night-mare', *vănd-*. *văst* 'to bind', *yāŋg(ə)l* 'finger'; *yark* 'work', *yaśč* 'bone', *yăzn* 'mussuck' In *maks* 'fly'; *pārd* 'last year', *pārg* 'ashes' (but *purk* 'mouse'), *wānǰ* 'belly', *zărt* 'yellow', *žārż* 'milk' the group of consonants is of secondary origin

b. After or before palatal consonants *yašč* 'bone', *yaś* 'horse', *yax* 'twig'; *yāŋgəl* 'finger', *ǰār* 'stone', *ǰat-* 'to arrive', *xām-* 'to descend', *xān-* 'to speak', *xat* 'own', *šāp-* 'to suck', *śapt* (*ṣ-*[2]) 'wolf' (lw), *cār-* 'to do' (< *č-*[2]), *tač-* 'to go', *păc-* 'to cook', *nāš-* 'to be lost'

c. After or before *δ* (*d*)? Thus *δaı* 'man', *δas* 'ten', *mād* 'waist', *šād* 'six', *pāδ* 'ligature', *wʌδ* 'handle'. But *wâδ*, *wāδ*, etc 'water-course'; *δus* 'mosquito' (< **-ą-*), *ǰūδ* 'thief'

Other, unexplained, examples of *a* are *wār* 'male oorial', *wăs* 'roof-beam', *wāz-* 'to fall', *t²pār* 'axe', *bāı* 'door', *săr* 'head' (lw.?), and *yurm* 'forearm' (< *ar-* < **ɻ-*), *ǰūz* 'firewood', *wəšk* 'calf', *čʌẓm*, *čə-*, *čo°* 'eye'.

89 Ir *a* results in *u* (or Sh. *u*) not only in the neighbourhood of labials, but also in other positions, the nature of which I am not able to define.

Thus, e.g : *būn-* (*bun-*) *bōnd* 'to winnow', *kŭt* 'roof', *xūr* 'ass', *wūrk* 'lamb' (*wăr* 'oorial'), *rexup-*, *ıĭxup-* 'to sleep', *Wux* 'Wakhan';

xūf 'foam', *pŭs* 'ram', *pŭrk* 'mouse', *pūp* 'father', *wvnvk* 'willow'. In *hūb*, etc. 'seven' and in *mŭr* 'apple' there may have taken place an early lengthening of *a* > *ā*

I can only register the varying developments of *a* in *dendik*, *dūnduk*, etc 'tooth', *kɛnd*, *kond* (< **kāntī-?*) 'woman', *rəd-*, *ròδ-* 'to flee', *wuz* 'I', *pərčōd* 'maid', *wŏlč* 'quail', *δōr* L 'valley', *mɔ̄δ-* L 'to curdle' In many words the vowel appears to vary considerably in different villages, v Voc. passim

Unstressed *a* results in *ə* in· *nəˈpūs* 'grandson'; *tᵊˈpār* 'axe', *cəˈbūr* 'four', *rəˈgūm* 'calf', *məˈdīr* 'noon', *məˈluŋg* 'middle', *ˈpezin*, *pīzən* 'udder', *səgīn* 'dung' But, with assimilation to the following vowel· *sigin* Sh 'dung', *kibīt* 'pigeon', *ɣ̌idīm* 'wheat', *regiš* 'beard', *pùtmui-* Sh. 'to mimic'

Regarding loss of unstressed *a*, cf § 104

Ir. ā

90 Ir *ā* apparently resulted in early Wkh *ū* This stage of development is preserved before nasals Thus *γᵊrūŋg* 'heavy', *mūm* 'grand-mother', *nūnd-* 'to plant'; *nūŋg*, *noŋg* 'name', *pūn* 'palm of the hand', *rəgūm* 'heifer'; *sᵊpūndr* 'plough-share', *wūndr* 'field'; *xūn* 'house', *yūmj* 'flour';[1] *kəbūn* 'wooden bowl', *špūn*, *špun*, *špun* Sh. 'shepherd' Sh gives *u* also in *run* 'shelf', *naδún* 'scabbard' (= L *nʌδun* 'quiver'), cf. *nɛẓ̌dun* L 'weeding'

Before or after a labial we find *ŭ* in *ūf-*, *wuf-* 'to weave' (pret *âft-*, *wōft-* with early shortening?), *būi* 'two', *yupk* 'water', *yūmj* 'flour', *nəpūs* 'grandson', *ɣ̌ūv* 'cornbin', *cəbūr* (Kl *cəˈbūr*, etc) 'four', *pūz* 'breast', *purs*, *pīrs* 'breast'; *wūr* 'rain', *x̌ūi* 'sister' (< **xw-*), *pūˈd*, *pūd*, etc 'foot' (but v Voc s v), *pūy-* 'to putrify', *purz* 'evening' (v Voc. s v).

But cf. also *zūγ* 'fat'; *piūk* 'onion', *yukš* 'male ibex', *yūγənɛ γər* 'anvil', if these words contain ancient *ā*

[1] Cf § 92

91 A delabialization, which affects also lw s with *ū*,[1] has taken place in other positions Thus: *sīr* 'cold', *mədīr* 'moon', *δitr* 'sickle' (with secondary shortening before a group of consonants), *kik*, *kīk* 'fountain', *tīk* 'willow', *sᵊtīy-* 'to send', *γ̌īy-* 'coire', *vrīt* Sk (but *vᵊrit* Y, *vrut* Kl., etc) 'brother', *ruy-* L 'to bay', *δuri* L. 'stack' Also before a labial. *γ̌īu* 'cow', *pəzīv* 'heart', *šīw* Sk, *ṣ̌īu* Y 'horn', cf. *nīu* Y (= **nīu?*) 'mill-race'.

Note *škūr(g)-* 'to seek', *tiš-* Y 'to shave', *tūš-* L 'to fashion with an axe'; etc

92 After initial *y-* a palatalization into *ī* has taken place[2] Thus *yīšn* 'iron', *yīrzn* 'millet'; *yīŋg* 'raw', *yīx̌ūn* 'bridle' (< **ą̄xāna-??*), *yīsp* 'shoulder' (< **ā-spā-?*)

Dubious cases are *yōč* 'duck' (< **āϑičī-?*), *yåδ-* 'to pile up' (**ā-dā-?*), *yŏst* 'fowl-house' (**ā-stā-?*), *yəšt* 'agreement' (*āxšti-?*), *yoϑ*, etc 'nest' (**ā-hada-ϑra-?*), *yə̄ẓ̌-* 'to bear' (**ā-zaya-?*)

In *sīī* Y 'hare' (**sā-* < **saha-*), *hūb*, etc 'seven', *wiṣ̌*, *ūṡ* 'grass', etc, *a* has probably been lengthened into *ā* at an early date

In Prs lw s we frequently find *ō* or *å* < *ā*, representing the local Tajiki pronounciation Also *såt* 'slate', *tōr* 'neck', 'back of the head' must probably be lw s

Ir. i

93 Ancient *i* is preserved in the neighbourhood of a palatal sound in *šiṡ* 'louse', *diṡ-* 'to know', *deδiγ̌-*, etc 'to look', *čip-* 'to pick' Possibly, with lengthening, in *bərīn* 'knee' (v. Voc s v)

The relaxation of the high-front articulation common to many E Ir. languages appears in: *zem*, *zam* 'snow', *(a)yem*, *yəm* 'this', *yez* 'yesterday', *tεγd*, *taγd* 'sharp', *δεtk* 'brick', *bət* 'again'; *δet* 'given' (**dita-*). *raseδ-*, *rasuδ-* Sh 'to break, cut'.—*post* Sh 'parched grain' may have 'ə' or a labialized vowel, cf. *pōv-*, *pūv-*, *pov-* 'to drink' (**piba-*), with *i* surrounded by labials

[1] E.g *nīr* Sk 'light, *brīt* 'moustache', *aŋgīr* 'grape', *pīl* 'money', but *ambūr* 'tong', *janūb* 'south' (prob of more recent origin), and *gī* 'excrement' (ancient lw).

[2] Except before a remaining labial Cf *yūmǰ*, *yupk* above.

In the originally unstressed prefixes *ni-*, *abi-*, *wi-* the development of *i* is apparently partly regulated by vowel-harmony The result, however, varies a good deal according to the informant or recorder. Cf Voc s vv. *nəbəs* (*ni°*, *na°*) 'comb'; *nəδavn-* (*naδevs-*) 'to stick', *naδun* 'quiver', *nimil-* (*na°*) 'to hem', *namurzg* 'rake', *nesi-* 'to lie down', *nəviš-* (*ni°*, *ne°*) 'to write', *nezd-* (*no°*, *na°*) 'to sit down', etc , *viδāw-* 'to ride', *višiv-* 'to sweep', *vizam-* 'to rub', etc , *wərəfs-* (*wa°*) 'to stand', *wərəč-* 'to remain', *wušūy-* 'to untie', *wəšiy-* 'to be afraid'; *witrin-* 'to shy', etc.

Ir ī

94 Ir *ī* remains *pitt-* 'drank', *pītk* 'drunk', *wīs-* 'to set (about the sun)'; *wĭst* 'twenty'; *varīn-* 'to shear', *x̌īk* 'Wakhi' (**waxšīka-*?) *yīšək* 'plough-handle' probably has ancient *ai-*

Ir u

95 Also *u* shows a tendency to lose its specific articulation [1] and become a neutral, unrounded vowel, written *ə* (Y, Sk., and Kl.), *i*, *o*, etc My not very reliable informants X and W pronounced *e* in several words There is probably much variation according to dialect

Examples from Y are: *δəyd* 'daughter', *δogən-* 'milked' (*δic-*), *məst* 'fist', *pətr* 'son', *səkr* 'red', *s'təx̌* 'daughter-in-law', *wəsk* 'dry'; *kiš* (Sk. *ə*) 'vulva' Cf. *təš* Sk 'empty', *rəδ-* Sk 'to flee', *ət*, *et* Kl 'and' Cf also the lw *əmr* Sk. 'age' The etymology of *šəyd* Y, etc 'new' is unknown In unstressed syllable *yāŋg(ə)l* 'finger'

But *yʌ/ɛšk* L (*yex̌k* Sh) 'taught', *sērv* Sh. 'hole'; *sic* 'needle' (with *i*-umlaut)

Sh *sum* 'hoof' (W *ə*), *angušt* 'live coal'; *buč* 'he-goat' (Y *u*) are lw.s Cf. also *kirpa* Sk. 'bed-clothes' and other examples of Prs. *u* > *i*

An early lengthening has probably taken place in *yīnōt* 'dream' < **hufnaδā*

[1] V. § 93, and cf. Yd —Mj § 149.

Ir ū

96. Ir. *ū* results in *ī*. *δīr* 'distant'; *δīt* 'smoke'; *γıdīm* 'wheat', *nīv* 'now'; *pītk* 'rotten', *ˈstīn* 'post', *vīt* 'was', *yīr* 'sun', *zĭk* 'tongue' (**hızūka-*) Cf. *štĭk* 'play' ~ Khow. *ıstuk,* etc

tu 'thou' goes back to a form with ancient shortening of *ū* (later, however, than the change of *u* towards *ə*).

Regarding the development of *ū* in lw s cf § 91

Ir. r̥.

97. Ir *r̥* is represented by Y *ər, er,* Sk *ər,* Sh *or,* etc , in *kərt* Sk , Kl. 'did'; *kərk* Sk , *kerk* Y 'done'; *γəš* Y 'male', *kərk* Sk , *kerk* Y, X, *kork* Sh 'fowl'; *mərt* Y, Sk , Kl., *mert* X, *mortt* Sh. 'died' (*mərī-* Sk); *vərz* Y 'long', possibly in *mərz* Y, Sk , *merz* X, *marz* Sh. 'hungry' After *p, f* and *w* we find a rounded vowel in *pvrs-* Y, *pors-* Kl , Sh., *pərs-* Sk. 'to ask', *furz* Y, Sh. 'birch', *wurzg* L. 'right'. Cf also *δərt* L 'manure'; *δırs* Y, Z, *δirs* Sh. 'goat's hair', *sprəў* Y 'flower' (if < **spr̥ga-*). Also *wuserd* Y 'this year' may contain ancient *r̥* (v. Voc s v)

But note *tōrt* 'the day before yesterday' (if < **tr̥ta-*, cf *tətvārt*); *taĭ,* etc 'thirsty'; *wʌltk,* etc. 'kidney' The derivation of *dᵘrukš* 'bull' < **dr̥žđaka-* is for several reasons very dubious, cf. *də/ežd* 'seized' (*durz-*).

purs, etc. 'rib, breast' probably goes back to Av. *pərəsu-*, not to **pārswa-*

Ir. aı

98. Ir. *aı* is monophthongized into *ī*. Thus *īu* 'one', *wīn-* 'to see'; *δīz* 'wall', *δīsıv-* 'to show'; *mīzg* 'urine'; *naγdīn* 'dawn', *nesi-*, *nəsī-* 'to lie down' (< *-ī-* or *-aya-*[?]); *līv-* 'to slip' (IE **sleıb-*, or **sleub-*).

With shortening into *ı: yıĭ* 'ice', *ĭul* 'perspiration' (lw.?); *lĭž-* 'to lick', *rešvp* 'whip' (?).

Note *yət* Kl, *(ac-)et*, etc 'this', possibly with vowel influenced by *yəm*.

The development of *i* > *o* (= *ə?*) in *pos* Sh 'white leopard' (Sar *pīs*, v. Voc s v) is unparalleled *maɪ* 'sheep' is a lw.

Ir au

99 Ir *au* developed through *ū* into *ī*. Thus· *δĭc-* 'to milk'; *δīγ* 'thick milk', *γ̌īš* (*γ̌ɪš̌* Sk) 'ear', *kĭk* 'lynx, wild dog(?)', *kɪbīt* 'pigeon', *pĭst* 'skin', *rɪcn* 'smoke-hole', *rīp* 'hair on the body' (**raupi-?*), *rĭz-* 'to rip up a seam' (Sar *raoz-*); *skīd* 'skull-cap', *ṣīn* 'anus'. Cf. also *mīr-pᵊrīč* 'ant', if < **maur-* < **marɯɪ-*.

vūl 'smell' is probably borrowed from Yd.—Mj, and also *rūγn* 'grease, ghee' and *ṣūnǰ* 'hip' may be lw.s.

In *tʌγʊm*, etc 'seed' *au* has probably been shortened If *rʌmɛt* 'chewing the cud' goes back to **raumaδa/i-* a shortening may also have taken place in unstressed syllable

I am unable to explain the *e* of *dᵊrepč* 'broom', *δeš* L (*δoš* Sh) 'late' (< *daušā-?*), *repk* 'refuse', *pūmec-* 'to dress', and the *a* of *kap* Sh. 'hump'. *čkər* 'partridge' is borrowed from IA

Umlaut and Vowel Harmony.

100 The palatalizing influence of a following *y* or *ɪ* is less evident in Wkh than in most other Ir languages

On the one hand we find an apparent palatalization of the vowel ın *sprɛž-* 'to blossom' (**spr̥ǰya-*), *muš-* 'to steal' (**mušya-*), *pɛš-* 'to ripen' (**pašya-*), *ɯasēr-* 'to become cold' (**awa-sărya-*); *nɪs-* 'to lose' (**nasaya-*); *tɛš* 'steam' (**tafšya*), *sɪc* 'needle' (**sučɪ-*), *wuẍɛn* 'blood' (**wahwanɪ-*), *haret* 'ell' (**araδnɪ-?*); *kɛnd* 'woman, wife' (**kāntī-?*); *bŭt* 'clothes' (**ham-pušti-*); **-enǰ* fem of the adj suffix *-uŋg* (**-ānačī*) [1]

[1] In L. *pɛrt* 'back' and *δɛrd car-* 'to carve wood' < **pr̥štɪ-*, **dr̥ti-*, *ɛr* may be the regular outcome of *r̥* ın the Hunza dialect of Wkh

But, on the other hand, we find *mâð* 'waist', and *wâð* 'irrigation-channel', without any trace of umlaut. Note that both words have *ð*[1] Cf also *nāš-* 'to be lost' < **nasya-*, where the palatalizing force of *y* may, however, have been absorbed into *š*.

The only possible instances of *u*-umlaut are *purk* 'mouse' and *wūrk* 'lamb',[2] as compared with e g *parg* 'ashes'

101 There is a marked tendency in Wkh to assimilate unstressed vowels to following stressed ones. Cf, e g, *reẍup-* (*ruẍvip-* Sh) 'to sleep', but pret *roẍopt*; *putruz-* Sh. 'to lean against', but pret. *påtråz-*, *ðəviy-* Sk 'to steal', but pret. *ðovoıd*; *wīdər-* 'to hold', but pret *wōdōrd*, etc[3]

Final Vowels and Consonants

102 All final consonants are lost, with the possible exception of *-d* in *šād* 'six' Note the secondary loss of a final consonant in the personal suffix 3 pl *-ən*, and in the dative suffix *-ər* (< **arda-*). Cf also *nəbəs* 'comb' < **nipesn* (v. Voc s.v.)

Final vowels remain only in original monosyllables, with the possible exception of *žə*, *žu* 'my', if < **azya*.

Stress and Contraction

103. The principles of accentuation underlying the development in Wkh. appear to have been of the ordinary middle-Ir type.

A long penultima was stressed Thus *cə'būr* 'four', *ǰı'dīm* 'wheat' (**gantūma-*), *kı'bīt* 'dove'; *nə'pūs* 'grandson'; *rəgūm* 'calf'; *čkər* 'partridge' (**č(i)kōr*, lw.); *bə'rīn* 'knee' (**dwarıθna-?*); *dūr* 'belly' (**antāra-?*)

Before a short penultima the antepenultima, whether long or short, was stressed· *wĭst* 'twenty', *nūŋg* 'name', *mīzg* 'urine'; *rīcn* 'smoke-hole', *yupk* 'water', *yīšn* 'iron'; *wəšk* 'calf' (**wasyaka*), *nezdəm* 'I sit down' (**nıhazdamı*); *zart* 'yellow', *šapt* 'wolf' (lw.,

[1] Also in Saka *d* prevents umlaut of the preceding vowel

[2] Cf. Shgh *wārg*, with *-g* < *-uka-*, and Yd—Mj *pary*, etc (§ 175).

[3] Cf § 93, about **ni-*, **abi-* and **wi-*, and v Geiger, § 60, 2.

$<$ **šapiδ*), *s^{ə}pūndr* 'plough' (**spārana-*), *pīt* 'he drinks' (**pibati*), *čīt* 'he goes' (**čaut* $<$ **čyawati*), etc.

104 Before the accent a vowel is elided in: *čkər* 'partridge'; *ktič* 'hut', *žīk* 'Wakhi', *kšŭy-* 'to hear' (**gušaya-*[2]), *strʌnj* 'carpet' (**staranačī*), *wīr* 'single-handed (in a family)' (**a-wīra-*); *vi-δāw-* 'to ride' (*abi°*); *wa-sēr-* 'to become cold' (**awa°*), *pəwʌz* 'drift-wood' (**upa-waza-*), and cf the words with initial *b-*, *d-*, *g-* $<$ *ham* + *p-/b-*, etc [1] Regarding the development of *patı-* v § 30

There appears to be no trace in Wkh of ancient accentuation of the fourth syllable from the end. Therefore we find, from *nəsī-* 'to lie down', Sk. pret *ˈnəst-əm* (**ni-sıta-*), but perf. *nəˈsətk* (**ni-sıtaka-*).

The dialectical elision of a vowel in Sh. *ružp-* (. Y *režup-*) 'to sleep', *rəstəv-* Y (*raseδav-* Sh) 'to cut'), *pīcev-* Y (*pīδīsıv-* L) 'to light a fire', *žat* 'made' $<$ **g(ə)žat* (*gož-*), *cprēmər* (*cəˈbrēm*) 'three days hence' are probably of more recent origin than that which has taken place in the words mentioned above

The infinitive suffix *-āk* is stressed (e g *cəˈrak* 'to do', *dˀyāk* 'to beat'), except after a nasal (*dēŋg* 'to beat', *bung* 'to winnow', etc) [2]

[1] V. § 76 sq

[2] Cf § 107

MORPHOLOGY

Nouns

Stem-Formation

105 The very limited material which I was able to collect consists mainly of lists of words, and adds little to our knowledge of the morphology of Wkh. In all main points it confirms, however, the information given by Shaw and Klimchitskiy. Also Skold's material is mainly of a lexicographical character, although it contains a number of valuable verbal paradigms.

In these circumstances I shall abstain from trying to give a complete survey of Wkh. morphology and its historical development

106. The distinction between ancient stems in *a*, *ā*, *i*, *u*, *n*, etc. has been completely obliterated Along with this development Wkh has also lost the category of grammatical gender. The ancient suffix **-ānačī*, corresponding to a masc **-ānaka-* (> *-ŭŋg*, *-uŋg*), still denotes a female being, e g in *indıgunj* Sh 'female slave' (: *andag* 'male slave'), and *varenj* 'pregnant', but it is without any grammatical significance. The same is the case with the words containing an ancient suffix *-čī*, e g. *fəryəmć* 'female calf', *yōč* 'duck'; *ʌntərč* 'sister-in-law', *yūmj* 'flour', *šūnj* 'hip', etc [1]

107. The Ir. *ka-* suffix results in *-k* (*-g*) in a large number of words. Thus, e g , *δɛtk* 'brick', *purk* 'mouse', *wʌltk* 'kidney', *yupk* 'water', *yʌšk* 'tear', *mīzg* 'urine', *wvrzg* 'right', *γ'rūŋg* 'heavy', *yīŋg* 'raw', *nūŋg* 'name', *kīk* 'spring', *zīk* 'tongue'. This suffix is no more productive, except in the formation of the pf.[2]

[1] Cf. § 33.

[2] V § 155

But there is a productive, stressed suffix *-ak, -ək, -ɪk*, used largely in the formation of deminutives [1] Thus *âtᵊˈšak* 'lightning', *šaupaˈrak* 'bat', *badxaˈrak* 'n of a bird', *buˈčak* 'small he-goat', *ustōˈdək* 'spider', *šaˈxək* 'hail', *šɛndɪk* L 'vine'; *š/šɛndɪk* L. 'gum', *wīnek* 'marmot', etc. In some cases I have noted stress on the root-syllable, e.g. *ˈdendɪk* (but Sk, etc. *dənˈdək*) 'tooth', *ˈʃīak* 'shoulder-blade'. This suffix is partly of Prs origin (many of the words in *-ak* are Prs. lw s), but in some cases it may go back to an oblique case **-aˈkahya* Cf. the infinitives in *-ak*, but *-ng* [2]

As for words in *γ* (*yaˈrāγ* 'collar'; *madāγ/x̌* 'mare', *rɪčaγ* 'fast', *suðγ* 'smooth') v § 29.

108 A suffix *-ǐ* is used to form abstract nouns in Sk. *γ̌ūˈd-ɪ* 'theft', *šundr-ī* 'heat'; *sūˈr-ī* 'cold' It may be of Prs. origin. Cf. Kl *-ēγ̌* (*šundr-ēγ̌*, *sūr-ēγ̌*) of unknown origin

Of Prs origin is also the adjective suffix *-ī* in *γ̌ŋgaˈr-ī* 'brown', *xōk-ī* 'grey', etc But in *sērd-ɪŋg-ī*, *parð-iŋg-ī* 'belonging to this, to last year' at any rate the first part of the suffix is genuine (< **-(a)ɪnaka-*) Cf Kl. *sōl ɪ šəxəsk-ɪn* 'belonging to last year'

I have not come across the adjective suffix *-ēǰ*, or the suffix forming nomina agentis *-akūzg* [3] mentioned by Kl., p. 92

Noun Inflexion

The Article.

109 Wkh. has differentiated the indefinite article *ǐ* from the numeral *īu*

Case and Number

110. The only ancient Ir. case-forms preserved in nouns in Wkh are the abl., instr., etc, sg. in *-en, -an*,[4] and the corresponding pl form in *-əv* [5] These forms have been treated by Tedesco, ZII, IV, 154 sqq.

[1] Cf Kl, p. 91.

[2] §§ 104, 157

[3] < **-akzūg* < **-aka-zāka-* 'son of' > 'connected with' ??

[4] Cf Yd.—Mj. § 199

[5] Cf. Kl, p. 94 Acc to Kl. the sg. suffix *-ən* is sometimes added to *(ə)v*

111 The accusative has usually the same form as the nominative (e.g *īyam xalg yupk pīt* Y 'this man drinks water', *wuz tar kitâb randəm* Y 'I give you a book'). But a form corresponding to Shaw's acc. in *-a* and Kl 's in *-ɪ* appears in *tu mārek kɪtâbe ðetäi* Y 'you gave me a book'; *rəxnīgɪ pīcevəm* Y 'I kindle the (or· a) fire', *šuŋgi škəndivəm* X 'I break the (or· a) stick', *žə pətreɪ pūmecevum* Y 'I dress my son'.[1] The origin of this form is uncertain, but it might be derived from **-ē* < *-ahya-*

112. The dative ends in *-ar*, *-ɛr*, *-ər* sometimes with the addition of a particle *ke* (Kl., Hj. *-rək*, Sk *-ək*, e g in *yurmək*, besides *yurmər*) This suffix may be derived from **-arð* < **arðai*, **arðam*

As for the prepositions *ce*, *pu*, *da*, etc , cf § 132

113 As stated by Shaw[2] "the noun in the genitive is merely placed before the governing noun without any sign" Thus, e g., *žə yāš 'mād* Sk. 'the back of my horse'; *draxt pīst* Sk. 'bark' (but *pɪst-ɪ diraxt* X). Sometimes the Prs construction is used by X in the tale,[3] e g., *dast-i ɪsteǩ* 'the daughter-in-law's hand', etc

The *-e* which appears in *'yeū tate noŋg* X 'his father's name' is scarcely an ancient oblique case suffix, but merely the euphonic vowel employed by X after a final consonant, e.g. in *nɪwde* 'he wept', *ɪ degde tūet* 'there was a daughter', etc. But note the Wkh. phrase *yʌše yūrk* 'horse's grain' in Lorimer's Bur Vocabulary

Kl , p. 95, mentions a predicative genitive in *-ən* (*yɪ ðāyən tu yɪ pərnəc* 'a man had a churn'). Cf. Yd.—Mj § 214

114. The nom. pl. is formed by the addition of *-ɪšt*, as stated by Shaw, e.g in *xalgɪšt* Y 'people', or *-ɪš* Sk , Kl., e g. *kəndiš* Sk 'women', *skīdɪš* 'caps' This form is evidently borrowed from the Prs collective-abstract in *-ɪš(t)* < *-ɪšn*

[1] *ayou 'pâdšâra sa'lâm gʊǩt* X 'he saluted the king' may either contain a Prs dative in *-ra*, or a form *a-salâm*, with the prefixed acc *a-* mentioned by Shaw

[2] P 12

[3] And also by Kl

Composition.

115. Compounds of genuine Wkh. origin do not appear to be very numerous, and they conform to the ordinary Prs. types. Thus, e g, *bəč-ðəǰd* 'female cousin (: uncle's daughter)', *draxt-pīst* 'bark of a tree' (but cf. also § 113); *'gidım-x̌eč* 'wheaten bread'; *yəšı-yāŋgəl* 'thumb', *hīb-v°rīt* 'Charles' Wain (: The Seven Brothers), *ðas-īu* 'eleven', *naydīn-yupk* 'dew'

Ancient compounds are, e.g., *x̌asırz* 'wife's sister' (< **hwasura-zā*); *noyordum* 'bear', and *saŋgurt* 'beetle'.

As for ancient nominal and verbal compounds with *abı-*, *ā-*, *us-*, *fra-*, *ham-*, *nı-*, *niš-*, *patı-*, *parı-*, *wı-*, etc., v. Voc

Numerals.

116

1. *īu* (*i*) Y, X, N, (*h*)*ī* W, *yīw* Sk.
2. *būı* Y, X, N, W, Sk.
3. *trūu* Y, X, N, Sk ; *t°rūu* W
4. *c°būr* Y, X, N, W, *cı'būr*, *°īr* Sk
5. *pānz* Y, X, *p'ānts* N, *pāns* W, *pāndz* Sk.
6. *šād*, *šād* Y, X, N, Sk , *šāð* Y, W.
7. *hūb*, *hō°b* Y, *hūb* X, *ūb* N, *hīb°ð* (!) W, *ūb*, *īb*, *ūb* Sk
8. *hat* Y, *hāt* X, W, *at* N, *āt* Sk
9. *nāu* Y, *nāu* X, *nau* N, *nāb* W, *nā u* Sk.
10. *ðas* Y, N, Sk , *das* X, W
11. *ðas-īu* N, Sk , *das-īu* X, *das-hī* W
19. *das-nab* W.
20. *wıst* Y, *bīst* N, Sk , *bıst* W
30. *sī* N; *trūðas* Sk.

The vigesimal system prevails as in other Pamir and Hindukush languages Thus, e g., Kl *cəbūr bıst* '80' (but *bıst ət cəbūr* '24'), *trūbīst* Sk. '60', but *trūðas* '30'

The numerals from 11—19 agree in their formation with the Shghn. group and with Khowar, not with Ishk.—Sgl and Yd —Mj *būi* has probably got its diphthong from *trūi* (< Av *θrāyō*, with long $\bar{a}^{2}$), cf. the adaptation of the numeral '3' to '2' in Kurdish [1] Regarding *šāδ* v § 46.

117 Ancient ordinals are apparently preserved in *bət*, *tōrt* and *cəbrēm*, v. Voc s vv. Regarding modern ordinals in *-ūiŋg*, v Kl p 92. Note the distributive *īgōn īgōn* 'one each'

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

1st Prs Sg.

118.

	Y	X	Sk
Nom	*wuz* (= N)	*wuz*	*wuz*
Acc (Obl)	*maż*	*maž*	*maž*
Gen	*žə* (= N)	*žu*	*žə*
Predic. Gen.		*ˈžunan*	*žənən*
Dat.	*mar, mār-ek*	*mar, mar-k/g*	*mār-ək*
Agent		*wuz-um*	

2nd Prs Sg

	Y	X	Sk
Nom.	*tu* (= N)	*tu*	*tu*
Acc (Obl)	*tau*	*tau* (*tū*)	
Gen	*tǐ*	*tǐ*	*tə*
Predic Gen.	*tīnen*	*tǐnɛn, -ʌn*	*tīnən*
Dat.	*tar, tār-ek*	*tawar(-ke)*	*tār-ək*
Loc			*tər-tau*

[1] Garrūsī *so*, with *o* from *do*, acc to communication from Barr

1st Prs Pl

	Y	X	Sk.
Nom	*sak* (= N)	*sak*	*sāk*
Gen	*spa*	*ispa*	*spō*
Predic Gen		*ispacan*	
Dat.		*sakar*	*ˈsākək*

2nd Prs Pl.

	Y	X	Sk.
Nom	*sāiš(t)*	*saš*	*sāyiš*
Acc. (Obl.)	*sāv*	*sab*	
Predic. Gen	*sāvan*	*sab/fan*	*ˈsāv-ək*
Dat		*sabar*	

W gave the purely Sgl forms *aze* 'I', *təfak* 'thee'; *tumux* 'you'

119 For reasons unknown to us the system of Personal Pronouns in Wkh has been much more thoroughly refashioned than those of most other Ir. languages. The stems *mana, ahma-* and *(yu)šma-*, which play such an important rôle elsewhere, have disappeared, and have been replaced by others of uncertain derivation Any attempt to trace the origin of these forms must necessarily be hazardous.

An archaism of Wkh is the preservation of four different stems in the paradigms of the sg. (*wuz, ma-, maž, žə*, and *tu, ta-, tau, tī*)

120. The acc *maž* 'me', which according to Shaw is also used as the base for the loc., instr. and abl, and according to Kl. (*maẓ́*) as an agent, may phonetically be derived from **mazya*[1] This form would correspond to Skr *mahyam* and lend support to the theory that *h* < *gh* is original in this word, Gathic *maibyā* having got its *b* from *taibyā* Probably, at the time when the dative and the genitive were confounded in Ir., Wkh **man* was supplanted by *maž*, while, on the other hand, *tau* prevailed upon **tav* Thus, e g., Kl[2] *māẓ́*

[1] Cf § 72
[2] P 98

xatt-əɪ 'I said' < **mazya hwatam*, but *tāu̯ . . ðett-əi* 'thou gavest' < **tawa dıtam.*

121. The dat *măr-ek* contains the base *mā*, after which has been formed *tă* in *tăr-ek*.[1] Kl gives *mā* and *tā* as separate obl forms X *tawar(ke)* is a secondary formation.

122. Gen. 2nd prs sg. *tī*[2] may go back to enclitic **taɪ* But the corresponding 1st prs. form *žə, žu* (Kl *žə*) appears to be derived from a possessive adjective **azya-*, and it is possible that *tī* represents ancient **tuya.* But no parallell formations are known from any other Indo-Ir language, and the derivation here suggested remains quite uncertain

The predic gen forms in *-nen, -nan*[3] remind us of Sgl. *mənen, tōnən*, Ishk. *mənō, tīnō.* But in these dialects the first *n* has been transferred to the 2nd prs from *mən-*, while no such explanation is possible in Wkh Most probably **žu-n, tī-n* were formed with the same suffix as *ðay-ən* mentioned above, and then the full suffix *-en* was added.[4] Kl. gives *taw-ən* besides the older form *tin-ən.*

123 The pl forms are still more difficult to explain

As for the gen 1st pl *spă* (Sk and Kl *spō*) borrowing from Khow. has been suggested[5] And, in spite of the objections which may on principle be raised against the assumption of borrowing of personal pronouns, it seems impossible to reject this explanation *spā* would be the expected older form of modern Khow *ɪspa* (< **spā* < **aspā* < *asmā-*), which must originally have been an oblique form, and no Ir. derivation can be found for the Wkh. form.

It is, perhaps, also possible to take *sā(-išt)* to be a lw from ancient Khow. **vsā* (from which **bsa* > *bisa, pɪsa*).

But *sak* 'we' is not likely to be borr. from Shina obl *asu/o* (< **asaka-?*)

X predic gen. *ɪspacan* ɪs confirmed by Kl *spōcən*, but the origin

[1] Cf. Psht. *tā*, which has been formed after the analogy of *mā*

[2] Cf. Ishk *tī*

[3] Shaw has *zùn-an* 'mine'

[4] V. § 113, and cf p 486, note 5

[5] V Shaw, p 49, Tomaschek, Centralas. Stud , 95 (< IA *sva-ī*), and Rep Afgh. p 79.

of *-c-* is unknown A transfer from a lost form **ahmāča-* > **māc-* is not probable

The 2nd pl obl. and gen. *sǎv* has been formed with the ordinary suffix *-əv* *sab* X may be a Hunza-Wkh. form, cf *sʌbɛ* in a Wkh. sentence in a Bur. text.[1]

There are no enclitic possessive pronouns in Wkh ´But *-am*, *-at* *-an*, *-av* are used to express the subject in the past tenses [2]

Demonstrative Pronouns.

124. The following forms occur in our material:

"THIS"

Sg	Y	X	Sk
Nom	*yem, ɪyem, īyam*	*yem, (h)a-yem*	
Acc.	*yɪmē* [3]		
Loc	*(a-)dᵊr-əm*		*dəˈr-əm*
Obl		*a-yēman*	
Abl		*c-eman*	*c-əm*
Pl.			
Nom.		*a-ˈyemɪš*	

"THAT"

Sg.	Y	X	Sk
Nom	*yau, a-yāu*	*yau, ye, a-yau*	*yau*
Gen.		*yau, yeū* (?)	
Loc	*dr-a*		
Dat		*yowar, yʌwark*	*yāvək*
Obl.		*yōwan*	
Pl			
Nom.		*yāwɪš*	*yāwɪš, °ušt*

[1] Lorimer, Bur. Langu , II, p. 340.

[2] Cf. § 154

[3] *yɪmē ðetem tārek* 'I gave thee this'

125. These two pronouns go back to Ir. *ima-* and *awa-*, while Y *acet* 'from this'[1] contains a stem **ita-*, from Ir *aita-*, influenced by *ima-*

Kl gives complete paradigms for all three pronouns *yəm*, *yət*, and *ya(u)*, cf Yd—Mj § 208 *mo*, *yo*, *wo* But while the stems *(y)əm*, *(y)ət* remain through all cases, *yau* forms an ablative *c-an-ən*,[2] (corresponding to *c-əm-(ən)*, *c-ət-(ən)*), and a locative *d-am*, *sk-a(m)* (corresponding to *d-əm*, *d-ət*, and *sk-əm*, *sk-ət*) These caseforms probably go back to Ir *ana-* and *ahmi*

A prefixed *(h)a-*, corresponding in use to Prs *ham-* in *ham-īn*, emphasises the demonstrative force of the pronouns

When used as adjectives the demonstratives are usually uninflected V Voc s vv

Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

126 *kūi*, *kuī* Y, X, Sk, *ko-i* Sh 'who?', 'somebody'.—Probably < *kahya*.

kūm X, *kum* Sh. 'which?'.—Probably < **kāma-* cf Psht *kūm*

čis, *ci* X, *čīz* Y, Sk., *čiz* Sh. 'what?'—Prs—V. Voc

cū̆m X, Sk., Sh 'how much?', 'how many?', 'some'—Cf Kl. *tum* 'so much', etc.

čīzī Y, X 'something'.—Prs.

x̌at X, Sk. 'self, own'.—From Av *xˇatō*. *x̌ūnen*, *-an* X 'own'.—Cf. *žunen*, etc.

ˈcerak Y, *cəˈrek* Sk. 'why?'; *ˈcə-waxt* Sk 'when?' contains an ancient interrogative *cə* < *čit*.

yan 'other'.— < *anya-*.

yamān Kl. 'one another' is possibly derived from **(y)anān* < **anya-anya* Cf. § 85. *(h)alamān* L. id. < **anyam-anya-?*

[1] *wuz acet xūnen nieštem* 'I went out of this house'

[2] Cf. *cān* L 'from there'

Use of the Cases and Prepositions

127. The subject of a transitive verb in a past tense is put in the nominative in my texts Thus *you nān x̌at* X 'his mother said'; *wuz x̌eč-em yıtkem* Y 'I have eaten bread', *ayou nāgde nıkā kerk* X 'he arranged the wedding at night'. But note *uz-uḿ x̌inak* X 'I have said' Acc to Kl., p 98, a pronominal subject is put in the obl case in such phrases· *māẓ x̌attəı* 'I said', etc

128. Regarding the special accusative form of nouns v § 111. The object, when a personal pronoun, is usually put in the acc.-obl. Thus *tu čīzır mаž dī?* Y 'why dost thou beat me?'; *sak sāv dīnen* Y 'we beat you', *sāuṣ čīzır mаž dīef?* Y 'why do you beat me?', *wuz tau* (or *tī ?ı*) *dīməm* X 'I beat thee'; *wuz sab dīmım* X 'I beat you' —*čīzəv sāyıš wīndəv?* Sk 'what (things) do you see?' is an example of the obl. pl of an interrogative pronoun

The "accusative" is used in a local or temporal sense in *yupk pıōla katum* X 'I pour water into the cup' (· *wuz yupk ar pīl katem* Y); *ẓāu yūndəm xədōrg* Y 'I carry grain to the mill', and *wūd nāyd* Y 'to-night'

129 Examples of the use of the dative are· *mark ˈmālum ˈne vıt* X 'it was not known to me', *you nānar x̌at* X 'he said to his mother', *yâwər nikā kerk* X 'he made a wedding for her', *tu mar kɪˈtâb rand* Y 'give me a book', *wuz tawar ī rūpīā rāndəm* X 'I give thee one rupee', *wuz tar kıtâb randəm* X 'I give thee a book', *wuz sabar . rāndəm* X 'I give you', *sakar īgōn īgōn rūpīa rande* X 'give us one rupee each', *tu mārek kıtâbe ðetai* Y 'thou gavest me a book', *yımē ðetem tārek* Y 'I give this to thee', *mārək . ˈnə fort* Sk 'I will not' (· 'it doesn't please me'). Note also *tu čız yarkər wəzd* X 'what work didst thou come out for?', *uz kɛnd čılgakar wəzdım* X 'I came out to seek a wife', and *čīzır* 'why?', 'what for?'

A personal object is put in the dat —probably through the influence of Prs —in *wuz targ dıšum* X 'I know thee' (but *wuz aya xalg dıšem* Y 'I know that man'); *tu čīzır-ke marg dīŋg?* X 'why dost

thou beat me?' (but *tu čīzır maž dī* Y), *yašēr ˈpeden guǎ* X 'saddle the horse' (but *yaš ˈpeden guǎt*)

The dative denotes temporal or local relations in *purzɛr* X 'in the evening', *tortɛr* X 'the day after to-morrow' (but *tōrt* Y), *šub'r halak* Sh 'to pass the night', *xōnar rıč* X 'go home', *rešt xōnar-ke* X 'he went home', *ī manzılɛr-ke rešt* X 'he came to a halting-place'

130 Examples of the genitive of pronouns are: *you nān* X 'his mother', *yem žə xūn* Y 'this is my house', *žu xōnan tı xōn lup* X 'thy house is bigger than my house', *ıspa xōn lup* X 'our house is big'; *tə(?) nūŋg* Sk 'thy name'.

The predicative genitive is used e.g. in *hayem xōn ˈžūnan* X 'this house is mine', *yau xōn ţinʌn* X 'that house is thine', *tınan čıs yark tu?* X 'hast thou any work?', *ayem xōn ıspacan* X 'this house is ours', *yem xūn sāvan* Y 'this house is yours', *ī deyd saban tūet* Y 'you had a daughter', *yem xūn žə ǎūnen* Y 'this house is my own'

131 The ablative, with or without *ce* 'from', is found in (*ce*) *xōnen mešk* X 'he went out of the house', *wuz ce xūnen nıšten* Y 'I went out of the house', *uz aˈyem ˈxōnan* X 'I am from this house', *wuz aˈyēman rūˈpīā dʊrzəm* X 'I take a rupee from this one' In *žau ce wuš ništəm* Y '*γalla az kå barāwurdam*' *ce* is used without the abl. ending.

Note the comparative meaning in *žu xōnan tı xōn lup* X 'thy house is larger than mine', etc

az ayou ǰınīban X 'for this sake, *az barā-ı ū*' is a semi-Prs expression

132 The instrumental, which acc. to Shaw is formed with *da . an*, appears in *pu čâkuwɛn rəstəvəm* Y 'I cut with a knife' Kl, p. 94, gives *xıŋgārən* 'dagger' used as an instrumental, but cf also *pə . . -ən* (p. 100)

On the other hand *da* denotes the locative in *ˈpeden da dâˈlân tū* X 'the saddle is on the veranda', *da amī xōn* 'in this house'

(semi-Prs.) Cf the purely Prs. expression· *dar huzūr-ı pâdšâ* X 'in the presence of the king'.

But *dr-* in *dᵊrəm* 'in this, here', *dra* 'in that, there' appears to be genuine Wkh

Adverbs

133 1. Local· *dərəm* 'here', *dra* 'there'; *tərəm* 'thither'; *tərət* Sk. 'there'; *kumǰei* 'where?', *ce-kūman* 'whence?', 'where?', *ðīr* 'at a distance'; *šuš* (*šiǎn*), *qarīb* 'near'; *wūč* 'up'; *baār, tar-vīč* Sh 'outside'; *tar sıbās* Sh. 'behind'; *prıt* Sh. 'forward, first'

2. Temporal: *nīv* 'now'; *wūdg* 'to day', *yez* 'yesterday'; *tōrt* 'the day after to-morrow, or before yesterday', *cəbrēm* 'three days hence', *wuˈserd, ımsōl* 'this year' (cf the adj *sērdıŋgī* 'belonging to this year', *parðıŋgī* 'belonging to last year'), *tətvārt* 'the year before last', *arˈsōl* 'yearly', *cə-waxt* 'when?'; *awal* 'formerly'; *bād* 'then', *bət* 'further, again'; *ceˈbas* 'again, then', *subdaˈmık* 'in the morning', *pırzər* 'in the evening'; *waxtī* 'once'.

3 Modal, etc. *γaf* 'very'; *čīzır, ˈcerak* 'why?', *cəm-ǰəˈnīb* 'therefore'; *yō—yō, xō—xō* 'either—or', *yān, ˈbale* 'yes'; *xūb* 'well'; *alˈbatt* 'perhaps'; *ət* 'and'

For particulars v. Voc. s.vv.

The Verb

Stems.

134. According to Shaw[1] "every Verb appears, in its various tenses, under four *forms*, which require to be known, in each case, before it can be conjugated. These are: The Infinitive form. The Present form. The Past form. The Perfect form"

To these four 'forms' must be added the 3rd sg. pres., wherever its stem differs from that of the 1st Sg.

[1] P 14

The Verb Substantive.

135 The nominal construction is very common in Wkh Thus, e g : *ha'yem xōn żunan* X 'this house is mine', *uz ayem xōnan* X 'I am from this house', *žu xōnan ti xōn lup* X 'thy house is bigger than mine', *sak Waxi xalge* X 'we are Wakhis', *sāišt kūi?* Y 'who are you?', *yem xūn žə x̌ūn(ən)* Y 'this house is my own'.

Among the few examples of the auxiliary noted by Sk and myself are *wuz-əm murz vitk* Sk 'I have become hungry', and, in the present, *tu-t kūi?* Y 'who art thou?', *sak-ən X̌ik-ən* Y 'we are Wakhis'.

tei- is used in· *sāk-ən tū* Sk 'we were', *saš kūi tūet* X 'who were (?) you', *čis xabar tēi?* X 'what is the matter?' Note *tūet* X = *tū* 'he, she was' in the Tale

Regarding *vit* and *woc-* v Voc s vv

The Present Stem.

136. The only productive Present formation is the Causative in *-ev-*, *-əv-*, etc.[1] Thus· *pūmecev-* 'to dress somebody else' from *pūmec-*; *nezdəv-* 'to make to sit down' from *nezd-* Wkh *-v-* cannot go back to Ir *-p-*, and the suffix must be of IA origin.[2]—*pšū-* Sh , causative of *pšin-*, *pšēw-* 'to return' and *werxiv-* (from *werxar-* 'to flood') are irregular formations Of *nīv-* 'to extinguish' and some other causatives no simple forms are known

137 A number of verbs have 1 sg pres. in *-ǐ(y)əm*, *-īm*, and 3 sg in *-īt* (*-īd*). Thus: Sk *'ðəviyəm* (*'ðəvīd*) 'I steal'; *'kəmiəm* (*kīmīt*) 'I will'; *'mərīm* (*'mīrīd*) 'I die', *'nəsīm*, Y *nesiam* (*'nīsīd*) 'I lie down', *'wəšīm*, Y *wə'šiyəm* (*'wišīd*) 'I am afraid', *'wəzīm*, Y *wəziəm* (*wīzīt*, Y *wizit*) 'I come', Sh *ramiam* (*rīmit*) 'I command', Kl *porviyəm* (*pērvit*) 'I attain' These forms must go back to ancient presents in *-ăya-*, *-iya-*: **dabaya-*, **kamaya-*, **m²riya-*, **n saya-*, **wi-sriya-* (??), **uz-aya-* (??),

[1] Sk. *pīcəwəm.*

[2] Cf also Yd —Mj § 229 and the corresponding Psht and Par forms.

**fra-māya-*, **parɪ-apaya-* (anc lw. ?) Also Sk. *ɣɪ̄yəm* (*ɣɪ̄yd*) 'I copulate', *ɟōyəm* (*ɟōyd*) 'I read', *sədūyd* 'it appears', *sətɪyəm* (*sətɪyd*) 'I send', *sɪyəm* (*sɪyd*) 'I rub'. Cf. also Sh *wuśūyam* 'I untie',[1] *pütmɪɪam* 'I mimic', *zwāyam* 'I roll up', *wuzdɪam*, Y *wuzdɪem* 'I wash';[2] *kšuɪam*, Y *kšuyəm* 'I hear' (< **gušaya-?*), and, probably, Sk *šăyəm*, Y *šāyəm* (*šĭtt*[3]) 'I kill' belong to this group Wkh. *-ɪy-*, *-ūy-*, *-uy-* goes back to **-āya-*, but the distribution between forms in *-āya-* and *-aya-* has apparently in some cases been troubled

But cf also *pūmec-* 'to dress' and *nɪs-* 'to lose', with apparent loss of *-aya-*

138 Presents in *-ya-* are preserved in *dɪš-* 'to know', *poč-* 'to cook' (intr), *tòš-* 'to empty out' (denom), *nāš-* 'to be lost', *poδmoš-* 'to ferment' (if < **pati-dmasya-*), *tač-* 'to go, move' (?), *muš-* 'to conceal', *ramuš-* 'to forget', and *wasēr-* 'to become cold'.

139 Ancient Presents in *-sa-* are chiefly found in connection with *f*, *v*, e g, *wərəfs-* 'to stand', *gafs-* 'to run', *naδefs-* 'to stick' (Sh. *naδevs-* 'to affect, stain'), etc Cf also *šʌxs-* 'to pass through' In *pʊrs-* 'to ask' the suffix is of pre-Ir date The derivation of *kās-* 'to thresh' < **xad* + *sa-* is uncertain.

140. Ancient Presents in *-nă-* are *varīn-* 'to shear', *pazdan-* 'to recognize', *wɪtrin-* 'to sky', and, possibly, *pšɪn-* (= *pšēw-*) 'to return'

An infixed *-n-* probably appears in *rānd-* 'to give' (cf also *pūɪnd-* 'to sell', *ɪārand-* 'to abuse'?), *yūnd-* 'to carry away', *nūnd-* 'to plant', *šk*ə*nd(ɪv)-* 'to break', and in some other verbs in *-nd-*

141 Remains of other Present formations are *nezd* 'to sit down' (**nɪ-hazda-*); *pōv-* 'to drink' (**pɪba-*), *car-* 'to do' (Aor *čara-?*) In *wōc-* 'to become', and *čāw-* 'to go' the Presents differ from the Past Stems (*vɪt*, *tāɣd*[4])

Irregular are *dīm-* (and *dē-*) 'to beat'; *zübut-* Sh, trans of *zubeδ-*

[1] But note Sh. *wušam* 'I loose'

[2] With inflexion influenced by *dē-*, v Voc s v

[3] With secondary 3rd sg

[4] Sh has *čau- tayd* 'to go', but *toč- točt* 'to move' V Voc. s.vv.

'to burst' *pɪðɪŋg* is probably the perf of **piðīn-* 'to flame up' (< **patɪ-dagna-?*), cf. *pīcev-* Y, *pīðīsev-* L. 'to kindle a fire' (< **patɪ-daxsa-??*). V. Voc. s.vv.

Present

142.

		Y	Y	Y	X	
		'I eat'	'I drink'	'I beat'	'I eat'	
1	Sg	*ˈyāwum*	*pōɪən*	*dīməm*	*ˈyawum*	
2	»		*pōvī*	*dī*	*ˈyawɪ(-â)*	
3	»	*yīt*	*pīt*		*yawet*	
1	Pl	*yāɪwʌn*	*pōvʌn*	*dīnen*	*ˈyawan*	
2	»	*yāɪvov*	*pōvəv*	*dīef*	*ˈyawɪt*	
3	»	*yāwʌn*	*pōvʌn*		*ˈyawan*	

		Sk	Sk	Sk	Sk	Kl
		'I drink'	'I put'	'I die'	'I steal'	
1	Sg	*ˈpūvəm*	*kātəm*	*ˈməɪīm*	*ˈðəɪɪyəm*	*-əm*
2	»	*ˈpūɪī*	*kātī*		*ˈðəɪɪyī*	—
3	»	*ˈpīt*	*kāɪt*	*ˈmīrīd*	*ˈðəvīd*	*-t, -d*
1	Pl	*pūvɔn*	*kātən*	*ˈməɪīn*	*ðəˈɪɪyən*	*-ən*
2	»	*ˈpūɪəv*	*kārtəv*(!)	*ˈmərīv*		*-ɪt, -əv*
3	»	*pūvɔn*	*kātən*	(*mərīn?*)		*-ən*

143 As mentioned above[1] the 2nd pl ends in *-t* in Eastern Wakhan, but in *-v* in Western Wakhan. This latter form is probably borrowed from Ishk, as *-dwam* would not result in Wkh. *-v*.

Owing to early contractions the 3rd sg presents some irregularities The secondary contact between the final consonant of the root and the suffix results in various assimilations. Thus· *wōst* 'becomes' (*wōcəm*), *rəšt* 'goes' (*raǰəm*), *wərəšt* 'remains' (*wərəǰəm*), *wɪtrɪðt* Sh. 'shies' (*wɪtrɪnam*), *rasaðt* Sh 'breaks' (*raseðam*); *kārt* 'puts' (*kātəm*); *wūzənd* 'brings' (*wūzəmən*). But *rapact* Sh. 'loses the way', *pācc* Sk 'cooks' Verbs ending in *nd* have no visible suffix. Thus· *vand* 'binds', *kānd* 'laughs', *nūnd* 'plants', with *-nd* < **nd-d*.

[1] § 16

Quite irregular is the inflexion of *dīməm* Y (v above), *dēm*, 3 sg *dēšt* Sk , *dēməm*, 3 sg *dəɪt*, 1, 3 pl *dēnən* Kl., *dehəm-əm*, *de*, *det*, *dehen-ən*, *dehen-əv*, *dehen-ən* Hj This verb has to some extent influenced the inflexion of *ɯuzdɪ-* 'to wash' *təɪ* 'is' (1 sg. *təyəm* Sk) is perhaps of pronominal origin, cf Psht. *daɪ*

Regarding the 3rd sg in *īt* cf above § 137 In a number of verbs, chiefly in *-āw-* and *-ăy-*, the vocalism is changed into *-ī-* in the 3rd sg [1] Thus, e g , *yīt* 'eats' (*yāw-*), *čĭt* 'goes' (*čāw-*), *drīt* 'reaps' (*drāw-*), *ϑīt* 'burns' (*ϑāw-*), *šītt* 'kills' (*šāy-*). Note also *pīt* 'drinks' (**pɪvt* < **pɪbatɪ* [2])

The 1st pl. in *-n* agrees with some dialects of Sgl.—Ishk , etc.[2]

In some cases Sk. gives a compound form in the 3rd sg Thus, e g *vūl cart* 'smells', but *ˈvūləm* (abstract), *ˈvūl-carəm* (concrete), *qēw cart* 'calls' (*qēwem*)

Imperative

144 The Imper 2 sg. is identical with the Present Stem Thus, e.g , Sk *u̯īn* 'see', *pūc* 'cook', *təɪ* 'be'; *x̌ān* 'say', *xaš* 'pull', *u̯ərəč* 'remain', etc. V. Voc passim

The Past Stem.

145. The formation of the Past Stem has been subject to numerous levelling innovations, and only a comparatively small number of verbs or root-types have preserved preterites which may go back direct to Old Ir forms.

Thus we find **-āta-* in *ramatt* Sh 'commanded' (*ramɪ-*), *statt* Sh , *stətt* Sk 'sent' (*sᵊtɪy-*), **-ata-* in *x̌ăt(t)* 'said' (*x̌ăn-*), *sat* 'rose' (*san-*), *kott* 'drew a sword' (*kūn-*), *y̌ăt(t)* 'arrived' (*y̌āt-*), **-ĭta-* in *pīt(t)* 'drank' (*pōv-*), *varɪtt* 'shore' (*varīn-*), *šīt*, *šītt* 'killed' (*šāy-*), *zwett* 'wound' (*zwāy-*), *nəst* 'lay down' (*nəsī-*),[3] possibly also in *bott* 'over-

[1] Cf. § 99.

[2] Cf Sgl —Ishk., § 124, and 132

[3] With syncope in a disyllabic stem

threw' (*bùt-*) from **ham-patıta-* (?), *nū̆tt* 'planted' (*nūnd-*) from **nı-hādıta-* (?), and in *δet(t)* 'gave' (*rānd-*) from **dıta-*; **-ū̆ta-* in *vīt*, *vıt(t)* 'became', *yīt*, *yĕt* 'ate' (*yāw-*)

I always heard Y *-t* (e g *x̌at*, but X *x̌att*) L has *pīt* and *pšet* (Sh *pītt*, *pšett*). Sh and Sk in most cases have *tt*, but note Sh. *yīt*, *parvet* (Z *porvott*, but Kl. *porvətəi̯*), *vārāt* (Sk *vāratt*), and Sk. *yēt*, *vīt*, *ϑet* (Sh. *yīt*, *vıtt*, *ϑett*) Kl. regularly gives *pıt*, *x̌at*, but *pıttəi̯*, *x̌attəi̯* Note, however, Kl *γ̌atəi̯*, *pšətəi̯*, *pōrōtəi̯*, *yıtəi̯* (but *yıttūu̯*) —The variation between *tt* and *t* does not appear to have any phonological significance and may partly be due to inexact observation, partly to difference of dialect It is, perhaps, possible that *tt* originally belongs to stems of the type *nūtt* < **nıhādıta-*, and has been generalized.

146 Ir **-r̥ta-* is represented by *kert* 'did' (*car-*) and *mərt* 'died' (*mərī-*); **-ržda-* by *dežd* 'held' (*durz-*), *-asta-* by *vāst* 'bound' (*vānd-*) and *xərōst* Kl 'snored' (*xəruϑ-*),[1] **-ašta-*, *-ıšta-* by *wāšt* 'fell' (*wāz-*), *nāšt* 'lost' (*nāš-*), *tâšt* 'shaved' (*tuš-*),[2] and *wıšt* '(the sun) set' (*wīs-*)[3]

Ir. **-afta-*, **-ifta-* occur in *čavd* 'gathered' (*čıp-*), *naδevd* 'stuck' (*naδefs-*), **-axta-* in *taγd*, *rəγd* 'went' (*čāw-*, *rəč-*)[4]

Also *rasen-* 'broke' (*raseδ-*), *neın-* 'sat down', *zubon* 'burst' (*zùbeδ-*), *wərəγn* 'remained' (*wərəč-*), and *x̌ogn* 'filled' (*x̌onz-*) may be of Ir origin and go back to forms in **-ıdna-*, **-ıxna-*, etc Cf Skr., *nısanṇa-*, *bhinna-*, *bhagna-*,[5] etc.

147 Considered from the point of view of the modern Wkh system the Past Stems may be arranged in the following groups·

Regular Past Stems.

To this group belong verbs whose final consonant ıs not changed before the suffix *t*, *d*.

[1] If not a recent formatıon wıth *ϑt* > *st*

[2] More probably a secondary formatıons ın *š* + *t*.

[3] Cf § 73

[4] Cf ınfin *tukan*

[5] Cf. Sgl —Ishk. § 138, VI.

In some cases it seems doubtful whether an assimilative change is phonological or merely phonetical It may be that *wɪtrɪθt* (*wɪtrɪn*), *məθt* (*məð-*), *wōzōnd* (*wuzem-*), *čāld-* (*čālg-*), and *škūrd* (*škūrg-*) ought to be considered as regular forms. But it is of course impossible to try to solve this point without possessing more than a superficial knowledge of the language

148. I. Regular Past Stems in *t*.

From roots in a vowel: *ramatt* 'commanded' (*ramɪ-*),[1] *kəmətt* 'agreed' (*kəmi-*); *tanet* 'folded sheep'; *neɪt* 'went out' (*nɪi-*); *parvet* 'attained' (*parve(y)-*), etc. (v above).

From roots in *t: gōtt* 'found', *ɣātt* 'arrived', *zubott* 'burst' (*zubɪt-*), *bott* 'overthrew' (*but-*), *ɣortt* 'collected'. From roots in *ð*. *yåðt* 'piled up', *žoðt* 'sowed'; *loðt* 'rammed in' (*luð-*); *məθt* 'curdled' (**mōð-*). Cf. *wɪtrɪθt* 'shied' (*wɪtrɪn-*).

From roots in *p, k, č, c: roxopt* 'slept' (*rexup-*); *dropt* 'scratched' (*drup-*), *tapt* 'quaked', *šilāpt* 'splashed', *cərōpt* Kl 'pinched' (*cərup-*), *čukt* 'beat', *čākt* 'dripped', *wāqt* 'barked'; *tɔ̀čt* 'moved', *čɔ̀čt* 'pinched', *gāčt* 'tottered', *pāct* (*pacd*) 'cooked', etc.

From roots in *f, x, x̌: âft, woft* 'plaited' (*ūf-*), *parwåft* 'netted' (*parwuf-*), *štroft* 'sneezed', *skʌft* 'tripped', *pačraxt* 'arrested', *ferxt* 'sneezed' Note the secondary formation *wərəxt* 'remained' (*wəry-*) L.; *sox̌t* 'smeared' (*sux̌-*), *gox̌t* 'did', *ðôx̌t* 'crushed' (*ðux̌-*), *čəx̌t* 'killed', etc.

From roots in *s, š: kāst* 'threshed', *nōst* 'lost' (*nus-*), *strūst* 'splashed', *nəst* 'lay down' (*nəsī-*); *gafst* 'ran', *naðefst* 'stuck', *wərəfst* 'stood'; *xofst* 'felt sleepy'; *pʊrst* 'asked'; *bārst* 'closed the eyes', *šɔ́xst* 'passed', *dīšt* 'knew'; *mōšt* 'concealed' (*mùš-*); *nāšt* 'was lost'; *niwɪšt* 'wrote'; *poðmošt* 'fermented', *tôšt* 'emptied'; *tâšt* 'cut' (*tuš-*), *xāšt* 'pulled'; *varešt* 'fried'; *yākšt* 'boiled'.

From roots in *r kert*, (secondary form: *cārt*) 'did' (*car-*), *mərt* 'died' (*mərī-*); *wasērt* 'cooled'; *naspart* 'tread down', *werxart* 'flooded'. Cf. also *kart* 'threw into' (*kat*), with *tt* > *rt*.

[1] The Present Stem is only given wherever it differs in vocalism from the Past Stem.

149 II Regular Past Stems in *d* Most roots in voiced consonants and semivowels belong to this class But the existence of preterites of the type *žoδt* and *mərt* shows that *d* is not a mere phonetic variant of *t*

From roots in *ı, y. sədōid* 'appeared' (*sədūy-*); *δovoıd* 'stole' (*δəviy-*); *ǰōid* 'read' (*ǰōy-*), *wōzdōid* Sk (but *wōzdošt* Y) 'washed' (*wīzdey-, wuzdı-*).

From roots in *u, w: nōwd* 'wept' (*nīw-*), *porōd* 'rinsed' (*puru-*); *stod* Sh (*staudı-* L.) 'praised' (*sto-, sitao-*); *wərōd* L 'irrigated' (*wərəw-*)

From roots in *v: līvd* 'slipped', *tovd* 'twisted', *vīšovd* 'swept' (*vīšəv-*), *d'rɛvd* 'sewed', and the numerous causatives of the type *rəstōvd* 'broke' (*rəstəv-*); *pīcovd* (but Sk. *pīcŏwd*) 'kindled a fire' (*pīcev-, pīcəw-*), *dīšŏvd* Sk. 'showed' (*dīsəv-*, v s v *δīsiv-*); *nīovd* 'extinguished' (*nīv-*), etc Note *gəfsəvt* Sk. 'galloped' With Sk. *pīcŏwd* cf. Sh. *vīšıowd* 'swept' (*vīšıūw-*); *pšaud* 'turned' (*pšū-*) In these cases *w* is probably due to inexact notation.

From roots in *ǰ: deδiǰd* 'looked', *degd* 'brought up' Note *čāld* 'wished' (*čālg-*), *škūrd* 'sought' (*škūr-*).

From roots in *z, ž, ǰ: rozd* 'ripped up' (*rīz-*), *rəwəzd* 'flew' (but *wāšt* from *wāz-*); *wozd* 'came' (*wəzī-*); *nawāzd* 'sounded'; *gəzd* 'rose' (*gīz-*); *yāžd* 'bore', *rīžd* 'felt pain', *trānǰd* 'tightened' Note *pātrāz* Sh. 'leant' (*putrūz-*), with *-z* for *-zd'*

From roots in *r, l. wōδŏrd* 'grasped' (*wīdər-*), *ǰīrd* 'turned round'; *nežyard* 'swallowed', *šārd* 'slandered'; *škūrd* Sh 'sought', *yaward* 'chose' (*yawer-*), *āld* 'stayed', *frīld* 'crumbled', *namīld* 'hemmed', etc. The Past stems in *rd* are of a more recent date than those in *rt*.

From roots in *n, m· bōnd* 'winnowed' (*būn-*), *wīnd* 'saw', *pazdand* 'recognized'; *tond* 'kneaded' (*tun-*), *škònd* 'quenched the thirst' (v. s v. *škəndiv-*); *brāmd* 'babbled', *patramd, potrombd* 'arrested' (*putrum(b)-*), *vızamd* 'rubbed', *wīzəmd* Sk 'brought', *ǰāmd* 'descended'

150 III Irregular Past Stems in *t*

From roots in *n* *x̆ā̆tt* 'said'; *varıtt* 'shore', *sat* 'rose', *spʌt* 'filled (a river)', *kott* 'drew a sword' (*kīn-*), *pšett-* 'returned' (*pšın-*)

From roots in *nd:* *yūt(t)* 'carried' (*yūnd-*), *nūtt* 'planted' (*nūnd-*), *pūrut* 'sold' (*pūrind-*), *ratt* 'gave' (*rā̆nd-*), *vāratt* 'scolded', *ṣ̌kott* 'broke', *nix̆ıt* 'expelled' (*nıx̆ınd-*). As for the origin of this formation cf. § 145 But *vāst* 'bound' (*vānd-*), *zırest* 'turned in a lathe' (*zirānd-*). Note *xərōst* Kl (*xərüϑ-*)

From roots in *w* *ϑı/et* 'burned' (*ϑāw-*), *yī/ēt* 'ate' (*yāw-*); *drətt* 'reaped' (*drāw-*), *vıδɛtt* 'rode' (*vıδāw-*), *gòtt* 'covered' (*gaw-*), *pṡet* 'returned' (*pıšɛw-*), *č̣ıt* X 'went' (*č̣āw-*) The origin of this type are participles in *-ŭta*, e.g. **yūta-*, **druta-*

From *pōv-* 'to drink' · *pītt*

From some roots in *z* · *wāṡt* 'fell', *nēšt* 'went out' (*nıwız-*). Cf *wišt* '(the sun) set' (*wīs-*), *pòšt* 'cooked' (*póč-*), *košt* 'cultivated' (*kür-*);[1] *wəṣ̌t* 'feared' (*wəšıy-*), *dēx̆t* 'beat' (*dē-*),[2] *wōzdošt* 'washed' (*wuzdı-*)

151 IV. Irregular Past Stems in *d*.

From roots in *k*, *č*: *tāγ̌d* 'went' (*č̣āw-*, cf inf *tukan*), *rəγd* 'went' (*rəč-*)

From roots in *p*: *žovd* 'span' (*žup-*); *čavd* 'picked' (*čip-*) Cf. *naδevd* 'affected', etc. (*naδevs-*, *naδefs-*) But, acc to Y, *nəδafst* 'embraced' (*nəδavn-*).

Quite irregular are: *ṡɛvd* L 'beat wool' (*šɛm-*), *cərɛmd* 'pinched' (*cɛrɛv-*),[3] *šırānd* Sh. 'told beads' (*šırāw-*)

As for *dežd* 'seized' (*durz-*), cf. § 82.

According to Sh. some roots in *nd* have Past Stems in *nd(d)ı*: *kandı-* (but Sk. *kānd*) 'laughed' (*kā̆nd*); *šānddı-* 'rubbed up'; *mānddī-* 'shampoed', *žumānddı-* 'wrung' I am unable to explain the derivation of this form.[4] Cf. *staudi-* L. 'praised' (*stau-*) —*šandid* Sh 'compounded' (*šand-*) is influenced by Prs.

[1] Prs. lw.

[2] Kl *dēm-* *dəıt*.

[3] Kl *cərup-* *cərōpt*

[4] *-nddı* < **-ndıd?*

152 V. Past Stems in *n*.

From roots in *δ* *ne-zn-* 'sat down' (*nezd-*), *rənn* 'fled' (*rəd-*), *rasen* 'broke' (*rasedˇ-*, v. s v *rəstəv-*); *zubon* 'burst' (*zubedˇ-*), *pɛtərnə* 'sprung from one seed' (*pɛtərdˇ-*)

From roots in an ancient velar *pamagn* 'dressed' (*pamec-*), *rapagn* 'lost the way' (*rapɪc-*), *δog(ə)n* 'milked' (*δɪc-*), *wərəyn* 'stayed' (*wərəč-*),[1] *ǎogn* 'filled into' (*ǎonz-*), *varδegn* 'pressed down' (*varδenz-*), *žɪrogn* 'hung from a peg' (*žɪrov-*).[2] Cf. also s v *pɪδn-* Kl. 'caught fire' (*pɪδɪc-*), v s v. *pɪδɪyg*

From some roots in *y: waśan* Sh. 'untied' (*wušūy-*),[3] *pīn* L 'guarded' (*pūy-*), *kšən* 'heard' (*kšuy-*)[4]

Note Sh (and Kl) *čern* 'entered' (*čerm-*), but Sk *čərəmd* (*čərəm-*)

153. VI. Suppletive Past Stems.

The Past Stems of *čāɪw-* 'to go', *wōc-* 'to become', *car-* 'to do', *rand-* 'to give' are *tāy̆d*, *tayd* Sk, Sh (*rōy̆d* Kl), *vīt*; *kərt*, *δet*. From the point of view of Wkh also *ǎat*, *x(š)ɛt* L 'did' from *goǎ-* (cf. perf. (*g(o)ǎetk* Sk) is a suppletive formation X gave the regular forms *cɪt* 'went', and *guǎt* besides *ǎat*, cf. also Sk *ratt* 'gave', and Sh. *rātt*, Kl *rətt*, besides *δett*, *δətt*.

Note also *tū* 'was' (*teɪ-*)

Preterite

154. The material at my disposal is not sufficient for establishing a complete paradigm, but in the main the personal suffixes agree with those given by Sh. and Kl[5]

1st Sg *δet-em* Y 'I gave', *roǎopt-əm* Y 'I slept', *tāy̆dəm* Sk 'I went', *tū(m)* Sk 'I was'

The transitive ending **maɪ*, and the intransitive *ahmɪ* have coalesced.

[1] From *wərəyn* L. has formed a new present *wəry*, with Past Stem *wərɛǎt*

[2] Sh, but cf also Kl *žərov-* (*žərəy̆ak* inf.) *žəroy̆n* 'to be stuck'

[3] And *wašɪn-* 'loosed' (*wuš-*)

[4] As for variants of this verb, v Voc s v

[5] Kl *-əm*, *-ət*, —, *-ən*, *-əv*, *-ən*

In the Perfect I heard Y *-ən*, X *-īn* in *aletk-ən* 'I am standing', *nietk-ən* 'I have gone out', *wunetk-īn* 'I have seen', *wɪzdɪk-īn* 'I have washed', *nieŋg-īn* 'I am sitting' But Y *nieŋg-əm* 'I am sitting', *yitk-em* 'I have eaten'; *wurufsatk-əm* 'I am standing', X *vandetk-im* 'I have bound'.

The suffix is still detachable from the root Thus Y· *wūz-um roxopt-ei* 'I slept' (= *roxopt-əm*), *yez-əm rəγd-ei* 'I went yesterday', *yūmǰ-um goxt-ei* 'I prepared flour', *nīv-um ne in-ei* 'now I sat down'; Sk *ˈyark-m̥ ˈkr̥t-ī* 'I worked', *yurpk-əm dēxt-ī* 'I poured out water', *wuz-əm murz vitk* 'I have become hungry' (cf Y *mərz-əm vīt-ei* — No suffix occurs in Y *wuz ī xālg šīt-ai* 'I killed a man'.

The particle *-ei*, *-ai* probably originally belonged to the 3rd Sg. of trans verbs (< **hai*)

2nd Sg. I heard X *yitk-et* 'thou hast eaten', (or 'you have eaten?'), but also *tu δet-ai* 'thou gavest', X *nivdī* 'thou didst weep', *tu wəzd* 'thou camest', Sk *tu-t na wəzdi* 'thou didst not come', *tū(t)* 'thou wast'.

3rd Sg. Y *rəxnīg ϑət-ei* 'the fire burned', *roxupt* 'he fell asleep'; *nəδafst-ei* 'he embraced', etc, without any distinctive personal suffix —Note X *tūet* 'he, she was'.[1]

1st Pl. The only example available is Sk *sāk-ən tu* 'we were'

2nd Pl Sk. *čīz-əv sāyiš wīnd-əv?* 'what have you seen?' But X *saš kūi tūet?* 'who are (were?) you?'.

3rd Pl Acc to Sk *tăγd-ī* means 'they went', but it appears to be a sg form

Note the extensive use of the Perfect for the Preterite in the tale told by X

The Perfect Stem

155 The Perfect Stem is formed.

I By adding *-k* (< **-aka-*) to the Past Stem Before this *k* preceding groups of consonants are usually simplified. This formation is used with Past Stems in *t(t)*, *n*, *vd* (causatives excepted), with some roots in *z*, and a few other verbs

[1] Or 'is'?

Thus· Sh, Sk *pītk* 'drunk', *ıitk* 'been', X, Kl *yitk* 'eaten', Kl *δətk* 'given', Sk., Kl *šĭtk* 'killed', *yū́tk* 'carried', Sk *drətk* 'reaped', Kl. *purūtk* 'sold', *rattk* 'gıven', Sh. *čofk* 'picked', *žofk* 'spun', *gȯzg*, X *gɛzge* 'risen', *wāšk*, Kl *wašk* 'fallen', *raǯk*, Kl *rəǯk* 'gone', *dožg*, X *dežg*, Kl *dōžg* 'seized', *nıešk*, Y, X *nıešk*, Kl *nəyəšk* 'gone out', *wazg*, X *wuzg*, Kl *wozg* 'come',[1] *taǯk* 'gone', *košk* 'cultivated', *kerk*, X *kerk*, Sk, Kl *kərk* 'done', Sk *mərtk* 'dead', *tūtk* 'been', Kl. *dərafk* 'sewn', Sh. *ǯȯtk*, Kl. *ǯətk* 'done'. These forms have arisen from **gozdg*, **wāštk*, **raǯtk*, **kertk*, **dəraftk*, etc.

From Past Stems in *n* we find. Kl. *kšōŋg*, X *kıšıŋg* 'heard', Sh, Y, X *nı eŋg*, Kl *nəˈyəŋg* 'sat down', Sh. *ıong* 'fled', *raseng* 'broken', Kl. *čərəŋg* 'entered', *pəδīŋg*, X *pıδıŋg* 'lighted', *ṣkong* 'broken' (Past Stem *ṣkond*), Sh. *pamaǯk*, Kl *pəmaǯk* 'dressed', Sh *δoǯk* 'mılked' < **pamaγ̌(n)k*, **δoγ̌(n)k*, Kl. *žərəǯk* 'hung'.

Sh *wıtring* 'shied' has been formed from the Present Stem.

156 II. By adding the stressed suffix *-etk*, *-ətk* to the Infinitive Stem. This is the more regular, "weak", formation, and in Sk s dialect it has largely encroached upon the ancient group of "strong" Perfects Thus, e g, Sk *šəyətk* 'killed', besides *šītk*, *yōwətk* 'eaten', *rattətk* 'given', *gīzətk* 'risen', *wəzətk* 'fallen', *durzətk* 'seized', *nıwızətk* 'gone out', *dərəvətk* 'sewn', *g(o)ǯetk* 'done', *kəšənətk* 'heard' Besides *tūtk* Sk gives *təyətk* 'been', cf Kl *tūwətk* Sk. *rəγ̌dətk* 'gone' and *wərəγ̌nətk* 'remained' are based upon the Past Stem I do not know whether X *čıtətk* 'gone' is a correct Wkh. form

This form of the Perfect Stem ıs used with all causatives, and with a great number of other verbs. Thus, e.g, Sk *škəndəˈvətk* 'broken', Sh *gızüvetk* 'aroused', Y *aletk*, *wurufsatk* 'standing', *nıetk* 'gone out', X *wunetk* 'seen'; *vandetk* 'bound', *kıtetk*, Sh. *γ̌atetk* 'arrived'; Sk *čəˈǯətk* 'slaughtered', *čəlˈgətk* 'sought for', *ǯəˈnətk* 'said',[2] *pəˈcətk* 'boiled'; Sh *suδuyetk* 'appeared' (but Sk *sədōıˈdətk* from the Past Stem) With syncope Sk *rətk* 'fled' (< **rədətk*)

[1] X *wəzqet* < **wəzdek?*

[2] X *ǯıˈnak?*

This formation goes back to **-ɪtaka-*,[1] cf Sk *kəndətk* 'laughed' Psht. *xandəlaɪ* [2]

Regarding the inflexion of the Perfect, v. § 154

Infinitive

157 In the dialect described by Sk. the infinitive is always formed from the Present Stem by the addition of *-ăk* (< **-áka-*) An *ă* or *ī* of the root is usually shortened into *ə*, *u* Thus, e g, *gī'zak* 'to rise', *vən'dak* 'to bind' (*vand-*), *čəl'gak* 'to ask for' (*čālg-*), *ϑə'wăk* 'to burn' (*ϑāw-*), *pə'cāk* 'to cook' (*pāc-*); *dr̥'wak* (and *dərə'vak* ?) 'to reap' (*drāw-*),[3] *rüx̌u'păk* 'to fall asleep' (*rīx̌up-*), *yō'wăk* (!) 'to eat' (*yāw-*), etc Note *kšə'yak* 'to hear', from the original Present Stem, besides *kšə'nak* (*kᵊšən-*). With contraction *dēng* (and *dᵊ'yăk*) 'to beat', but *wĭnak* 'to see'

Also Kl has *-ăk* in most verbs.[4] But in Sh.'s dialect *-āk* is found only in a limited number of verbs. Among those are most stems in *nd* and *t* *kandāk* 'to laugh', *mandāk* 'to shampoo'; *vandāk* 'to bind', *varendāk* 'to abuse', *yōndak* 'to take away', *gotāk* 'to find', *y̌atāk* 'to arrive', *katāk* 'to pound' But *żumāndan* 'to wring', *butan* 'to throw down', *zübut-uv-n* (!) 'to burst'. Other examples are *ϑauāk* 'to burn', *cerāk*, *x̌āk* 'to do', *x̌amāk* 'to descend', *x̌ašāk* 'to cut'; *čilgāk* 'to desire', *našāk* 'to be lost', *x̌anāk* 'to say', *hālāk* 'to stay', *wuzduk* 'to wash'.

According to Sh the majority of verbs in *-n* have contracted Infinitives in *-ng* (< **'-aka-*) Thus, *wing* 'to see', *ding* 'to beat' (from Pres Stem *dēm-*), *varing* 'to shear', *nix̌ing* 'to expel'; *kung* 'to draw a sword', *piδing* 'to flame', *pürun(g)* 'to sell'

158. But by far the most common infinitive ending in Sh 's list is *-(a)n*, which is absorbed into the final root-consonant in *pazdan* 'to know', *witrin* 'to sky'. Thus, e.g, *trànǰan* 'to press', *drovn* 'to sew', etc.

[1] Cf. Geiger, Pamir Dial. § 38

[2] Cf Yd —Mj. § 238 But Yd. *xadī* 'laughed' < **-īta-*, v § 235

[3] Cf *dərə'vak* 'to sew'

[4] For exceptions v below

After a Present Stem ending in a vowel the suffix is *-ɪn*, e.g *rame-ɪn* 'to command', *mara-ɪn* 'to die', *kšu-in* 'to hear'.

Irregular formations are *drūn* 'to reap' (*drāw-*), *gīn* 'to cover' (*gaw-*), *viδe-in* 'to ride' (*viδāw-*), *zɪru-ɪn* 'to turn ɪn a lathe' (*zɪrānd-*), *wašuk-an* 'to fear' (*waši-*), *yītn* 'to eat' and *pītn* 'to drink' (*yāw-*, *pov-*) are formed from the Past Base, cf Kl *yɪtn*, *pɪtn*, but Sk *yō'wak*, *pŭ'vak* *nuδu* 'to sit' is derived from **nɪ-haδana-* (*nezd-*). *raδån* 'to gıve' scarcely goes back to **frɪ a-dāna-* (v Voc. s v) *humūɪn* 'to be' (*tei-*) and *tukn* 'to go' (*čau-*) are formed from special stems, but note Sk, Kl *tə'yăk*, Kl. *čə'wak* (*ɕāw-*).[1]

159 An Infinitive suffix in *-k* is common to many Ir dialects, but *-n* < **-anaɪ*, is peculiar to Wkh.[2] Kl, p 92, mentions the infinitives *'šətōr-ər* '(ɪn order) to kıll', and *ləδ-ōu̯* 'to give' The first form is a dative of some verbal noun which may in itself originally be a dative The second cannot, with Kl, be compared direct with the Shgh form in *-t/dōu*, but it may also go back to a case-form of an ancient base in *-(t)u-*.[3]

Note the use of the Dative in *uz kɛnd čɪlgakar wəzdɪm* X 'I came to seek a wife'.[4]

Interrogative Particle.

160 Wkh. possesses an interrogative particle *-a*, related to that found in the neighbouring languages.[5] For examples v Voc s v

[1] But *rəɕn*, *rə'čak*, *tukn* from *rəč*

[2] V. Benvenıste, Les ınfinıtıfs avestıques p. 111.

[3] Benvenıste's derıvatıon of the Shgh ınfınıtıve from a *k*-suffix, ıs phonetıcally impossıble.

[4] Cf. Kl. p. 99

[5] Cf Yd.—Mj § 258

TEXT AND TRANSLATION

X.

1. A'wal Sul'tân-i Māmūd ǰi'nak 'pâdšâ tu'et. 2 Dar 'wâda-i Sul'tân 'Māmūd 'yeū 'tate noŋg Subukta'gin tu 3 'Wâda-i 'yayōr[1] pâdšâ 'dıgar tū. 4 'Waxtī (a'you) 'pâdšâ 'sail ni'eṣk 5 A'you 'pâdšâra sa'lâm guǰt[2] 6 'Pâdšâ 'yawark pur'sān-um[3] kerk "Sul'tân-i Mā'mūd, tu 'čis 'yarkər wəzd?" 7 "Uz 'k'ɛnd čilgakar 'wəzdım" 8 Sul'tân-i Māmūd 'ǰat ki "'Tinan 'čis 'yark tu?" 9. "A'yem ǰu'wâb mark 'mālum 'ne vit" 10 "'Žūnen ǰu'wâb 'Tinɛn i 'degde 'tūet[4] Az a'you ǰi'nībʌn 'wuz-um 'wəzget[5] Ī 'deγd 'saban[6] 'tūet.

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1. Once there was a kıng called Sultan Mahmud 2. In Sultan Mahmud's tıme hıs father's name was Sabuktagın 3. In his(?) time there was another king 4. Once (that) kıng went out for a walk 5 He[7] salamed that kıng. 6. The kıng asked hım· "Sultan Mahmud, what work have you come for?"[8] 7. (He answered:) "I have come to seek a wıfe" 8. Sultan Mahmud (went on and) saıd· "What ıs[9] your work?" 9. (The other kıng saıd?): "The answer to thıs[10] has not become known to me" 10. (Sultan Mahmud said) "My answer ıs: You have a daughter. I have arrıved for her sake.[11] ‹You have a

[1] Uncertain case
[2] Or *ǰat*
[3] The meanıng of *-um* ıs unknown to me.
[4] Cf. § 135.
[5] For **uəzdek* (Perf)?
[6] Note the pl
[7] Sultan Mahmud?
[8] *Barā ı čī kār āmadī?*
[9] Lıterally "was" (*tu*)
[10] Lit. ' thıs answer"
[11] *J̌uwāb ı mā yak duxtaı šumā hast Az baıā-i duxtar āmadam*

11. ˈAkram ˈpâdšâ ˈxat kē· Yem yark ceˈbas reč, ˈuz ˈtawar-ke ruxˈsat ˈguxum. 12. ˈXōnar ˈrıč, ceˈbas ˈwəze 13 ˈYān, ˈtark ceˈbas ˈkâγaz ˈgoxum Yān ˈwəze

14. Ceˈbas ˈyowan ˈkâγaz rešt 15 Sulˈtân-i ˈMāmūd ˈkâγaz dast-i xat deˈxidᵉ,[1] ǰōidᵉ, bisˈyâr ˈniwde. 16 "Afˈsōs" xat ⟨ki⟩, you ˈnānar xat. 17. ˈNān aˈyomɛn purˈsân-um kerk. "ˈČi(s) saˈbab ke ˈnivdī?" 18 "ˈĒi ˈnān," xat kē "Žu piˈzū ˈtīwde" 19 You ˈnān ˈxāt· "ˈYān, ˈne reˈčā"

20. You mīrâˈxūr ˈtū. 21 ˈYowar ˈxatt "ˈYašēr ˈpeden ˈguxˇ" 22 Ce ˈxōnɛn mīrâˈxūr niˈešk 23 ˈPeden da dâˈlân tū 24. ˈDast-e xatt dežge, niˈešk 25. ˈYaš ˈpeden guxt, ceˈbas ˈrexˇt 26. Sulˈtân-i Māˈmūdar xat. 27 Sulˈtân-i Māˈmūd ˈkipči ˈxōnɛn niˈešk, saˈwâr vīt 28 Ī manziler ke rexˇt pâdšâ keˈšiŋgat. 29 Xalg pīšiwâzar-ke

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daughter⟩" 11. King Aqram[2] said· "Go back to[3] this work, I give you leave. 12 Go home, and come back. 13 Indeed, I shall send you a letter back (or later). (Then) come, indeed."

14. A letter went back from him (to S. M.) 15 Sultan Mahmud seized it with his own hand, read it, and wept much. 16. "Alas," he said, to his mother he said (so).[4] 17. His mother asked him· "What is the reason that you were weeping?" 18. "O mother," he said, "my heart burned."[5] 19. His mother said: "Don't go, indeed."[6]

20. There was a horse-groom. 21. He[7] said to him. "Saddle a horse." 22. The groom went out of the house. 23. The saddle was in the veranda. 24. He seized it with his hands and went out. 25 He saddled the horse and went back. 26. He told Sultan Mahmud 27. (The groom and) Sultan Mahmud both of them[8] went out of the house and mounted. 28 When they had gone one stage, the (other) king heard (about their departure). 29. People were sent[9] to the presence (of

[1] Prob = *dežd.*
[2] The other king
[3] Or "go after, follow"? *Ī kār pas burı*
[4] *Ba mâdar-ı xud guft.*
[5] For longing
[6] Or "do you not go?" *na-mēraıcy-a.*
[7] Sultan Mahmud
[8] *har-dū-š.*
[9] Lit. "went".—*ādam pīšıwāz ı S. M raftan*

rexť. 30. ˈPurjar Sulˈtân-i Māmūd kiˈtetk 31 Mīmânˈxâna-i ˈpâdšâ xalg xaˈbar bīt. 32. Īu ˈxalg dar huˈzūr-i ˈpâdšâ rešt 33. ˈPâdšâ purˈsân-um kerk "Jŭ maˈrām, čis ˈxabar tēi?" 34. Maˈramxăttkeˑ "Sulˈtân-i Māmūd ˈwezge." 35 "Xūb," xăttke "ˈPurzɛr ˈyâwər ˈyark ˈguxum" 36. ˈPurjɛr ˈyâwɛr niˈkā kɛrk 37. Sulˈtân-i Māmūd ˈgɛzge, dast-i ˈpâdšâ ˈbâm kerk 38 Aˈyouˈnāgdeniˈkā kerk 39 ˈTafčı xušˈwaxt bit 40 Subˈdamidˈpâdšâˈyâwɛr ˌruxˈsat kerk 41 Ceˈbūrˈyašˈyōwɛr taˈwīl vīt[1] 42 Sulˈtân-i Māmūd γa(f) ˈxoš bīt. 43 Sulˈtân-i Māmūd ˈpâdšân duˈā dežge, ruxˈsat vīt 44 Rešťˈxōnarkeˑ 45 ˈYōwə ˈnān ˈxōnan niˈešk baˈār. 46 Dast-i isˈtex dežge ˈMūbarak ˈbōm kerk.[2]

S M.). 30 Sultan Mahmud arrived in the evening. 31. In the king's guest-house people became aware of it. 32. One man went before the king. 33. The king asked him "My servant, what is the matter?" 34. The servant answered: "Sultan Mahmud has arrived." 35 "Well," (the king) said, "to-night I shall arrange his affair"[3] 36 In the evening he made his wedding. 37 Sultan Mahmud rose, and kissed the king's hand 38. That night he[4] arranged the wedding. 39. He[5] was very happy. 40. The next morning the king gave him leave. 41. Four horses became his stable. 42. Sultan Mahmud was very pleased. 43. Sultan Mahmud made a prayer for the king, and took leave 44. He went homeˑ 45. His mother came out of the house 46. She seized her daughter-in law's hand, and kissed it for good luck.

[1] Or *bīt*

[2] I am giving this tale, which was the only one which I was able to get hold of, as an example of the broken Wkh of which X was certainly not the only speaker Note his preference for the perfect

[3] *Kār-ı ūra mēkunım.*

[4] King Aqram.

[5] Sultan Mahmud

VOCABULARY

Abbreviations As for Y, X, W, N, v § 2 —Be(llew), Bi(ddulph), Cap(us), H(ayward), Hj(ulei), Kl(imchitskiy), L(orimer), Ol(ufsen), Sh(aw), Sk(old), St(ein), Z(arubin)

All words given by my informants are included, although a large number of those given by X, W and N are either doubtful, or evident lw s They give, however, some impression of the lability of vocabulary in Wakhan. Verbal forms taken from Sk are usually arranged in the following way. Pres 1 sg, 3 sg, Imper 2 sg, Preter 1 sg, Infin, Perf.

Vowels.

-a Y interrogative particle — *a'yen xōn safan-a?* is this house yours? *saš xeč yawit-a?* do you eat bread? — Cf Yd *-a*, v. § 160

ēi X, O! — *ēi nān* O, mother — Prs

i X izafet — Prs V § 113.

īu Y, X, N, *ī* Y, X, *(h)ī* W, *(y)īw* Sk, etc one, a(n) — *wuz ī xālg šāyem* Y I kill a man — Cf. Yd *yū* V §§ 109, 116

ōe Y, in *ōe pū'd-kaf* instep

ab'lă °a Sk stupid. — Ar-Prs.

abr X, N cloud — Prs

ab'rīšum Y, *bri'šum* X, *ab'rēšim* Sk, *vrīšum* Zar, *varšum* Sh silk — Prs., but borr. at different periods

ōbī-sə'nōč X inflated skin for crossing a river, mussuck — *Prs Cf. Shgh *zenåc* '*sanāč*', Lentz *zə'nǭc* سناج, Taj. (Semenov) *san(g)ōč*. V. *yāzn*

acet Y from this —*wuz a° xūnen nieštem* I went out of this house (here). Cf. § 125 sq

(h)ičwaxt Sk never — Ar-Prs

a'do Sk torn — *spō skīdiš a° tū* our caps are torn. —

(h)adab Sk courtesy. — Ar.-Prs

ādl Sk justice — Ar Prs

ōdil Sk. just — Ar-Prs

ūf- âft- Y, *wof- wōft* Z, to weave, *wuf- wōft* Sh. to plait. — *ūfəm, âftəm.* — Cf. Yd *wāf-*, Sgl *īf-*.

af'sōs X alas — Prs.

af'tōb N sun — Prs V *yīr*

īgōn īgōn X, *īγån īγån* Sh. one each — *wuz sabar ī° ī° rūpīā rāndem* I give

you one rupee each, *sakaɪ ī° ī° ɪ ūpīa ɪande* give us one rupee each

aˈɣel X cow-house, *aɣīl* B court — Turk Prs

ahˈmaq Sk stupid. — Ar-Prs

wˈqōb X, *a°* Sk eagle — Ar-Prs

aq să Sk sneezing — Ar.-Prs.

āl- āld Sk to wait, *aˈletk* Y standing — *wūd nāɣd adərəm aleˈthən* this night I am staying here — *ˈāləm, āld, ālˈ ˈāldəm, ăˈlak, ăˈləth* Sk — Cf Sgl *al-*

alˈbatt Sk perhaps — Ar-Prs

alˈqūm Y, Sh, *halq* X, *alq* Sk throat, *halkūm* Be gullet — Ar.-Prs. *halq, hulqūm*

ˈallō Sk O!

allō nəɪ Sk but

alaˈlaš ˈcāɪ- Sk to mix — Cf Ishk id.

almasˈte Sk. demon — Cf Ishk *almasˈtɪ*

alaˈša X, *aɣlaˈžă* W, *ala(x)šā* St chin, jaw — Cf Sgl *alaˈše*

aˈmī X, *homīn* Bi this — *uuz dʌ a° xōn nieɳˈgīn* I am living in this house — Prs

īm N snow. — Scarcely correct, cf Khow. *hīm* — V *zem*

amˈbōɣ Y, *°āɣ* W cowife — Prs

amˈbŏ̊r Sk tongs — Prs

aˈmēd Sk hope — Prs.

amēdˈvōr Sk hopeful — Prs

amnā (or *°ō?*) Sk but — Ar-Prs

ˈəmɻ Sk life — Ar-Prs

ɪmˈsōl Sk. this year — Prs

âīn, v *yīšn*

ˈaīna X mirror — Prs

andag m, *indɪgunǰ* f. Sh slave. — Cf. Yd *hade, ɪda*, (and Kharoshti *amtagˈɪ*, Burrow, BSOS, VII, 779?)

andak X little, *kam* — Prs.

andav Sh. fever. — Cf Yd *īdou*.

ɪnˈsōf Sk justice — Ar Prs

Anɪərč L sister-in-law — It is tempting to derive this word from **yantɻ-* < **ɻenətɻ-*, but the loss of *y-* would be irregular There are, however, many phonetic irregularities to be found in the development of the various IE words denoting brother- and sister-in-law

aɳˈgūɪ Y, X, N, B *°īr* Sk grape — Prs

aɳˈgɪšt N, *°ušt* Sk. live coal — Prs

aɳgušlaˈɪa X finger-ring — Prs

apˈčūn X winnowing fork, *kūčī* — Cf Sgl id

aɪ Y. In *wuz yupk aɪ pīl kaṭem* I pour water into the cup Or *yupkar*, with dative for acc ?

ɪɣaˈlī Y, X felt rolls placed under the saddle — Cf Or *yurɣăˈla* (Lentz) — Turk

aɪˈqă Sk back (between the shoulders) — Turki

aˈraq Y, N, X, W, Sk perspiration. — Ar-Prs.

ōˈrīnǰ N elbow — Prs

aˈrār Y a tall tree with round leaves

ˌōˈɪɪs Sk bride — Ar-Prs

aɪˈsōl Sk. yearly — Prs

ˈar ˈxēl Sk multicoloured — Prs. 'of every kind'

arˈzan X, *°ən* N millet — Prs

arˈzōn Sk cheap — Prs

aˈsōɪ Y, *°āɪ* Sh. walking stick — Ar Prs

ɪˈsâb Y calculation — *ɪ° caɪem* I reckon — Ar Prs

aˈsad X n. of a month — Ar-Prs

"usdûn" (= *uzdūn?*) Olufsen, Through the Unknown Pamirs, p. 83, loop-holed tower < **uzdāna-?*

ɪskaˈcusk Y, X top of the shoulder, *bālā-ɪ šāna*.

ıska'kut X roof — Cf Yazgh *sᵊkād*, Yd *ıščīγ*, etc, Av *uskāṯ* above + Wkh *kūt* (q v)

a'sal X, Sk, °*āl* N honey — Ar-Prs.

os'mån Y, *as'mōn* X, *ˌŏs'mōn* Sk sky — Prs

ıspa, v *sak*

ustō'dək Sk spider — Prs, cf. Yd. *ustada*

ıstīn, v (*ı*)*st-*

ıstīnd- L to yawn — Pres *ıstīn* < **us-(s)tanya-?*

ustuxōn N bone — Prs

ōš Sk porridge — Prs

ıškamba ı-pâ N, *əx̌kamba* W calf of the leg — Prs, cf Par *ıškam'bek-ı-pāı*.

əš'tīr Y, *ıštūr* X, *šıtər* W, *štīr* Sk, *uštur* Sh, *šətor* Z, etc camel — Prs, cf Yd *ᴵškɪrō*

uš'yōr Sk wise — Prs

ət, *et* Kl and — < *uta*.

*ât*ᵊ*'šak* Y, *āta'šī* X, *ōta'šək* Sk lightning — Prs., cf. Shgh, etc. (Sk)

ət Sk., *hot* Sh open — Cf. Sgl *hət*

ət-kər'kīn Sk. honest.

a'vārt Y, °*art* Sh., Gr span — Tomaschek compares Prs *āward* 'collatio, congresses' (??)

a ual X formerly, *aw'ual* Sk beginning — Ar-Prs

aı'uōn Sk animal — Ar-Prs

ī'uar X husband's brother — Badakhshi-Prs

ō xeı Sk end — Ar Prs

axta xāna X stable — Prs

a'yāu Y, *ayou* X, *ha-ya* Sh that (emphatic). — Y *a'yāu xūn* that very house, *wuz aya xalg dıšem* I know that (very) man, X *az ayou ǰınīban* (v. s v. *az*), *a'you pâdšâra salâm gux̌t* he saluted that king, *ayou nāgde nıkā kerk* he arranged for the wedding that very night — Cf *yau* V. § 124 sq

īyam, *ıyem* Y, (*h*)*ayem* X this (very) — Y *īyam xalg yupk pīt* this man drinks water, *īyəm xalg nīv rəx̌upt* this man fell asleep, X (*h*)*a'yem 'xōn 'žunʌn* this house is mine, *a'yem ǰu'wâb mark mālum ne vīt* this answer was not known to me, *ayem xalg* this man, these men, *uz ayem xōnan* I am from this house; *ayem(ıš) xōn* their house, *wuz a'yēman rū'pīa 'durzəm* I take a rupee from him, *nān a'yōmen pursân um kerk* his mother asked him — Cf *yem* V § 124 sq

a'yōs Sk autumn- or winter wind

az X from. Only in *az ayou ǰınīban* for that reason — Prs

a'zīz Sk friend. — Ar-Prs.

u'žāk Y (E Wkh), *ū*° Be, *wa*° Sh adze — Cf Khow *wāž*

B

bā Sk, *bhah* Ol kiss — *tu maž cārī bā!* kiss me! — Cf. Yd *boh*. V *bām*.

be X, *bə* Sk a hortative verbal particle Russ бы — X *tu be wuzum* bring thou, *ayem xalg be x̌eč yawan* these people shall (?) eat bread, Sk *'ləcər yau bə 'wīzıt* let him come; *wuz xō'yıš 'cārəm kı 'yau bə 'wīzīt* I want him to come, *tu bə 'x̌ātət* ты бы сказал (but *tu x̌ātət* ты сказал)

båı Sh cave — Cf *Zardıbåı* 'Yellow cave' in Shingshal (Cockerill), Ishk. *ambi* (Gr.)

bōı Sk rich — Turki

būz Y, X, W, N, Sk two — Cf. § 116.
būz X smell — Prs
bēbī'dī Sk double edged sword — Cf Yd *maxmudıyo*
'bībuk X cuckoo — Cf Yd *bubuka*, Kurd (Soane) *pepūk*, *kepū* V. *kıpok* Cf Lorimer, Corr ad Bur Voc 60 II
bəč Y, Sk., *bûč* Sk, *bač* Sh. paternal uncle.
buč(ak) Y, *buć* Sk., *buč* Z, Sh. he goat. — Prs
bəč'ðəǰd Sk. female cousin — V. *bəč*
bıč'kã Y, *buč'kʰām* Sk. tail, *bečkam* Sh horse-tail
bād Sk then — Ar-Prs.
bēd Y, X, W willow. — Prs.
ba'dan Sk. body. — Ar-Prs
bedr X edible pine, *ǰılγōza* — Cf Prs *bidla* n. of a tree??
bəı'dōq Sk widow, *bedok* Be widower — *buıdōq-əm təı* I am unmarried — Cf. Ishk *baıdōq*, Bajui *būı'dōk*
badxa'ıak X n. of a bird — Cf. Prs. *xāı* starling?
baf Y, X, *b'af*, *bāf* Sk, *bāf* Sh. good, *bă'fək* Sk. nice, *bă'ftər* Sk. better.
ba'fikγ Sk wise — Prs
bēfirš'tă Sk healthy and fat person. — — Prs id 'without an angel (of death?)'!
ˌbēgu'nō Sk. innocent. — Prs.
bōγ Sk garden — Prs
bō'γē Sk. cousin.
ba'γal X, W armpit — Prs
bə'γət Sk. a miser — For *bəγəl*, cf Ar-Prs *baxīl*?
bəγz cār- Sk. to hate. — Ar.-Prs
baʰa'dab Sk corteous. — Ar.-Prs.
bēha'dab Sk. discorteous. — Ar. Prs
ba'hōr Sk spring — Prs.
be'hušt Sk heaven. — Prs
bāǰ Sk, Sh, Be, *bəð* Hj. thick — Cf Sgl. *vəzōk*?
bō'ja Sk brother-in-law — Cf Rosh (Sk) id, Ishk, *bōja*, Mj *bâǰa*
bu'qă Sk bull — Turki.
baku'la Y, *baq'la* N, *boq'lă* Sk. horse-bean — Ar-Prs
be-'k'ənd Sk widow (prob 'widower')
ba'kar X n of a bird, *bulbul-ı āwī* — Prs *baqr* lapwing, hud-hud
ba'kōr Sk necessary — *mārək b°* I need — Prs.
bakš Y husband's brother. — V § 60
bakš kənd Y husband's brother's wife
'bale Sk yes — Prs.
bâl W wing. — Prs
bēl Sk spade — Prs
bulbul X bulbul, cuckoo — Prs
bılfak X n of a bird, *bılfuk* — *Prs ?
bōle'qă Sk hammer — Prs
'bullī X birch, *burūž* — < Khow *burı*?
bı'land Y, *bl°* Sk. high, tall — Prs
bām, *bōm* X a kiss — *b° kerk* she kissed — V *bā*
būm X owl. — Prs
bumbə'rıš X thunder. — Khow
ˌbē'mōr Sk ill, *ˌbēmŏ'rī* illness — Prs
bōın[1]) X main beam of a roof, *tīr-ı kalān*. — Shina *bōı*
bōın[2]) X armlet. — IA, cf. Kshm *bahi*, Sindhi *bāhī*, etc
būn Y winnowing fork Cf
būn-ām bōnd-ım Y, *bun- bond-* Sh to winnow (and Sh to throw away) — Cf Yd. *lə'bān-*.
band-ı-dast Y, X, Be., °*dest* W, *band* N wrist — Prs
band-ı pūd X instep, ankle — Prs + Ishk
baṇḍ X walking stick. — Khow *bōṇt* round rafter?

bap Y, Sh, *bāp* Sk, female breast
bar W breast — Prs
ba'ār X outside, *bīrūn* — *niešk baār* she went out — IA.
bār Y, X, Sk, Sh, Z door — Cf Yd. *lᵊvor*
būr X grey. — Prs
būr Sk angry
brōbar'nāy̌d Sk. midnight — Prs + Wkh
barf N snow — Prs
brām- Sh to babble — Cf. Saka *brrem-* to wail, cry? — But v Bailey, BSOS, IX 73
bᵊ'rīn Y, Sk, *bᵘrinš*(?) X, *brīn* Sh, Hj, *barin* Be., *barīn*, *birin* Bi knee, *brine* Cap 'jambe' — **dwariϑna-*, with dissim. < Av. *dvariϑra-* leg??
bō'rōn X, N, Sk rain — Prs.
bᵊ'rinǰ Y, X, W, *bᵊ'rənǰ* Sk rice. — Prs.
birīš-cārum X I cut, *mēburam*. — V. *rəstəv-*
bᵊrīt Y, *bᵘ'rut* X, W, *brut* N, *brī/ūt* Sk moustache — Prs
brutča'par Sk. large moustaches
bᵘ'rɪt/t Y, *bᵊrət* Sk., *boret* Sh, *bᵊruṭ* St. elbow — < **ham bṛšti-*?? Cf Skr. *bhṛṣti-* corner
brūtiyarč Y, °*ya(r)č* X collarbone — Cf *yarč*, *bᵘrɪt*
bispur Sh, St eagle Unknown to Sk's informant — Cf. Khow. *biz'bār*
bīst N, Sk, *bist* W twenty — Prs V *wist*
'bās-wə'zī-m Sk to be able — Cf Prs *bas āmadan* V *wəzi-*
bisyâr X much — Prs.
'bâša Y, W falcon. — Prs.
bət Kl further, again (*digar*, *bori digar*) < **dwit(y)a-* — Cf § 117.
bit X roof-board. — Khow.
but B clothes — < **ham puš-ti-*? V § 73
but- *bott-*, *bott* Sh to throw down overthrow (a wall, etc.) — < **ham-pataya-*, cf Sar *imbat-*. But v. *zubut-*
bai'tal X mare — Turki.
bēwa Y, °*wā* Sk., *bewa zan* Be widow — Prs
bo'wurž X falcon — Cf Khow *sayūrč/ž*, and Shina *bayōš* hawk
bēx Y, X, W, Sk root. — Prs
baxš cer- Sh, *bax sar-* Y to divide — *bax sarəm* — Prs
buz Y female ibex, *bəz* W, *buz* X goat — Prs
buz'mūi X goat's hair. — Prs

C

cə from V § 131
cᵊ'būr Y, X, W, N, *ci'bū͡r* Sk., *sʌbūr* L four — Cf Yd. *čšīr* V § 116.
cə'brēm Y, *cprēmər* L three days hence, *cebrimɛr* X the day after to-morrow, *ceberām* Cap week(!) — < **čaϑ-waraima-*. Cf. Yd *pčūrma*
ce'bas X, *cibās* Sh back, again, then, *cə'bāz* Sk back, *cə'bas* Kl behind — c° *reč* go back, c° *rex̌t*, c° *'yowan kâγaz rex̌t* the letter went back to him, c° *kâγaz gox̌um* — Cf Yd *špāč*, Ishk. *čpōšt*. V *sibās*.
ce'kūman X. In. *safan di'ōr* c° '*deh-i šumā kudām ast*' — Originally *ce-kūman* 'from which?'
cum X, *cūm* Sk, *cūmər* L how many? — *saš cum nafar wezg*? X '*šumā čand nafar āmadīd*?' *cūm 'pīl tīnən* (*tūi*) Sk how much money hast thou? — Cf. § 126.
cəm-ǰə'nīb Sk therefore — Wkh -Prs
ce'mīs X eyebrow(?) — V *vərau*.
cān L from there. Cf § 125

car- kerk X, *cār- kərt* Sk. to do. — Sk. *qaˈrōr car* be silent, *kuˈmak-cār* helpˈ *ˈyark-ɣ ˈkɻtī* I worked, *īr cəˈɪ ax-kərtɪ* the sun has risen Cf *ɪsâb, bā(ɪ), dɪrau, gān, kanda, le, nɪkā, nɪvɪšta, pursān, taxsīm, xaɪīd car-, cārəm, cart, čărɪ ˈkəɪtəm, cəˈrak, kərk* Sk — < **čara-* (cf Av aor *čθɪəṯ*) *kɻta-* V. *goǎ-*

cår Sh kite — Cf § 81.

cuˈcun X the end of a tail

ˈ*cerak* Y, *cəˈɪek*, °*ək* Sk why? — *sāɪš c° xəć yāvov* Y why do you eat bread? ˈ*cərəka tut na ˈwəzdɪ* Sk why didst thou not come? — Cf. § 133

cərup- cəɪōpt Kl to pinch, *ceˈɪev-cəɪɛmd* L to pinch, tweak, string.

cəˈrax Sk. spark — Cf. s.v. *īr*. — Cf Yd *cəˈrox*

cāɪzɣ Sk, °*zn* Z, °*z* Sh. awl. — Cf. Shgh *cōž*, Sar *cårz* < **qel-ǧ(h)o-*, cf WP, II, 435?

ˈ*cə-waxt* Sk, *coyd* L, Sh. when? — Wkh. + Aɪ-Prs

cɪtr L, *cutr* Sh spindle — Prob. a Iw. from IA, cf Skr *cāttɪa-* Cf Mj *čēša*, Psht *cāšaɪ*

Č (Č)

čəbaxt W heel(?).

čɪˈča Y, *čuˈčĭ* X, Sk chicken — Prs.

čɪˈgăs Y (also Grammophone) collar bone

čey Y, *čēg* X, *čəў* Sk, *čoy* Sh, St, *čɪy* Be. kid.

čūў Sk multicoloured. — Properly a Shgh form, cf Yd *kaš*, Sgl. *čōl*

čāyeˈlī X crow, *karyā* — Khow. *čāylī* chough

čâkū Y, X, ˈ*čā*° W knife — *pu čākuwɛn rəstəvəm* I cut with a knife. — Prs

čăk- čŭkt Sk to beat — Cf. Sar *čak-*, Sgl *čuk-*, Khow. *čok-* to beat

ˈ*čakka* Y temples. — Taj-Prs

čkər Y, Sk, *črˈkrɪ* X, *čkor* Sh partridge — IA, cf Hind *čɪkōr*, etc

čauˈlī Y, X small falcon

čălg- Y, X, Sk. *cāld* Sk to search for, ask for — *čalgam* Y, *wuz čɪzī čălgəm*, *uz kɛnd čɪlgakar* wəzdɪm X I went out to search for a wife, Sk *čālgəm, čālgd, čālgɪ čāldəm, čəlˈgak, čəlˈgəṭk*

ˈ*čɪlɪm xaš-* Sk. to smoke — Prs

čɪˈnâɪ W chenar — Prs.

čaŋg Y, X claw — Prs.

čap Y, X, Sk left (hand) — Prs

čɪp-am čavd-am Y, *čɪp um* X to pick, gather, *čup-* Sh. to gather (one by one), but *ćup* to cut, mince. — Cf Yd. *čū(v)*

čŭp Y, X small hawk

čpān Sk cloak. — Turk-Prs

čɪxpīš L young goat. — Prs

čĕr X rope fastening the plough-pole to the yoke.

čərˈmŭ Sk., *čəɪm* L, *čarm* Sh canal, small water course — < **čarman-* < **čaɪman-*? But Av. *kan-* never has *č-*.

čeˈrām Y, *čə*° Sk, *čəɪāmɪn* L threshing ground, *čɪramn* Sh reaped corn, heaped up for threshing — Cf. Yd *xuˈrom*

čərm-: *čərəmd* Sk, *čeɪm- čern-*, *čiramn*, Sh to enter. — ˈ*čərəməm*, *čərəmt čəɪəmɪ čərəmdəm*, etc — **aṭɪ-ɪam-*?

čōrˈmāyz X, N, *čār*° W walnut — Prs

čărˈpåya Y bed — Prs

čəˈrīɪ Sk, *čɪ*° Sh thornbush

čarˈvī Y, °*bī* X fat (noun). — Prs

čaɪx Y, X, *čāɪx* Sh spinning wheel. — Prs

čarˈxa X avalanche of stones — *č° waˈzīt* — *Prs, cf Yd *čarxo*

čašma X hot spring, *čəšmă* Sk spring — Prs

čtă-ˈləŋg Sk ankle-knuckle

čat X, N, *čăt* Sk, *čaṭ* Sh, *cʌt* L horned cattle — *čaṭ dic* Sk milk the cow — Cf. Sar *čat*

čut car- Sk to tear asunder, *čot-* L to be torn — IA Cf Sgl. *čət*

ˈ*čōvki* X chair. — Prs < IA

čāwum čit-em X, *čāv- tāy̆d* Sk, *čāw-· rōy̆d* Kl, *čau tayd* Sh to go, walk, *raftan*, *čawuw-* Sh to remove. — *čitetk* X pret ptc, Sk *čāvi* thou walkest, *tāy̆dəm* I went, *tăy̆dĭ* they went, Sh *čit* he goes, *tukan* inf, *tax̆k* pret ptc. — < **čyaw* **taxta*, cf s vv *rəč-*, *tač-*

čuˈwān Y, W, Sk, *čuˈwōn* (not °*īn*) Sk, *čuˈwīn* X (= Ishk), *čiwān* Sh. apricot — Cf. Sgl *čuˈwēḷ*

čəx̆- čəx̆t Sk to kill, slaughter, *čox̆-* Sh to skin — Cf Sar *kēig- kax̆t* to skin Relation with Prs *kuštan* is not clear — Possibly < **kuš* + **čauš-*. Cf Yazgh. *kux̆* hide, skin.

čīz Y, X, Sk, *čis* X what? *či xabar tēi* X '*či xabar ast?*' *tinan čis yark tu?* X what work hast thou to do? *tu čis yarkər wəzd?* X what didst thou come for? *čī[s] sabab ke nivdī* X why didst thou weep? *tə nūŋg čīz?* Sk. what is thy name? ˈ*čīzəv* ˈ*sāyiš* ˈ*wīndəv?* Sk. what did you see? *tu čīzir saker dīŋg* X why dost thou beat us? *tu čīzir maž dī* Y — Prs *čīz*, cf Sgl *čīz* V § 126

čīzī Y, X something — Prs.

čʌžm Y, ˈ*čejum* X, *čožm* N, (*čōm* W), *čəžm* Sk, *čožm* Sh, *čōžm* Kl., *čažm* Be, *čozm* St, *kizm* Bi eye — *čejuma yupk* X tear (*āb-i-dīda*) — Cf Yd. *čam*

D

da X in, on — ˈ*peden da dâˈlân tu* the saddle is on the veranda, *wuz dʌ amī xōn nieŋgīn* I am living in this house — Bad -Prs.

daˈī W female breast — Prs *dāya?*

dē- dēx̆t Sk. to beat, hammer (a nail), *dī-. dix̆t* Sh, *dīšt* N to strike. — Sk *dēm*, *dēšt*, *dē! dēx̆tum*, *dəˈyāk* (*dēŋg*), *dētk*, Sh. *dī(a)m*, *dix̆t*, —, *dix̆tam*, *dīin* (*diŋg*), *dietk*, Sk. *maž sīri dētk* I caught a cold, *sīri dēšt*, *yupk-əm dēxt ī* I poured out water, X *tu dīŋg*(?), N *maž dēšti arak* I am sweating — Cf Sgl *deh-*, and v s v *dēm-*

duā X prayer — Ar.-Prs

deδiy̆- deδīy̆d Sk, *dīδy̆ dīδīy̆d* Kl to look at, *dīdig-* Sh. to look (after) — Sk ˈ*deδiy̆əm*, °*īy̆d*, °*īy̆*, °*iy̆dəm*, °*iy̆ak*, °*iy̆ətk*, *čīz dediy̆əv?* what do you see? ˈ*mārək* ˈ*tər-tau* ˈ*nə fort dədiˈyāk* I hate thee (I will not look at thee) — Cf Av *diδay-* to look at?

deg-. degd Sh to bring up

dīg Y, *dēg* X kettle — Prs

digˈdân, v *dilduŋg*.

ˈ*dəger* Y (°*gēr* Gramm), *doˈgər* N, *dəˈy̆ər* Sk, *riyuδ*, *riεδ* L, *dy̆or* Sh, *digger* Bi, *hindiger* Cap finger-nail — Khow (lw) *doˈyur* < **ng-* < **nk-* < **n(a)-xar-??* Cf § 47 Cf Sgl *narxōk*, Sar *našaur* < **naxōr*

digar X other, another — Prs

doqdoq Sk trotting — Cf. Sgl *dəqədəq*

dil N heart — Prs

dilˈduŋg Y, X, *dildoŋg* Sk, Sh (*digˈdân* W) fireplace Corrupted from Prs *dēgdān*, cf. Sar *dildung* a kind of fuel

dō'lōn X veranda. — Prs

di'lēr Sk courageous — Prs

dilŏvār, °*va'rī* Sk. courage(ous) — Prs

dām Sk. back (of human beings) — Cf. Ishk. *dam*.

də'ma Y, *'dʌma* X, *damā* Sh wind *dmā* Sk. east-wind — Prs.

dīm- Y, X, *dēm-* Kl, *dehəm-* Hj to beat — Y *wuz tau dīməm* (1 sg), *tu čizır maž dī?* (2 sg), *sak sāv dīnen* (1 pl.) *sāuš čizır maž dīef?* (2 pl), Kl pres *dēməm*, —, *dəit*, *dēnən*, —, *dēnən*, Hj *dehəməm, de, det, dehenən, dehenəv, dehenən* Apparently *dīm*, *dehəm* (v. s.v *dē-*) for some unknown reason was enlarged with a second personal ending into *dēm-əm*, likewise *dēn* into *dēnən* (2 pl. **dēn-əv* for **dēv-əv*) V § 141

dumb X, *dəmb* W tail — Prs.

dâ'mâd Y, Sh, *du'mâd* X, N, *dū'mōd* Sk son-in-law — Prs

damfâje X yawn — *d° guxum* — Prs, cf Sgl. *damfāžek*

'dendik Y, °*uk* Cap, LSI, *'dinduk* X, *dən'dək* N, °*uk* Z, *dun'duk* Sk, Sh, °*uk* St. tooth — Cf Yaghn *dındak'*, Sgl *dānd*

dəŋg vitən Sk to beat eachother, to fight — *děŋg wōcəm*, etc. — Cf *dē-dra* Y there Cf § 124.

dar X in (in *dar hauā, dar kuzūr-ı pâdšâ*) — Prs

¡dâ'rē Sk gunpowder — Prs

dırau X reaping — *d° carəm* — Prs.

di'ōr Y, X, *dīār* Sh village — Prs

dūr Y, X, Sk, Sh, etc belly, *dor* B abdomen (*ward* stomach) — Cf. Sar *daur*. Sgl *dēr*

dārč Sh, L thread of hemp or hair — < **darzč*?

dērf X hair of the pubes

drr'gå Y veranda, *dālān*, "*dargha*" Ol. men's room. — Prs.

dᵘrūγ Sk lie. — Prs

dᵘrūγgū'yī Sk liar. — Prs

dᵘrukš X, *'dıukuš* X, *dᵊruxk* W, *drukš* N, Sk., Sh, etc bull. — < **društk* < **dγždaka-*, cf Wan. Psht. *lēždaʔ*? But cf. *dəžg, dežg*, s v *durz-* Cf § 60

dᵊrəm, adᵊ'rəm Y, *də'rəm* Sk., (*ha*)*dram* Sh here — *wūd nāyd adərəm aletkən* to night I am staying here, *dᵊ'rəm wə'zai* come here Y, *δai d° tū* Sk the man is here — Cf. § 124

drup- dropt Sh, *dərup- dərōpt* Kl. to scratch — Cf Serb. *drápati* to scratch, tear, etc (v Walde-Pokorny, I, 801)

dᵊrepč Y, *drepč* X, *drapič* B broom — **repč* (cf Yaghn *rōpč* from *raup-*) + *drup-*?

dıost Sh, *drēst* L sleeve

di'rišt X rough. — Prs.

dᵊıev- dᵊrevd- Y, *də'rəv- dəıəvd-* Sk, *drıp-*(?) X, *drov- drāvd-* Sh to sew. — Cf. Par. *andarf-*, Shgh *incāv*, Kurd *dıun*, etc

dıāw- drətt- Sk, *drett* Sh. to reap — *drāwəm, drīt, drāw! 'dıəttəm, dγwak* (*dərə'vak*), *drətk* — Cf. Prs *durūdan*, Shgh. *câw*

dᵃraxt Y, W, *da'raxt* X, Sh., *draxt* Sk tree — Prs.

draxt 'pīst Sk bark of a tree

dər'yō Y, *dar'yå* X, Sk river — Prs

daryā lab X bank of a river — Prs

durz- dežd Y, *durzım* pf *dežg* X, *durz- dəžd* Sk to take, seize — X *wuz a'yēman rū'pīa durzəm* I take a rupee from them, *dast-ı ıstex dežge* she (has) seized his daughter-in-law's hand, *dežgem, dežıde*, Sk *durzəm, dırzd, durz, 'dəždəm, dur'zak, dur-*

zətk, pf *dŏžg* — **han-dɣz-*, Av *darəz-*, cf Par *deɣz-*. Cf § 155

das-nab W nineteen

dast Y, X, N, *dāst* Sk., Sh arm, hand, armlet Y. — Prs

dŭst Sk friend. — *dūst-tuɪəm* I love, *d° bōrdum* — Prs

dīš- Y, X, *dīš- dīšt* Sk, Sh to know, learn — *wuz aya xalg dišem* Y I know this man, *wuz targ dišum* X < **han dɪsya-* cf Yd *dīš-*, Av *handaēs* to instruct, teach

dəš'man Sk. *enemy* — Prs.

dašt X open space, steppe, *dāšt* Sk valley — Prs

dut (Cockerill) rope-bridge — *Dut-ɪ-dur*

dētəɪ Sk memory, *yād*

doṭ'kī (*wušk*) X calf, one year old

dɪ'wōl X, *dĕ°* Sk wall — Prs

duzd Sk thief — Prs.

dū'zax Sk. hell. — Prs.

Δ

δăɪ Y, Sk husband, *δāɪ*, *δa'yək* Sk, *dāɪ* W man, X youth (*xūb ǰuuān*), *δāɪ* Sh vir, hero — Cf. Saka *daha-* (v Bailey, BSOS, VI, 81)

δuɪ L, *dūɻ* Kl stack, *da'ī* N heap of corn — Cf Skt. *dhāya-* layer, stratum, Psht *dalaī* 'stack of corn'.

δɪc- δogən- Y, *dɪc-* X, *δīc- δogn-* Sh to milk. — *ǰɪu δɪcəm* Y, *čat dɪc* X — Cf Yd *lūž-*

δŏck Sk., Sh. a skin used as a bag, mussuck — Cf. Yd *laxčīo*

δĭɣ Y, N, *δɪg* X, *δɪǰ* Sk thick milk, *dūɣ* — Cf Prs *dōɣ* (cf Prs *pu-lūɣ* milking).

δəɣd Y, N, *degde* X, *dɪɣd* W, *dəǰd* Sk, *daǰd* Sh. "*zaght*" Be, "*thurght*" Bl., "*dghogɪt, dzogɪt*" Cap. daughter — *tmɛn ī 'degde tūet* X you had a daughter, *ī deɣd saban tūet* W you had a daughter. — Cf Yd *luɣdo*

δung Sh springe, snare — Cf. Mj. *lōmago*

δəŋg Kl seed, *dōna, tuxm.* — < **dānaka-*

δɪr Y, X, Sh. far, distant. — Cf Yd *lūro*

δōr L valley — Cf Prs. *darra*

**δur-*, cf s.v *dŭst*

δard Sh, *δɛrd* L parti-coloured Cf Skr *dadrŭ-* leprosy, etc

δɛrd cər- L to carve wood — Cf Prs *darrīdan*, etc.

δɪrs Y, Z, *δɪrs* L, *δurs* Sh goat's hair — Cf Yd *lɪrs*, Sar *δors*

δərt L, *δart* Z, Be manure, dust-heap. — Cf Yd *p°skedɪī* (and, e g, O. Engl *tord* dung)

δas Y, N, Sk., Sh, etc, *das* X, W, *las*(!) H ten — Cf Yd *los*

δɪs Y, L dough.

δus Y, *δōs* Sh. wasp — Cf. Skr. *daṃśa-* a stinging insect, Kalasha *dac* mosquito, Phl *dasta* (Nyberg, JA, 1929, 272).

δas-'ɪu N, Sk *das-ɪu* X, *das-hī* W eleven

δɪsɪv- Y, *dīsəv dɪsŏvd-* Sk, *vɪsuv-*(!) Sh to show — Av *daēs-*

δɛš L, *δoš* Sh late — Cf. Sgl *dəš*

δɪt Y, Sk, Sh., *dɪd* X, *dīt* N, *dūd* W smoke — Cf Yd *lūɪ*

δɛtk L brick — **δɪštɪk* (from which Shina lw *lɪṣṭɪk*) < **dɪštɪ-ka* Cf §§ 12, 73.

δɪtr Y, *dɪtur* X, *δetr* N, **δAtɪ* ("*zutr*") Be. sickle — Cf. Yd. *l°ru'yus*

δəvɪɣ- δovoɪd Sk., *δuvɪ- δovoɪd-* Sh. to steal — Pres. *'δəvɪyəm, 'δəvɪyī, 'δəvīd, 'δəvɪyən*, pret *'δovoɪdəm, 'δəvɪyak, δəvɪ'ətk* Cf Oss *davɪn* to steal, Av *dab-* to deceive, Yd *lō-* V. *naδəvs-*

δiǎ- δŏǎt- Y to crush, *mēšakam, δuǎ- δoǎt-* Sh to powder, macerate —

Cf. *δɛšɛn* grindstone — Cf Skr. *duṣaya-*??

δīz L wall — Cf Av *daēza*, Yd *lɪzo*

F

fī X spade — Sgl.

foi W much, many — *foɪ xân* — Sgl.

fauǰ Sk army. — Ar-Prs.

ˈfīak Y, *°ek* X, *°ˈak* N, *fī* W blade, shoulder, *fayak* B scapula — Cf. Sgl *fiˈūk*.

fikr Sk. thought — *f³ car-* to think. — Ar-Prs

fuks Y, Sk, Sh, St, *vuks* N, *fūgz* Hj snake — Cf Sgl. *ɯoxs*

falenz Sh egg, L dove(?)

for Sk. In *mārək . . . nə fort* I don't want to — Prs., cf Sgl. *befārɯ*

fərˈyəmč Y female calf, one year old, *fɯˈyɯmč* X id., two y old — Cf Sgl. *fəryəm*, Yd *fraɣɪŋgo*

frīl- frīld- Sh, *fᵊrīl-* L to crumble — Ishk form with *fr-* and *l* < š, cf Sar. *war-farɛɪg- war-fɪ ăžt.*

fraɯ Sk a long way — Prs *farāɯ* wide

ferɯ- Sh to sneeze, snort. — Sar. id, cf Khow *frīžē-* to sniff

frazbīz Y, *faraǎbīz* Sh. sieve — But *fɪaɯbīz xašəm* Y I winnow(?). — Cf Yd *fraɣbīl*, etc

fuɪz Y, Sh. birch — Cf. Yd. *zevɪrɣo*

fasɻ Sk season — Ar-Prs

faut Sk. death — Ar.-Prs

G

qī Y, Z, *gū* X, W *gɪ* Sh, *gɪh* Be excrement — Prs, with adaptation in Y, etc

gē car Sk. to grow — Cf. Sgl *gū kəngač-* Sh. to totter, waver — Cf Sar *ɯakoč-*, Yd. *yožī-*.

gəfs- gəfst- Y, *geps-, gɪps-* X, *gəfs- gəfst-* Sk to run, *mēgurēzam, gofs- gofst* Sh. to gallop (intr.?), *gəfsəv- gəfsəvt* Sk to gallop (caus) — *qəfˈsak* Sk gallop — Cf Sogd *γβs-* to advance But *g-* points to **han k/g-*

guhrū W guts, Ishk. *žaŋgək* — *Prs

gəl Sk flower — Prs

gɪl X clay — Prs

gūl Sk dumb — Cf Sgl. *goḷ*

gləc Sk., *gɪlɪc* B deep, *gɪlec* Sh a pit

qɪlɪmˈbōf X spider — *Prs

qɪlamūī Sk black-pocks (черная оспа) — *Prs

gɪ lōs X, *°ās* W cherry — Prs

gān car- X to winnow — Khow *gān* 'wind'

gap Sk word. — Prs

gār X, in *gār kaṭum* I throw

gūr Sk tomb — *gūr car-* to bury — Prs

ˈgurda X, N kidney — Prs

gorǰ Sh hinge, door-socket — Cf Sar *garɣ*

gerˈδān Y, *garδān* Sh, *garˈdăn* X, Be., *gɣ°, qərˈδān* Sk. neck — Prs.

garɯ Sk hot, *garmī* Sk heat — Prs

gəsˈpaɯl N sheep. — Prs

ˈgūša X corner — Prs.

gušt Y, Sk, Sh, *gūǎt* X, *γīšt* N meat — Prs (N adapted to Wkh.)

gūšˈɯōr X earring — Prs

gōt- gōl- Y, *gʊt-* X to find, obtain, *gōt- gōtt* Sk to find — *gōtəm* Y '*mēyābam, yāftam*', pret ptc *kiˈteth*, X, *qōtəm, gōtt, gōt, gōttəm, gəˈtak gəˈtətk* Sk

gaɯ gott- Sh to cover, close

gawust Be. fist — Cf Skr *gabhasti-* arm, hand??

gox̌- Y, X, *gŭx̌-* *gux̌t*, *x̌at* X, *gōx̌-x̌otk* Sh. to do — X *yašēr peden gŭx̌* saddle the horse, *yaš peden gux̌t* he saddles the horse, *salâm gux̌t*, *x̌at*, *yūmǰ-um gox̌tei* I have ground the flour, Sk. *x̌āk*, *g(o)x̌etk*, Lor *x(š)ɛto* had done, *xšɛtk* having done — *gox̌-* from 3 sg *gox̌t* = Shgh *kiʿt*, Sar *kašt* < **kuṇati?*

'gūyək Y, °*'yak* N hip, anus Cf. *guhrū*

giz X, *gəzd-* Y, *gīz* *gəzd* Sk, *giz-gozd-*, *gozg* Sh to rise — *gɛzge* X he rose, *gīzum*, *gīzd*, *gīz*, *'gəzdəm*, *gī'zak*, *gī'zətk* Sk — < **han-xaiz-*, or cf Oss *an-qīzin*, *an-γēzun* to yeast?

gŏz Sk meadow —Prs *gāz*, cf Shgh *γōz-zōr*.

giž'dim Y, *gaž'dum* X, W, Sk scorpion — Prs Cf Sgl *gāz ləmb*

Γ, Γ̌

γ̌īu Y, *γ̌ī* W, *gī'ū* X, *γū* N (Ishk), *γīv* Sk, *γ̌ū* L, *γ̌īw* Zar, *γu* Sh, *γiū* St cow — **gāwa-*, cf Sgl *uγūi*.

γə'bâr Y, *γu'bār* X dustcloud, duststorm — Ar.-Prs

γ̌ūδ Sk, *γūδ* Sh, Sk. thief — Cf. Yd. *γal*

γ̌ū'di Sk., *γūδi* Sh theft. — *γ°* *car-* Sk to steal

γ̌i'dīm Y, *gi'dim* X, *gʌ'dīm* N, *gi'δīm* W, *γə'dīm* Sk., *γidīm* Sh, *γ̌eδim* Zar, *γadīm* Be, *γ̌ə'dēm* Kl. wheat. — < **gandūma-*, cf. Yd *γādəm*

'gidim-x̌eč X wheaten bread

γaf X, Sh, *γā(')* Sk very — *γaf xoš bīt* X he became very glad, *'γ̌ā-tqā* Sk very much — Cf. *γafči*

γa'fāi X much

γ̌ɪf L place for putting pots beside and below fireplace.

γafči, *γāpšī* X much, very, *γ̌afč* (*baftər*) Sk still (better) — *zim γāpšī dēt* much snow fell, *γafči xušwaxt bit* he became very happy — Conn with Sogd *γarf* much?

γāl X sit down, *bišīn* (?)

γalbīl Y, *γil'bēl* X, *γal°* Sk sieve — Ar.-Prs

'γalla X grain — Ar.-Prs

γə'lōm Sk servant — Ar.-Prs

γām Sk sorrow — Ar.-Prs

γumənčək Y scrotum — Cf Yd *γumino* anus

γa'nī W hair, *γēno* goat's hair. — Prob. lw from Ishk, cf s v *γe nōk*

γən'dāl N scorpion, "*randāl*" Hj spider — Cf. Shgh *γan'dāl* spider.

γ̌ār Y, Sk, *γār* Sh., *gār* X stone, rock. — *lup gār* rock, *γ̌ār kaṭum* Y I throw a stone — Cf Yd *γar*.

γ̌er Y, *γ̌ēr* X, *γə̄r* Sk, *γ̌or* Sh wool — Possibly with *γ̌-* < *w-* < Av. *varəna-*? Cf § 50

γ̌īr- *γ̌īrd-* Y, *γ̌ir-* *γ̌ird-* Sh, Zar. to turn round (Sh also to cross a pass, — Cf Sar *γirs-*. *γerd-*

**γor* (Cockerill) ravine, *kurum*. — "*Ghor jerab*".

γūr N, Sk (E Wkh) penis, X, *γīr* W scrotum — *γur-gāu tuγ* Sh buck-goat — Cf Sar *γūr*, Sgl *γōr* penis

γa'rīb Y, *γe°* X poor — Ar.-Prs

γərə̄b L yak's wool — Cf *γ̌er*

γa'rāγ Sh, *'γaraγ* St, **γirāk* B collar of a garment. — Cf. Sgl s v *γo'rōk*

γ^ərūŋg Y, *γ^uruŋg* X heavy. — Cf Sogd *γrān*, Khow (lw) *γrānu* pregnant

γər'rā Sk. bud — Prs *γurra* new moon?

ǰurt *ǰortt* Sh to collect, to tuck up one's sleeves — < **gaɪt* to roll.

γ̂aš Y, *gǎš* X, *γaš* N, St, *γāx̌* W, *γāš* Sk., Sh mouth — Cf. Yazgh *γaš* < **gaštra-*, cf. EVP s v *γāš* tooth (< **gaštɪa-*, not **gastra*).

γəš Y, *γext* W, *γ̌əš*, *γoš* Sk, *γoš* Sh male — *γəš-ˈpɪrk*, *-pīš*, *-yaš* Sk — With *γ-* < *w-*, cf. § 50? Or ancient lw. from *qušn*?

γəš-kʻeˈla Y, *γəš-kəˈlă* Sk, *γ̌oš kala* Sh ram — V *kʻaˈla*.

γəšɪ-yāŋgəl Y, *γoš yaŋgl* Sh. thumb — Cf Prs *naɪ-angušt*

γ̌īš Y, *gɪš* X, *γīš* N, *γ̌ūš* Sk, *γ̌īš* Zar, *γɪš* Sh. ear — Cf. Yd. *γū*.

γīšt N meat. — V. *qušt*

γ̌at Y, *γ̌āt-* *γ̌ātt* Sh., *γ̌at-* *γ̌at-* Kl to arrive. — *ˈgatəvum*, *kɪˈtetkem* X '*mērasam*(?), *rasīdam*', *kɪˈtetk* (Sh *γ̌atetk*) he has arrived — From *gata-*? But cf. s v *got-*

γ̌ūv Sk hollow where grain is stored, *γōv* Be cornbin, store-room for food — Cf Sgl *γōv*

γ̌īy *γ̌oɪd-* Sk to copulate. — *γ̌ī/əyəm*, *γ̌əɪd*, *γ̌əɪ!*, *γ̌oɪdəm*, *γ̌īˈyak*, *γ̌īˈyətk* Sk Cf Prs. *gāīdan*, etc

γ̌ūz Y, Sk, Zar., *gūz* X firewood, bramble, *pūš*. — Cf *γ̌ūz vor* Sh. a fuel-fetcher — Cf Sgl *yōz*

γžɛrf, *γərf* L fireplace. — Prob with *γž* = *γ̌* as also in other words in L's material. — Cf. *γ̌ɪf*? < Av. *gufra-* deep?

H

hūb (*hŏəb* Grammophone) Y, *hūb* X, *ūb* N, *hībəδ*(!) W, *ūb*, *īb* Sk, *hūb* St, Zar, *hub* Sh, etc seven — Cf Yd *ovdō*

hīb-vəˈrīṭ Sk. Charles' Wain (the Seven Brothers)

halq X, v *alˈqūm*

(*h*)*alamān* L one another — < **anyam-anyah*? But cf *yamān* Kl id. V § 126

humu- Sh to be. → *humɪam* I may be — Cf Saka *hama*, Sogd *māt* was Gauthiot, JA, 1916, p 254

hʌnǰūɪ L pit for storing butter.

ˈharet X span, *arat* St cubit · <**araϑnɪ-*?

hešt X ploughpole. V *wəšp*.

hat Y, Zar, Kl, Be, *hāt* X, W, Sh, *at* N, *āt* Sk, *hāṭ* St eight — Cf. Yd *aščo*

haˈwā X, *awâ* Y, °ō Sk air — Ar Prs.

hɪˈzūr X presence, majesty. — Ar-Prs

J̌ (cf. Ž)

ǰɪˈdā Y separate. — *ǰ°* *carem*. — Prs

ǰɪˈgār Y, Sk, Sh, °*ar* X, N, W liver. — Prs

ǰīgaˈrī X, Sk brown, °*rɪ* Be green — Prs.

ǰaoˈǰī Sk. pieces [of felt?] placed under the saddle

ǰōn Sk soul — Prs

ǰuāna X male calf, two years old — Cf Sgl *ǰuwǎˈɛ̃*.

ǰaˈnūb Sk. south — Ar-Prs

ǰɪˈnīb X cause, reason. — *az ayou ǰinīban* for that reason *ˈcəm ǰəˈnīb* Sk therefore — Ar.-Prs

ǰaŋg Sk war. — *ǰ°* *vɪtɪ* there was a war. Ar. Prs

ˈǰaŋgal X forest. — Prs.

ǰənˈwār Sk female mountain goat. — Prs.

ǰɪˈrāb Y, *ǰe°* X stockings — Prs

ǰurˈγât W sour milk. — Turk-Prs

ǰeˈrīv Y mud(?).
ǰiˈrex X, *ǰirox* Zar, *žerāx̌* Sh knot — Prob borr. from Sar *žerex̌* Cf Yd. *γuˈrεx̌*.
ǰūš Sk waterfall (in the Panj) — Prs *ǰūš* boiling, ebullion
ǰuˈwâb X answer — Ar. Prs
ǰuˈwân Y, °*ān* X, *ǰeˈwōn* Sk young — Prs Cf *ǰuˈāna*
ǰōy- *ǰōyd* Sk, *ǰōide* X, *ǰō-in* Sh to read — *yaˈwiš nəˈmōz ˈǰōid* Sk they read their prayers — Cf NTS., VII 116 sq

K, Q

ke X to, for (postposition with the dat.) — *rešt xōnar ke* he went to the house, *čis sabab ke nivdī?* for what reason didst thou weep? *xalg pīšiwâzar ke rešt 'ādam pīšiwāz-i ū raftan', ī manzilεr ke rex̌t* 'he came to a manzil' Cf Hj (p 19) dative in *-rək* (= *-i-ək*), Sk *žə ˈyurm-ək* (or *yurm ər*) for my arm — Cf. § 112
ki X that (conj.) — Prs
kū X, W, Sk hill — Prs.
kūi Y, X, Sk. somebody, who? — *tu-t kūi?* Y, *tu ˈkuī?* X who art thou? *saš kūi tūet?* X who are you? *kūi šayum* X I kill somebody. — Av *kahyā*. § 126
kəˈbūn Sk., *kubūn* Sh, *ko°* Hj dish, wooden bowl, cup; *kobun* Olufsen flat wooden dish, *kubūn* L wooden bowl. < **kᵘmbōn* < **xumbāna-?*
qābr̥ Sk. tomb — Ar-Prs.
kaˈbūt X, W blue. — Prs
kiˈbīt Y, Sk, °*it* X, Sh, *kipīt* L, *kobīt* Z pigeon. — Cf Yd. *kovio*.
ˈkūček X puppy — Prs.
qəˈdă Sk parents-in-law
qaˈdam Sk pace, step — Ar-Prs.
kodˈnok Sk linen — V *kənai*.
kədīw Sk. pumpkin — Prs
kaf Y foam, scum — Prs.
kifč Be, *kīfč* Kl, *kipči* X, *har kifč* Sh both, *kifčk* Be like —
kaf-i-dast Y, X, *kaf* W, N palm of the hand. — Ar. Prs
kāfš Sk shoe. — Prs
kaig X flea — Prs
kâγaz X letter — *tark k° gox̌um* I write a letter to thee, *k° dast-i-x̌at dex̌ide* he got the letter in hand. — Prs.
kik Sh wild dog, *kīk* L lynx
kik Y, *kuk* X, *kok* Z, Hj., *žkuk* (!) Sh a spring, *kīk* Sk hot spring — < **xāka-* Cf Sar *kauk* (borr from Wkh), Yd *xūγo*. V § 42
kək Sk, Hj eyelid (E Wkh.).
ˈqakul X n of a bird, *qakul*.
ˌkākaˈšōn Sk. the Milky Way — Prs
kʻʌla X ram, *k(ə)lă* Sk sheep (m and f), *kalā* Sh, etc sheep. — Cf. Khow. *ˈkeḷī?*
kεl̂- L to itch.
kalɪˈbən Y, *kalbun* St, *kalˈpipi* N, *kʌl* L, *kal* Sh, "*khál*" Be., "*kull*" Bi armpit. — *kal* would seem to be a Sgl form of *kaš*, but cf Prs (dial.?) *kalk* 'side under the armpit', which may, however, belong to the Sgl group (cf "Prs" *γōl* 'ear'). Cf. Sgl *kaš-viš* (< Prs. *kaš?*), Šemerzod *kʼašbūn*.
qalaˈmī Sk lined. — Ar.-Prs.
kʌlmurγ X eagle, kite(?), *kalmurγ* Sk kite (bald-headed eagle?). Cf. Khow. *kalmurγ*, Prs *kalmurγ* vulture (v Yd) s v. *waiγiǰin*).
kalanˈǰōγ X n of a bird — Prs *kal* bald

kulp X lock — Ar Prs
kəˈlītŏq Y, *kaˈrɛt*(!) W, *kalitok* Sh windpipe, *kabitok* Be larynx (for **kalitok*?)
kəlˈvår Sk. mussuck — Cf Shgh *kalu̯ṓr* (Lentz)
keˈlī Y yoke-peg — Khow *kāri*
kam Y, X little — Prs — But *kʌmə̄* L inferior wife < Khow *kuma*
ˈkəmi kəmətt- Sk to will, *kami- kamat* Sh to agree, consent — *ˈkəmiəm, kīmīt, kəməttəm, kəmiˈyak, kəˈmətk* Sk — Cf Sgl *kəmay-*
kâˈmī W back — Cf Sgl *kaˈmăk*
qīm Y, *kum* Sh owl — Cf Sar *kum*
kōm, kʿōm Y, X, *kʿōᵘm* N, *kâm* W, *khom* Be palate — Prs
kūm which? — *ce kūman* from whom? — Cf § 126
ˈkumǰei Sk. where? — V *kūm*
kaiˈmoq X cream — T. Prs
kuˈmak cār! Sk help! — Prs
qɪmˈmat Sk price — Ar.-Prs
kaˈmōn X bow — Prs
kaˈmån-i-Rusˈtam Y, *kaˈmān°* X, *kaˈmōn-i-Rusˈtōm* Sk rainbow. — Prs.
kʌmpʌl L blanket — Ancient lw from IA
kampĭˈrak Sk thunder Cf Sk. Mater, 138.
kəˈnai X cotton, *kinei* Sh. bleached coarse cotton cloth; *knoi* Hj linen — Cf *kodnok*
kūn W anus — Prs.
kīn- kott (*kuˈnak*) Sk, *kun kott-* Sh. to draw a sword, *kun- kott* L to dig out, root out. — Av *kan-*
kōna Y, X old (not new) — Prs.
kīˈnă Sk hate — *k° car-*. — Prs.
kānd- Y, *kand-* X, *kānd- kānd-* Sk, *kand- kandi* Sh to laugh — *kāndəm, kānd, kānd!, kāndəm*, (2 sg *kāndī*), *kənˈdak, kənˈdətk* Sk — Cf. Yd *xoᵘd-*
kanda X laughter — *k° carem* — Adapted from Prs *xanda*
kɛnd Y, X, *kund* W, *kʿənd* Sk. married woman, wife — *uz kʿɛnd čilgakar wəzdɪm* X I have come to look for a wife, *bāf kəndiš* Sk the women are good. — Acc to Geiger (Gr Ir.Ph) = Skr *kāntā*
kīnd Y, *kund* X blunt. — Prs
kaˈnek X mosquito
qåˈnūn Sk. law — Ar-Prs
kap Sh camel's hump — Sar *kiep*, Or *kūp*, cf Yd *kᵘɪfo*
kapč Y, Sk, Sh, *kapča* X spoon — Prs *kafč*
ˈkipči, v *kifč*
ˈkipok Y cuckoo — Cf (Ar) Prs. *kabbūk, kapūk*
kar Y, X, *kār* Sk deaf — Prs
qār Sk anger — *ˈwuz-əm ˈkār cārəm* I become angry, *ˈyāwušt ˈkār-n̥ kr̥tī, ˈspåšix-n̥ tăɣdī* they got angry and left us — Ar Prs
kūr Y, X, Sk blind — Prs
qaˈrīb Y, X near — Ar.-Prs
karˈbāš Sk lizard — Prs.? Cf Yd *ˈkarbəsa*
karčeˈɣai Y kite — Cf Shgh *karčiˈɣāi*, etc. Turk
kard Sh crooked — Sar. *čerd*
karˈɣā Y, *qərˈɣă* Sk crow — Turk-Prs.
kerk Y, X, *kīrk* N, *kərk* Sk, *kork* Sh fowl, hen — Cf Yd *kɪrio*
kirˈkun X elbow — Khow *kurˈkun*
kaḷurum (Cockerill) ravine
ˈkīrən Y, *ˈkúrun* X plough — Prob 'ploughing', cf *kur-* Sh. to cultivate, Sgl. *kīrūg* plough, etc
ˈkirpa Y bedding — Prs.
kirpaˈčā Y mattress. — Prs.
qaˈrōr Sk. silence — *q° car* be silent — Ar.-Prs

kᵘrust W bark of a tree, *kəˈrəst*, *krost* Sk *karast* Sh fur-robe — Cf Sgl *korost*, Yd *karăst*.

kəˈroš Y, *kaˈrōš* N pea, *patek*, *kəˈrōš(ək)* Sk pea, bean — Cf Sgl *karåš*

qəˈrīt Sk cheese (= *tuxp*) — T-Prs

kirˈžepč Y, *kižipči* X, *karǰopč* Sh, *kərž°* Z magpie, *qulbeq* — Cf Yd *kʸuṇγo*

kās- *kāst* (*kəˈsak*) Sk, *kʌs-* *kʌst* L to thresh, *kəsak vand-* Y to thresh (but said to follow *fraxbīz xaš*, and to precede *būn-*) — Prs *kustan* to pound, *kusta* 'rice that has been separated from the husk by pounding, but not cleared from the chaff' have *u*, and are douhtful words

ˈkasa-e-sar W top of the head. — Prs *kāsa-i-sar*

kiš Y, *kiš* W, *kəs* X, *kus* N, *kəš* (*kəx̌*) Sk, *kuš* B vulva, vagina — Cf Sgl *kuš*

kšâd Y, *°ōd* Sk, *kəšōt* X, *kšåδ* Sh. broad, wide Prs, cf Shgh. *kešâδ*, etc

kušˈkōr X male oorial — Cf Sgl *kəšˈkår*

kštˈgā Sk field — Prs

kaš Y, *kāš* Sk, *kaš* LSI, *kʌš* L boy, young man, *zamân kaš* B — Av *kasyah-* smaller, cf Psht *kašai* only son

kšuy- *kšən* Y, *kiˈšiŋ* (?) *kišiŋg* X, *kəˈšən-* *kəˈšəŋg* Sk, *kəšuy-*, *kəšen-* *kəšeŋg-* L, *kšuy-* *kšōn* Kl, *kšon* *kšoŋg-* Hj, *kšui-* *kšon-* Sh to hear — *nīv ti zik kšuyəm* Y now I hear thy word, *ti zik wuz kiˈšiŋum*, *keˈšiŋgat* X '*šināwīd*', *kəˈšənəm*, *kəšənt*, *k(ə)šuy!*, *kəˈšəŋgəm*, *kšəˈyak* (*kšəˈnak*), *kəšəˈnətk* Sk — **uš-kr̥n-* > **škən-* > *kšən-* (cf. Bal. *uškun-*), **sruy-* > **šəy*, contaminated with *kšən-* into *kšəy-*? Or, more prob., < **gušaya-*? *kšən* as a pres stem is secondary, cf Sk inf *kšəˈyak*, besides *kšənak*

kūt Y, Sk, Z roof, *kut* X ceiling — Cf. Sh. *kat δīt* soot? — < **kāta-*, cf Av *kata*, etc ? V. *iskakut*

kiˈtâb Y hook — Ar. Prs

ktīč Sk hut, *ktič* Kl hut on summer-pasture — Cf Ishk *krīč*

kūtk L chaff.

kaṭ- *kart-* Y, X, *kāt-* *kārt-* Sh to throw, spread, pour into, *andāxtan*, *kāṭ-* *kārt* Sk to lay, put — *wuz yupk ar pīl kaṭem* Y, *yupk piōla katum* X I pour water into the cup, *ǰār katem* Y I throw a stone, *kātəm*, *kārt*, *kāt!* *kārtəm*, *kəˈtak*, *kəṭətk* Sk

qat Y mucus, *kat* Be snot (*lišp* mucus).

kət Y, Sk, *kut* X, *kot* Sh short — Cf Sgl *kut*

qətb Sk the Polar Star — Ar-Prs

kuˈtōl W dagger — IA

ˈqēw- Sk to call — *qēwəm*, *qēwī*, *qēw cart*, *qēwən*, *qēw!* *qēw kərtəm*, etc — Cf Sgl *qīw*.

kuˈwend L sheep tick — Cf. Psht. *kūnai* (EVP, s v *kōṇ*)?

qōx Sk, *kox* Sh. cough. — Cf Shgh *kēx*, Or *kux*, Prs *kux kux*.

kux̌t Sk. every, Sh all, whole — *°tək* Sk all — *kux̌t čīz* everything — < **kr̥šti-* the world (cf Av *karš-var-*), cf semantically Yd *žaˈhānd* much < Prs *ǰahān*?

qåˈzī Sk judge — Ar-Prs

qōz Sk goose — T-Prs

kūza X pitcher — Prs

kəž Y, *keš* X, *kəž*, *kōž* Sk., *kož* Z, Sh, *kēž* L, '*kurcj*' Bi knife — Cf. Yd *kεṛo* V § 80

L

lab W, *lap* N, *low* X lip — Prs V *lafč*.

luδ- loδt Sh to ram in

la cer- X to leave, *ləcər-* Sk. to allow, *la car-* Sh to let go — *ləcər yau bc wīzit* let him come Sk — Cf. Yd *la(k)-*

lafč Y, Sk, Sh. lip — Prs V. *lab.*

lo'γar X bad. — Ar-Prs. *lāγar*

la'ǰōm Sk. bit of a horse. — Prs

lūq Sk rag

lʌmərz L sloping down of a field — **ni marza-*.

lând W tooth — Mj, cf Yd *lad* V *'dendik.*

ləndək Sk. cheese (творог ис сметана)

laŋg Sk lame — Prs.

liŋg Y, *līŋg* X, *ləŋg* Sk calf of the leg (Sk. also of a goat) — Prs

lunǰ Sk cheek. — Prs

lup Y, X, Sh, *lūp* Sk big, large. — *ispa xōn lup* Y our house is big, *žu xōnʌn ti xōn lup* X thy house is bigger than mine, *lup yāŋgį* Sk. (*lup y°* in Sk Materialien, p 141 is due to a misreading) thumb — Cf Tajik *lum(b)* (Trudy Tadž Bazy, III, 55)?

lupča X milk pail, cf *lupt* Olufsen flat earthenware jug for milk and water?

lâst W hand — Cf *Mj-Yd last*

'lâša X lean. — Prs

lšp B mucus — IA

līv- līvd Y, Sh. to ship — Cf. IE **(s)leib-* (Walde-Pok. II, p. 391)? Or **sleub ?* But Or. *ǎirf* slippery < **srifra-*, Psht *šwai* < **srifaka-*, with Ir *s-?*

lu'wârč Y, *lə'wōrč* Sk, *leiwârč* Sh, etc sand

lēw Sk., *līw* Sh demon — Cf Sgl *lēw* from **Mj* ?

'liǎ- Y, *liǎ- liseth* X, *liǎ- liǎt* Sh. to lick — Genuine, or from Prs *lēs- lišt?* But cf Sgl *lēs-*

lazya X trembling — *l°ʻ goǎt* trembles. — Cf Shgh *layya*, from Prs. *larza*

lox Y udder

M

'mai Y, X, W, *māi* Sh, *māy* B sheep, *mai* X, *māi* Sk, *kūr-mai* L female oorial — *Cf* Yd *mūo*

mə Sk., *mâi* Hj. don't. — *'mə pərs, pərs-'mər* don't ask. — Av *mā*

mə'ī Y, N, *mo'ī* X, *mâhe* W, *mâ'ī* Sk. fish. — Prs

mūi X hair on the body — Prs

mīį Sk., *mūi, mui* L month — Cf Prs *māh*, etc

'mūbarak X salutation, gratulation — Ar-Prs.

mič Sh. (double) handful — Cf Sar *muť* V. § 73

mâček Y, *mâč-šač* Be she-dog, *məč* L female — Cf Yd *macīo*

măd Y, X, *maδ* W, Sh, *mād* L, Zar (back of the) waist, back, *mād* Sk back (of an animal). — *žə ˌyāš 'mād 'zāxŋi vitk* Sk the back of my horse was wounded — Cf. Sgl *mēδ* V § 100

'mâda N female — Prs

mai'dōn X plain — T Prs.

mə'dī Y, Sk, *mʌdūr* L, *maδur* Sh., *məδər* Z noon — Cf Sar, Shgh *maδōr* — Av *maiδya-* + *ayara* (cf *fraayara-* fore-noon)

ma'dāǎ Y, *mə'dāǰ* Sk., *maδāy* Sh mare. — From Phl (?) **mādag*

(**mə̄δ-*) *mɔϑt* (*mə̄δɛtk*) L to curdle (milk). — 3 sg. *mə̄ϑt* — Cf Bal *madag*, etc, Sar. *mâd* buttermilk (Be)

mūg Hj stupid, *muq* Sh blunt (Unknown to Sk.'s informant) — Cf. Yd. *mɪkʸ*

mēγ W cloud. — Prs.

maγ'rib Sk west. — Ar-Prs.

maγz Y, X, N, W marrow — Prs. — *magž* Be 'brain' may be genuine (cf Be *sirk*, Sh *seɪk* marrow)

maγ'zī Y, X, N, *maγ'zɛk* W arm above the elbow — Cf Sgl. *asta maγzək*, Yd *mižiste*.

mi'jāš X eyelashes — Ar-Prs

māk' Sk neck — Cf Shgh id.

mōk Sk. hen — Cf Sgl *mākək*

'mukuduk Y, *'muγdok* X, *'mōkᵊdək* W, *'mukl̥ok* N, *mukt* Sk, Sh, *mukt* L, *moxt* Be frog — Cf Ishk. *mukuduk*, Sgl. *moγdōk*, Yazgh. *ma'gůd*

maks Y, X, Sk., L, Sh, etc. fly — Cf Yd *moγuso*

mʌks L ripple.

ˌmū'lā Sk donkey-saddle.

mul X stirring pin — Cf Yd. *mūl*

'mālum X known. *maɪk m° ne vīt* it was not known to me — Ar-Prs.

mă̄ˌlūm'dōr Sk honest — Ar-Prs

mula'īm X soft. — Ar-Prs

mᵊ'luŋg Sk., *maluŋg* L, *maluŋg* Sh middle, waist. — Cf Yd. *malane*

məluŋg-yaič Sk shinbone, *maluŋg-yāič* Sh. thigh, "*malúngerch*" Be arm — Cf *yašč*

məl'teq Y, *mil'tiq* X, *ml̥'tēq* Sk. gun — Turk

mᵊ'lax Y, *mi°* Sh grasshopper. — Prs

mūm Y, Sk, Z, *mum* Sh grandmother — Cf Yd. *'māmo*.

mīmân'xâna X guest-house — Prs

mō'nō caɪ- Sk to resemble — Prs *mān* resembling

mānd- Y, *mānd-* X, *mʌnd-* L, *mānd-* (*maṇḍāk*) Sh to rub, shampoo. — Cf Yd *magʸ-*, Sgl *māṇḍ-* V *mandɪtk*

'mōnda X tired. — Prs

mɪnde'lič Y butterfly (?), bird (?), *mɛndɛlič* L swallow

mandɪtk Be leather — Perf of *mānd-* ("rubbed, tanned"?).

'manǰa X bed — IA, cf. Yd. *mānǰo*

miŋ'gas Y, Sk., St, *iŋ'gas* X, *wiŋ'gās* Sh sparrow — Genuine (v. § 47), or from Kati *mᵊ'ŋece*, *mr'ᵊ'ŋec*?

miŋ'qōr Y, *°âr* W, *°ōl* X beak — Ar.-Prs

man'zil X a day's journey, halting-place — Ar-Prs

mᵊ'ṇū W apple. — Prob Sgl *mẽl̥* V. *mur*

mōṇ W male oorial

māra L store-room on a roof

mɛr L knuckle, joint. — Cf. Skr *marman*?

'mərī- *mərt-* Sk, *mɛrt* X, *mari-* *mortt* Sh to die — *mərt* Y dead. — *'mərīm*, *'mərī*, *'mīrīd*, *'mərīn*, *'mərīv*, *mərtəm*, *mərɪ'yăk*, *mərtk*, *mərt(k)* death Sk — < **məriya-*, cf Yd *mər-*.

mōr X, *mâr* W snake. — Prs

mur Y, *mūr* X, N, Be., *mīr* Sk, *mur* Sh apple — Cf. Yd *åmuno*

mūr Y, Sk., Sh, Z, *mōr* Be cloud. — < **ham-abra-*?

mūr X locust (?) — Cf. Sgl *mūr* centipede.

'mēra'bōn Sk. friend. — Prs

murča X, W ant. — Prs.

'mərdik W pupil of the eye — Cf Sgl. *čām-mərdikōg*.

mər'dīna Y, *ma°* Y man — *Prs., cf. Shgh *mardīna*

mɛrg L female ibex, *marg* Sh fem Ovis Poli, Be wild goat — Av. *mərəγa-*, cf Kafiri *mr'oŋ*, *mraŋ*, etc. fem ibex.

margilam Sh. goat's down — Cf Yd. *murγu'lum*

mə'rīk Y, *ma°* Sh., B, *mrik'* Sk sweet cream — Cf Shgh *marōb*, Sar *marēb*, prob < Ar-Prs *murauwab* (v Shgh Voc., s v., and Lentz s v), but the Wkh. form is difficult to explain

ma'răm X servant. — *ǰū ma'rām* my servant — Ar.-Prs. *mahrām* friend

mīr pərīč Y, *'mīr-prič* Sk., Sh. ant — *mīr-* prob < **marwi-* (cf Yd *mur'γo*), but associated with Ar Prs *(a)mīr*, e g in Shgh *mīr-mōšūn* (Sk) 'Rattenkonig'

marsī Hj hip Denied by Sk.

mī'rōs Sk inheritance — Ar-Prs.

mīrâ'xūr X stable-boy. — Prs

mərz Y, *merz* X, *morz* Sh, *marz* Sh hungry — *mərz əm vītei* Y I have become hungry, *merz em* X, *'wuz-əm murz vitk* Sk — Cf Shgh Voc s v *mažjånǰ* 'hungry' (Old Engl *murc* gnawing hunger, etc).

mōrž L. dew. — < **morgh-s-*, cf Russ *morox* 'drizzle' etc (v. W-P s v *meregh-*)

mis Y, X, Sk., Sh, etc. nose, Sh also point, formerly — Cf Sgl —Ishk. *mīs*

mis Sk brass. — Prs.

məs-dīg Y brass-pot — Prs

mūi sa'fēd X old (not young) — Prs.

maska Y, X, Be (*ruγn* Sh) butter — Prs

mau'sim Sk. season — Ar-Prs

məst Y, Sk, *mušt* X, *mušt* N, *mut* W, *most* Sh., Z, etc. fist — *mušt* Prs, *mut* Sgl, reg *must* (with *st* < *št*, v. § 73) cf. Yd. *mišč*, Kurd. *must*, etc — V *mušt*

məš Y, *mə'šū* W ankle (*barīkband* Be). — Cf *mašīn* Sh. leg below knee (Sar. *mišīnlaŋg*)

mūš X mouse — Prs

muš- *mōšt* Sk to conceal, *muš-* L to conceal, steal(?) — < **mušya-*, cf Skr *muṣ-*

mēšak Y female oorial. — Prs Cf Sgl. *mēš i kiškōr*

mɛšɛn L along with

maš'riq Sk east — Ar-Prs

mušt X fist, plough-handle (*gūšek*) — Prs V *məst*.

mō'tōb X moon — Prs

mutr Sh augury, omen — Genuine, < *maϑra-*, cf Psht. *maraī* charm?

me'wă Sk fruit — Prs

mĭx Y, X, *mēx* Sk nail — Prs.

ma'ynu X starling(?) — Hind *mainā?*

mi'yōn X waist — Prs

maza X taste — Prs

miz X table — Prs.

mīzg Y, Sk, *mizgə* X, *mīzk* Be. urine — *mīzg car-* Sk to make water. — Cf Yd *mīz-*

mu'žik X hail. — Cf Sgl *mu'žīk*

N

nā̃u Y, *nāu* X, Sk, *nau* N, Sh, *nāb*(!) W, *nāo* Sh nine — Cf Yd *nau*

ne X, *nə* Sk not. — *mālum ne vit* it was not known, *ne rečā* '*na mērawa*' X, *nə—nə* Sk neither—nor. — Av *na*.

nəi Sk no

'nīu Y, *niuw* Sh, *nāī* X mill-race — X from Prs Cf Yd *nawo'γo*.

nō'band Y young calf, *nāband* Sh yearling bull calf — Cf. Shgh *nǭbānd*, Or

nōband, etc. Original meaning 'newly bound' (newborn calves are allowed to move about) Cf Or *navzōd*, etc. yearling female calf ('just having born, or going to bear')

nəˈbəs Y, *niˈpes* X, *nʌˈpɛsʌn* L, *naposan* Sh, etc comb. — Cf Oss *sär-vasan*, etc, Yd *nuvāš-* The derivation of Prs *fasan*, *sar-fāhan* is doubtful.

naˈbōt Sk. plant — Ar Prs

nuč̌k Sk, Sh beak — Cf Sar. *nusk*, Khow Iw. *nʌṣk*

nʌˈδun L quiver, *naδun* Sh scabbard — Cf Skr *nidhāna* place for depositing anything, receptacle, Prs. *nihān* hidden

nəδavn- nəδafst- Y to embrace, clasp, *mēčaspam*, Sh *naδevs- naδevd* to affect, stain, profit, *naδefs- naδavd* to be compressed, dented, *naδefs- naδefst-* to stick together, *nɛδɛv-* L to stick to — Two pres formations, one in *n*, and one in *-s*. — Cf Shgh *niδemb* to stick (trans), v. Yd *nailō-*.

nōf Y, N, Sk, *nāf* X, *náf* W navel. — Prs

nafar X person. — *cum n° 'čand nafar'* — Ar-Prs.

nayḍ Y, *nayd* X, N, Sh, *nāy̌d* Sk., Kl night. — *ɪɯūd nāyd* Y to-night; *nāgde nikā kerk* X — Av *naxtar-* (cf Geiger, Gr Ir.Ph I, 2, 303)

nayˈdīn Y, *°in(ak)* Sh dawn — < **naxtaina-*

nayd-ˈyupk Sk. dew

noˈɣordum Y, *nå°* Sh, *ˈna°* St *nəy̌ˈdūm* Sk. bear — It is tempting to compare this noa-name with Yaghn. *rūbǰ-dum* horse (broom-tail, v Junker, Yaghn. Stud I, 125), Or *šuˈtum*, Shgh *šitum* hare (< **xšita-duma-* with lopped tail, cf Bal *šiaɣ* to shear, rub away) — But *noɣor-* (**noɣort-*?)? Cf also Prs *dum burrīda* bear

niˈkā X marriage, wedding — Ar.-Prs

naql car- Sk to tell — Ar-Prs

nəkˈra Y, *ˈnǫkᵘra* X, *nəqˈrǎ* Sk silver — Prs

nauˈkar Sk. servant — Prs

nālčik W reed — *Prs

nəˈlād Y jar, *kūza*

nam X wet. — Prs

nīm Sk half. — *ˈžə-nīm ˈəmǰ vit bāiˈbōd* half my life was spoiled — Prs.

nəˈmuk Y *°ək* Sk, *naˈmak* X salt — Prs

niˈmiḷ- L, *naˈmīl-* Sh to hem < **lamīn-* < **dāmanaya* ??

nɛmɛnǰ- L to dance

nimˈrūz X noon — Prs

namurzg Sh, *lamurzg* L bush-harrow, rake — Cf. Av *nī-marəz-* to sweep down, Sar *namužg*, Kashan dial. Gaz *nimeiˈzūn* rake

nəˈmōz Sk. prayer — Prs

nān Y, X, Sk, *nân* W, Sh mother — *žū nān, you nānar x̌at ēi nān* X he said to his mother oh, mother — Cf. Yd *nīno*

nūnd- nǎtt Sk to plant — Cf Ishk. *nēnd-* < **ni hāndaya-*, Sar *nālenδǎn-* < **ni šǎndaya* (v. Tedesco, BSL, 24, 200).

noŋg X, *nūŋg* Sk, *nuŋg* Sh. name — < **nāmaka-*, cf Sgl *nīm*

nəˈpūs Y, *°us* X, *napus* Sh grandchild. — Early Iw ? Cf. Yd *nowoso*. V *nəvəs*

nar X, N male. — Prs.

nɛˈrau L rainbow.

nir Sk. light (adj. and noun). — Ar-Pis.

nar^{ə}m X soft, crushed — *n° goǰum* I thresh. — Prs

nar-tūγ N he-goat.

nesɪ (am) Y, *nesɪ-(m)* X, *ˈnəsī- ˈnəst-* Sk, *nāsī- nast-* Sh to lie down — *ˈnəsīm, ˈnīsīd, ˈnəsī, ˈnəstum, nəsɪˈyak, nəˈsətk* Sk — Av *sāy-* to lie down, cf. Skr *nɪsˈītha-* night

nɪs- nōst Sk, *nus- nåst* Sh to lose, *nāš- nāšt* Sh to be lost. — Av. **nasaya-, nasya-*

naspar- Sh to tread down. — **nɪ-spar-*, cf. Sar *naǰpor- naǰpuɣ*, Av *spar-* to tread, spurn, Prs *naspār* place where grapes are pressed

nɪšōn X showing. — *n° randəm* I show — Prs

nâšˈpâtī W pear — Prs

nɪšɪrm Y, *°ɪum* X the shady side of a valley. — Cf Sgl *nɪšorm.*

nåˈtuån Sk poor — Prs.

nev- Y, *ˈnɪw- nɪwd, nɪvd* X, *nɪw- nōwd* Sk, *nūw- nāud* Sh to weep, *nʊv-* L to soak. — *cɪs sabab ke nɪvdī?* X why didst thou weep? *bisyâr nɪwde* X he wept much, *nɪwəm, nɪwd, nūw, nōwdəm, nuˈwāk, nuˈwətk* Sk — Cf Shgh *nav-* (or *naw-*) to weep, Yd *nov-*

nǐv Y, Sh, *anīb* X now. — *nīv tɪ zɪk kšuyem* now I hear thy word, *ɪyem xalg nīv ɪəǰupt* this man fell asleep now — Av *nū*, with secondary fricative?

nīv- nīoɪd- Y, *nɪuv- noyōɪd* Sh to extinguish (a fire) — *ɪəxnīgɪ nīvəm* — Cf *nɪu- neɪt-* Sh. to go out (fire), *nɪetkən* Y I have gone out. *nīv-* < **nɪ ɪ-* + caus *v-*. Cf Yd *uuzīw-*

nɪɪuɪr L herd's bread. — **nɪ bhāra-* provision, cf Av *nɪ-bərəθa* storeroom?

nəvəs W grandson — Prs V *nəˈpūs.*

nəvɪš- Y, nɪˈwɪš- nɪwɪšt Sk, *nevɪš* Sh, *novɪš- Z, nɪvɪšta car* X to write — Prs

nɪˈuəq Sk breeze arising when the sun warms up the water.

nəˈwāst Sk it can't be done Cf *wōc-*

ˈnɪwɪz-: nēšt- Sk, *nɪuz- nɪešt-* Sh., *.nɪˈešt, nɪeštem* Y, pf *nɪěšk* Y, X to go out (Sh also 'to go, come up'), cf *nawūz-* Sh to mount? — *wuz cex ūnan nɪeštem* Y I went out of the house, *nēšk* Y *'barāmad', pâdšâ saɪl nɪešk* X the king went out for a walk, *(ce) xōnɛn nɪɛšk* X he went out of the house, *žau ce wuš nɪštəm* Y I took(??) the grain away from the straw, *ˈnɪwɪzəm, ˈnɪwīzd, nɪwīz! wuz-əm nīštˈ(=nēštəm), nɪwɪˈzak, nɪwɪˈzətk* Sk. — Cf Sgl *nēz-*, Yd. *nɪ-*

nux W female(??). — Prob due to some misunderstanding.

naxˈčĭ Y, X, Sk, Sh fox. — Prs (with specialized meaning in Wkh)

noˈxūn X nail — Prs

nɪǰɪnd- nɪǰɪt Sh, *nɪǰn- nɪǰt-* Kl. to expel, bring out, *nɪšīnd-* L to extract

nezd- ne ɪn- Y, *nezd-* X, *nazd- ne ɪn-* (inf *nuδn*) Sh, *nozd- noyn-* Z to sit down — *nɪˈɛŋgəm* Y I have sat down, *uuz dʌ amī xōn mengīn* X I(?) am living in this house, *wuz tawar nezd ǰānum* X I tell thee to sit down — **nɪ-hazd- *nɪ-haδna-* (inf **nɪ haδana-*)

ˈnezdəv- ˈnezdovd Sk. (reg) to place, put, to sit(??), *nuδuv-* Sh to cause to sit down.

nežγar- nežγard- Sk to swallow — **niž gar-*.

nažaxt Sh ill-advised — Cf Sar *nåγuxt*

nεždun L weeding — < **niž-dhāna-*, but Psht *lalūn* < **ni°*?

P

pāi Y, Sk, Sh curds, *māst* — Cf Yd *poya*.

pēi Sh paddle, shovel — Genuine Wkh form of *fī* (q v), cf Yd *fiyo*, Par *phī* — Burush *būi* (< **pūi*) 'shovel, blade' is borr from early Wkh (cf Lorimer, Bur Gramm, § 10)

pu Y with — *pu čâkuwεn rəstəvəm* I cut with a knife — Av *paiti*

pac- pacd- Y, *pāc pāct* (*pəˈcak*) Sk, *poč- pošt-* Sh to cook, *pacuv- pacovd* Sh to cook (caus), *piˈčes gux̌-* X to cook. — *poč-* < *pačaya-* — V. *pəˈčetk*, *pεš-*

pec Sh. countenance. — Cf. Shgh *pīc*, Sar. *pec* face, but not Sogd. *p'z*

pīcev- pīcovd Y, *pīcəw- pīcŏwd* Sk, *picv- picōvd-* Kl to kindle a fire — *rəxnīgi pīcevəm* Y. — < **piδ(i)c-ev-* — Cf. *pīδīsɪv-* L to light a fire < **pati + dag + s* ? Cf. Saka *pa(m)dīs-* V *piδiŋg-*

ˈpēča Y, W lock, curl. — Prs.

pəˈčetk Y, *pi°* X, *po°* Sh. cooked. V *pac-*

pačrax pačraxt L, Sh to arrest — < **pati-raxš-*??

pūˈd Y, *pʿūd* X, *pūd* N, St, *pīd* Sk, *puεδ* L, *puδ* Sh, *poδ* Z, *poda* Bi, **pūδ* Be, *pu,et* H foot. — Cf Yd. *palo*

ˈpâdšâ X king — Prs

pāδ L ligature on bow, *poδ* Sh foot-track. — Both words prob < Av *paδa-*, cf. Yd. *pol*. But cf Sar. *peδ* foot *and* foot-track

pεδəmεš- L to swell, *poδmoš-* Sh to ferment, foam, rise (as dough) — < **pati-dmąsaya-*, cf. Av *dāδmainya-* 'blowing oneself up', etc, Brahui lw *paddām* swelling

ˈpoδn̥ Y, *ˈpeden* X, *pədn̥* Sk, *poδn* Sh, etc saddle — *ˈyašer p° gux̌* saddle the horse, *p° da dâlân tu* the saddle is on the veranda X — Cf. Shgh, etc. *bidān* Tomaschek (p 805) compares Skr *api-dhāna-*, from which form we should expect Wkh **pəδīn* **apid(h)ana-*, on the other hand, is not a probable form V Yd *palan*

piδiŋg- Y, X, Sh, *piδic- piδn-* Kl to flame up, *piδīŋg* L flame — Cf *pīδi-* L to burn up — *rəxnīg piδiŋg* Y '*åteš dar girift*', *rəx̌ᵉnī piδiŋgem* X I light(?) a fire. — Cf. Sgl *pəδīn-*, Parth. *pdyn-* to ignite (Henning, BSOS. IX, 86) Possibly *piδin* < **pati-dagna-*, and *piδic-* a secondary formation?

ˌpēˈγār Sk crop (of a bird)

piūk L onion — Cf Yd *pīγ*

pōk car- Sk. to cleanse — Prs

paˈkʰūl Sk cap — Cf Yd. *paˈkoṛo*

paˈlū W eyelash — Cf Yd *pelck*. V *patk*.

pīl Y, Sh, *pil* Be., *piˈōla* X wooden cup. — Prs (*pīl* early lw., cf Yd *piloγo*)

pīl Sk money — Prs

palč Y, X, Sh, *pālč* Sk, *parč* Be leaf, X also feather, *palč* Sk. forest; *parč* Hj garden — Poss two different words, reg. *palč* leaf v. § 83.

pūˈlōd pu° Sk steel — *p° xiŋgār*, — Prs

ˈpuluk W thumb — Cf Lat *pollex*??

pilek-miˈlek X, *pilpilak* Sh butterfly — Cf Khow *pulmuḍuk*

palʌn L to fall

pa'lăŋg Y, X, W, N, *plaŋg* Sk leopard. — Prs.

pl̥oŋ'gošt Sk, *pulangušt* Sh finger ring — Cf Yd *pargušće*

pa'lâs Y, *pi'lesk* X, *palās* Sh rug — Prs, cf Bur *palōs*, Khow *pılrsk*, etc.

ˌpāla'wōn Sk hunter — Prs

'pūmec- Y, *po°* X, *pamec-· pameqn-* Sh to dress — Cf Sgl *pənec-*

'pūmecev- Y, *pamecıv-* Sh. to dress somebody else.

pə'nū W butter — Cf Prs *pīnū* cream-cheese

p'ū(ə)n Y, *pūn* Sk., Sh., *phūn* Be palm of the hand — Cf Yd. *pɛno*

pa'nīr Sk. cheese — Prs.

pānz Y, X, *pāns* W, *p'ānz* N, *pānj* Sk, *pānz* Sh, *panj* Z five

pəɲ'ḍək Sk unripe apricot — IA, cf. Lhd *pıɲḍ* ripe dates.

pūp Y, Sk., Sh., Z grandfather — Cf Yd. *pap*

'pıpır X bedding, *'pīpər* Sk., *pīp* Sh., St bed — Cf Prs *pōb* tapestry, carpeting, *ambūb* cushion, mat? *pīpır* original dat. (= loc.)? — But note also Sar *babĕr* bed

parr Y, W, *pār* Sk., *par* Sh, *pūr*(!) Be feather (Sk also wing). — Prs

pur X full — Prs

puru . *porōd* Sh to rinse (a cup, clothes) — Cf. Sar. *paro-* Not < Av *frav-*, but possibly < **parı-fraw-?*

pə'rīč Y, *pi'rıč* X, *prič* Sh. worm — Cf. Sgl *pə'čuk*

pər'čōd Y, Sk, *purčoð* Sh, *pūrčad* Burnes, *pər'čōðək* Kl girl, maid (acc to Sk older than *ðəɣ'd*) — Dissim < **parčar*, cf Skr. *parıčarıkā-* maid?

pārd Y, Sk, *parðe* X, *pard* Sh last year (X also day before yesterday?). — < *parut*, cf. Par *paṛâsuṛ*

parðıŋ'gī X, *pardŭŋg* Sh belonging to last year.

pāıg Y, Sk, Sh, *parg* X, St, *p'āıg* N ashes — Cf Sgl *parık*

pɛrg X necklace, *porg* Sk. small ring (worn on a cord), "*pyrk*" Olufsen stringed kernels of apricots? — **parıka-*, cf Skr *parıkara-* belt, Prs *pargar* collar of precious stones?

prıgīn Sh horse clothing. — Cf. Sar. *parweın* — Cf *gaw-?*

pargoš- Sh to be entangled — < **parı-guš-* < *guz-* + *s?* Cf EVP. s.v *γēž*

parək N rib. — Ishk

purk Y, *pūrk* N, *pārk* W (= Sgl.) *pīrk* Sk, *purk* Sh mouse — Cf. Yd *parɣ*, Sgl. *pōrk.*

parkol- Sh to dig, excavate — Cf Prs *kōlīdan* to dig.

pīrkıt- L to stir.

pərməyūŋg Kl belt, *ızorband* — Wkh + Prs

pɛrmər- L to wither, fade — **parı-mṛya-*, cf Prs *pıžmurdan*

pı'rân X shirt. — Prs

pər'nəc Kl churn, *deg-ı dūɣkašī.* — **parı-nī-čī?*

pa'rında Y, X, Sh, °*'dă* Sk bird — *p° dar hawā uizıt* X — Prs

'pūrınd 'pūrut- Y, *pə'rınd- 'pīrıtt-* Sk (reg.), *purınd- pārātt-* Sh, *frındav-*(!) X to sell — **pară-rand-?* Cf Yd *pəlār-* V. *rand*

purs Y, *pirs* Sk., *purs* Sh. rib, *p'ūrs* X breast — Cf Yd *pərsəɣc.*

pɤrs- pɤrst Y, *pərs pərst* Sk (reg.), *pors- porst-* Sh to ask. — Cf Yd *pɻs-*

pərsīf L wedge — **parı-saıfa-*, cf. Skr *śep(ḥ)a-*, Lat *cuppus?*

pur'sān X question — *p° goxum* I ask, *'pâdšâ p°-um kerk* — Prs

pəɪsəŋ'gəl Sk wrist

poɪš- Sh to sneeze. — Cf Sar *purx-*

prut Sk foreward, *prut* Sh first (adv) — < **parā-tah* Cf Or. *perōd*, etc. forepart

pɛrt L back of an animal — Av *paršti-* Cf s v *pīst.*

parvē(y)- *parvet* Sh, *'porvoy-* *porɪott* Z to attain, strike, touch — *'nə-par'wō* Sk don't touch. — Lw., if < *paɪ-ăp-*. Cf Yd *pᵘɪa-*

parwuf *parwåft* Sh to net, plait — V *ūf*

par'wâna W moth — Prs.

pərwās L rafter (smaller than *was*)

pɪrz Sk, *purz* Sh evening, *'purzɛr*, °*jar* X (dat) this evening, *bīgā* — *p° yōwər yaɪk guxum* this evening I shall tell him his work — **pārz* < **pāzr* < *upa azara-* (cf Av *upa-naxtar-*). Scarcely **purz* < **purr-azar-* < **pɻ na azar-*.

pĭržrp- L to twist — Cf Sgl *yev-*.

pĭs Sk, *pos* Sh ram (E.Wkh), Sh a fat sheep — Av *pasu-*

pos Sh white leopard, ounce. — Cf. Sar. *pīs* id, Prs *pīs* white, leprosy, Av. *paēsa-* (Tomaschek, p 762)

pi'sōn X whet-stone. — Prs.

past X, *pāst* Sk low — Prs.

pĭst Y, N, Sk, *pɪst* X, Sh, *posk* W (= Ishk) skin, hide, Y also bark. — *pīst* Sk back of an animal (for **pīɣt*, cf s v *pɛrt?*) — *pɪst-ɪ dɪraxt* X = *šuŋg-pɪst* Sh, *draxt pīst* Sh — Cf Sgl *pāsk*

post Sh parched grain — Cf. Yd. *pūšč*

pə'ša W, N mosquito — Prs

pēšāu W urine. — Prs

pīš Y, Sk, *pūš* X, W, *pɪš* N, Sh, Be, *peš* Z cat. — Cf. Yd *pɪšho*

pēšu L pear — Bur ?

pēš'bār N breast — Ishk. < Prs.

pəšk Y, *pɪušk* X, B dung of sheep. — Prs

pašm N, *påm* W wool — Pɪs., and Ishk

pəšaɪ-mōn, *pɪš°* Sk regretful — Prs.

pɪ'šōna X, *pe'šånī* W forehead — Pɪs

pēš-i-pâ X instep — Prs (toe).

pušta X slope, hillside — Prs

pɪšɛw- *pšet-* L, *pšɪn-*, *pšēw-* *pšett-* Sh, *pšŏw-* *pšət* Kl to return, turn back, *pšū* *pšaud-* Sh trans — Shaw (p 53) compares Av *apaša* backwards

plšɪwâz X in *xalg plšɪwâzar ke rešt 'ādam plšɪwāz-ɪ Sultân Mahmūd ɪaftan'* — Prs ?

pɪšzə'mān Sk kitten — V. *pīš*

peš- L to ripen — < **pačya-* V *pac-*

pōš'na Y, *pōš°* X, N, *pōš'nŭ* Sk, *pošt* L, *pošt* Sh heel, *påšt* Sh. sole — Prs

pɪt Tomaschek pine — From what source? Tom compares Skr *pɪta-dāɪu-*

pɪtau Y, X the sunny side of a valley — Prs Cf. Yd *pɪtou.*

pătk Y, N, *pātak* St., *tʌpk* L, *tapk* Be, *tappuk* Bɪ eyelash, *patk'* Sk eyelid — Cf Sgl *'pātɪk* V *tapk*

pa'tek X pea, *patek* — Prs Cf. Yd *pateko.*

pītk Sk., *pɪtk* Sh, Z rotten — *pītki wəcəm* Sk. — Cf. Yd. *pīo.*

pat'lūn Sk trousers — Ind < Engl.

putmuɪ- *putmoɪd* Sh. to mimic — Cf. Skr *pratɪ-mā*

pə'tuɪn L repair < **patɪ dāna-?*

pataɪ X rafter. — Cf Yd *patare*

pətɻ Y, Sk, *pətᵘɪ* X, *putr* N, *pətᵊɪ* W, *pɛtɪ* L, *potɪ* Sh, Z son Cf. Yd. *pūr*

pɛtərδ : *pɛtərnə* L to spring from one seed (of several stalks). — **patiṭṛdya-* to be split.

putrum(b)-. *patramd*, *potrombd-* to scare away, to arrest — Cf Skr *pratilambha-* passion, rage, violent abuse, *pratilabh-* to get abused?

putruz- *pātrāz-* Sh to lean against — Cf Sar *padrāz-* Geiger < Av. **paitiraz-*

pɪtˈvāɪ Sk, °*var* Sh small mussuck (kid skin). — **pitu bara-* food-bearer?

putxǎrm Sh., *pɪtxarɪm* B wooden trough — **pati-xwānman-*, cf Prs *xwān* tray?

paṭ[1] X worm, *kɪrm* — Or = *paṭ*[2]? (*kɪrm* misheard for *kīr*)?

pat[2] Y, X, W, *pāṭ* Sk (W.Wkh.) penis

pet Sh round, *put* Sh circular — Cf. Sar. *pet, put*

ptōk Sk bread, small cake — Cf *pet*?

pīθu L, *pθū* Sh., *piˈsɪw* Be. mosquito.

pōv- Y, *pob-* X, *pūv-* *pītt-* Sk, *pɛv/δ-* *pīt-* L, *pov-* *pītt-* Sh. to drink. — *pōvəm, pōvī, īyam xalg yupk pīt, sak yupk pōvʌn, sāiš pōvəv, xalgišt yupk pōvʌn* Y, *ˈpūvəm, ˈpūvī, pīt, ˈpūvən, ˈpūvəv, pūvˈ, ˈpǐttəm, pǐˈvǎk, pītk* Sk — Cf Sgl *pov-*

pəwʌz L driftwood < **upa-waza-*?

paxˈtă Sk cotton. — Prs

pĭx Sh bicstings — Cf Skr. *pīyūṣa-*.

puxt Y, *pūxt* L cattle-shed.

pūy- *pīn-* L to guard, watch over — Av *pā-*.

piˈyaǎ Y poplar. — Cf *yaǎ*?

piˈyōz Sk. onion. — Prs.

pāz Sh an armful

pˈūz Y, *pīz* Sk. (E Wkh), *pūz* Sh. breast — Cf. Sar *puz, poz*, Khow. Iw *pāz*, Yd. *fiz* Perhaps also Oss. *faz* podex, Zaza *pīzɛ* belly, Skr. *pājasya* flanks, *pakṣ-a-*.

pazdan- Sh to recognize. — Cf Sgl. *pəzīn*

ˈ*pezɪn* X, *pīzən* L udder. — < **payazana-*, cf Skr. *payo-dha-*

pəˈzov Y (*puzɪv* Gramm), *piˈzūv* X, *puˈzū* W, *pəˈzīv* N, *pəˈzɪv* Sk., *puzuv* Sh heart — *pəˈzɪv-ˈtaŋg* Sk depressed — Cf. Sgl *ōvˈzuɪ*? — A purely phonetic reconstruction **apa-zābya-* gives no possible etymology.

paɪˈzar Y shoe — Prs

pɪzvāni L, Sh morning-meal

R

rū-ɪ Y on, in. — In the Prs expression *paɪɪnda rū-ɪ awâ rəxt* the bird flies in the air — Prs

rūn Y, X, Sk, *ɪrū* N cheek. — Prs

rōˈbā N fox — Prs

rīcŋ Y, ˈ*rɪcɪn* X, *rɪcn* Sh smoke-hole — Cf Yd *rūžɛn*

rɯcəpc L, *ɪɪcops* Be. cousin

rɛčɛγ L, *rɪčaγ* Sh. a fast — Early Iw, cf Prs *rōza*.

rəč-. *rəγd* Y, *ɪeč* *rəxt*(?) X, *rəč-* *rəγd* Sk, *rəč-* *rəδγd* Kl, *rač-* *ragd* Sh to go, move. — *rəšt* '*mērawad*', *yez əm ɪəγdeɪ* '*raftam*' Y, *yem yark cebas ɪeč* '*ī kār pas burū*', *xōnar rɪč* go home; *ne reˈčā* '*na mērawya*', *kâyaz ɪext* the letter went off, *raft*, *cebas rext*, *daɪ huzūn-ɪ pâdšâ rešt* X, *rəčəm, rəšt, rəčən, (ɪəčənəv*?), *rəč!* ˈ*rəγdəm* (*tāγdəm*), *rəˈčak, rəγˈdətk* Sk. — Cf *wərəč* ?

roˈčom Sk travel(?), is prob pres 1 sg, cf. ˈ*rəxupəm* 'sleep' (!)

ɪəd- *ɪənn* Sk, *ɪoδ-* *ɪon-* Sh to flee —

ˈrədəm, rett, rəd! rənnī, roˈdak, rətk — Cf Yd *lūr-*, Yazgh *raδ-*, Prs *rah-*.

rūda N, X guts — Prs.

rāg Sk vein, tendon — *rāg i nazm* pulse. — Prs

rēg X sand — Prs.

rəgūm Sk., *rayūm* Sh heifer, yearling cow-calf. — < **fragāma-* Cf Yd *fəryōmček*

ˈregiš Y, *riˈgiš* X, *re°* N, *rəˈγ̌īš* Sk, *reγiš* Sh beard — Cf. Khow (lw. from Wkh) *rɪˈgiş* — Sk compares Prs *faryīš* hairs hanging down (*sar-furōδ*) from below (*az zēr-i*) a fur-coat, a dirty garment with torn hem (Asadī, with quotation from Labībī) < **fra-gaisya-*, cf Av. *gaēsa-*

rūγn̥ Y, *rūγᵘn* X, *ˈrūγ̌ən* Sk, *ruγn* Sh (*rēγn* W fr Ishk) clarified butter, *rogun* Sh. fat, grease — Cf. Yd *rūγᵊn*

rəγət, rə̄γd L young she-goat — < **fra-gatā?* Cf *rəgūm*

rah-ˈzan Sk. robber — Prs

rāuǰ Sh flame.

ruk Y, N, Sk, *rōk, ruk* L, *rūk* Sh forehead — Cf. Prs *rux, rōx* cheek < **sraxwa-*, Skr *srakva-*, *sr̥kva(n)-* corner of the mouth

riˈkōb Sk stirrup — Ar-Prs.

raˌqōˈsī/ē car-, rəq° Sk to dance — Ar.-Prs

rakš Y grey, *rʌkš* L brown — Prs *raxš*. Prob lw., cf. § 60

rami- ramatt- Sh to command — Pres, 3 sg *rīmit* — Cf. Sar *rāmi-· rāmōd*, Prs. *farmūdan*

raˈmuš- X, *ˈrīmuš- rīmošt* (*rumušak*) Sk, *rəmiš-· romšot-* Z to forget — Cf Yd *fərmo-*.

rʌmɛt L, *ramot* Sh. chewing the cud — Poss < **raumąϑa* (Bal *rōmast* < **raumąϑ + ta?*), cf Frisk, Goteborgs Hogskolas Årsskrift, 1936 2, 14 The similarity with Santali *remet'* 'third stomach of ruminants' is probably incidental

rōn Y, X, N, Sk. thigh — Prs

run Sh shelf — Cf Sar *rūn*, Sgl *frūn* plank

rand- δet- Y, *rānd-* X, *rānd- ratt-* Sk, *rānd- rətt-/δətt-* Kl., *rānd- rātt/δett-* Sh, *δāδ-*(!). *δet-* Hj. to give — *yupk rănd* Y give water, *δetai* you gave, *wuz tar kitâb randəm* I give you a book, *tu mar kitâb rand, yimē δetem tārek* I gave it to you, *tu mārek kitâbe δetai* Y, *wuz tawar ī rūpīa rāndem* I give you a rupee, *mark ī rūpīa rande* X, *rāndəm, rānd, rānd!*, *ˈrattəm* (or *rātum, δəttum*), *rənˈdak, ratˈtətk* Sk, *raδån* inf Sh, *ləδōw(ak)* inf Kl — *δet-* < **dita-*, *raδå-n* < *fra dā-?* But the Pres. Stem prob < *rad-*, with nasal infix *rand-*, and, with secondary preter., *ratt-*. Not *răt(t)-*, Kl *rət-* < *rā ta-*

rn̥ˈdāg, r̥nˈdăk Sk. strap, leather belt

raŋg Sk colour — Prs

raŋg Y, X male ibex, *raŋg*. — Prs.

rānǰk Sh light, fast — Cf. Sar. *rĭnj* Geiger (p. 302) compares Av comparative *rənǰyō*.

rīp Y, Sh., St, *rip* Sk hair on the body, *rip* N hair, *rīp* L hair of animals. — Sar *reb* from Wkh, or with epenthesis Poss < **raupi-*, cf Norse *reyfi* wool torn from sheep, etc (v Walde-Pokorny, II, 354, *reup-* to tear out)

rūˈpĭă X rupee. — Ind

rapic- rapagn- Sh. to lose the way,

rapecuv- caus. — Cf Walde-Pokorny, II, p 10, s.v *peig* ?

repk Sh refuse, *ɪapk* sweepings — Cf Yd *rufo*

rɪpk X neck-rope of the yoke — If correct, < **ɪaib/paka-*, cf Engl *rope*, etc ??

rur rord- Sh. to make equal in height, stretch out, extend, offer, present — Cf Sar *rōr- rord* id , Av *frā-ar-* to assign to, to approach, but Tumchuk Saka *ror-* to give < *fra-var*

rus L hole, burrow.

rōst Y, X, Sk right (hand), true. — Prs *rŏstˈgūɪ* Sk truthful — Prs.

rəstəv rəstōvd- Y, *raseδav- raseδovd* Sh , *rəstv* Kl to cut, break, caus of *raseδ- rasen-* Sh to break (of a rope), but note *rasuδ- rasan-* Sh to cut off, *rəsδ- rəsn* Kl. '*burɪdan*' — *pɪɪ čákɪɯɛn rəstəvəm* Y — < **fra-sid*, cf EVP, s v *šlēdəl*. V. Bair, Phl Psalter, p 58, s v *plsn-*

rūš L Ovis Polɪ, Be, male oɔrɪal. — Cf Bur *ɪūš*, but Or *rōs*, Sar. *raos*

rūš Hj anger — Denied by Sk

rōšanaˈī X light, brightness. — Prs

ruˈšān Sk light — Prs

rɛšɪp L, *ɪašɪp* Sh whip — **fra-xšwaɪpa-*, cf Av *xšvaēpa-, xšvaēwa-*, etc ? But cf. § 60

ɪɛšpuk L bobbin, *ɪašpuk* Sh shuttle — Cf Av *fra-spā-* to throw into?

rɪšˈta Y, *raxˈte* W root-fibre — Prs

ɪəˈwâr Y, *rəˈwōr, ruˈōr* Sk, *rwâɪ* Sh , etc. day — *cəˈbūr rəˈwár* Y , *rəwōr* the day Sk — **fra-vahɪa-*, cf. Skr *vasra-* day (Lex)

ˈrəwəz- rəwəzd- Sk , *ɪāwez ɪāwezd-* Sh to fly — Cf Shgh *ɪewāz-*, etc , M Ir N W *frwšt-*, Av *frā vaz-*.

rəx W dung of cows and sheep. — Cf Ishk *yarx*

rux Y, *ruxn* N, *rəšt* W (< Ishk) day-(light), *rūxn* Sh dawn — Cf. Or *rǫxm*, Shgh. *rux*. — Cf

ruxŋ Y, *rūxᵘn, rūx̆ᵘn* Sk, *ruxn* Sh , *rox* H, B white, *ˈruxun* X bright, *ruxᵘm yekta* Sk a white shirt. — Cf. *ɪəxˈnɪg*

rəxˈnīg Y, N, *rɪxeˈnī* X, *rəxˈnī* W, *rəx̆nīy* Sk , *raxnīg* Sh. fire — *ɪəxnīg ϑīt* the fire burns, *rəxnīgɪ pīcevəm* I light a fire Y, *rəx̆ᵊnī pɪδɪŋgam* id X, *rəxenɪg mɛɪt* the fire went out X. — Genuine, or Prs ? V § 60. Cf Sgl *šᵊnaī*

ˈɪex̆up ˈroxopt Y, *ˈrɪx̄up- ɪɪx̄upt-* Sk , *rux̆p- ɪōx̆ōpt-* Sh to sleep. — *wuz nīv ˈrex̆upəm* I am sleeping now, *ˈīyəm ˈxalg nīv ˈroxupt* this man fell asleep now , *ˈroxoptəm, wūz-um ˈroxoptɛɪ 'xau kardam'*, *tər-mɪs ˈroxoptɛi* Y , *rɪ/əx̆upəm, ruxuˈpăk* Sk — Note *ˈrəx̆upəm* Sk sleep (?) < **fra-hwap-*

ruxˈsat X leave — *r° kerk, vɪt, uz tawarke r° guxum* — Ar -Prs

ɪuy- L to bay, howl — Cf. Skr *rāˈyati*.

rɪz- rozd- Sh to rip up a seam — Sar *raoz-* points to ancient **rauz-* < **leuḡ-* (cf Walde Pokorny *leug-* to break ?).

rūz X day. — Prs

rīzaˈbarg X poplar — *Prs

rɛzg L saline efflorescence

rīzəm L soot, *rɪzm* Sh black at the bottom of a kettle — Also in Sar

rūz āˈxur X, *zar-ăxūr* Sh manger — *Prs.?

rʌž, rʌˈžek L sitting dais *răž* Sh. platform, seat of honour — Cf Yd. *raža*

ɪīž- rīžd- Sk , *rɪž-* Sh to feel pain (Sh also to be angry) — *rɪžd* (*ž́* = *ž*?) Sk pain, cf. Sar. *rɪzd* (Be)

S

sī W thirty. — Prs

sɪī Y, *sūɪ* N, *sūɪ* W, *sɪy* Sk, *suɪ* Sh hare. — Cf Yd *sīy*.

sēb small apple — Prs

sub X dawn. — Ar.-Prs

sa'bab X cause, reason. — *čɪ s° ke nɪvdī?* why did you weep? — Ar.-Prs

sub'damɪk X in the morning — *Ar-Prs

sɪ'bɪuk Y, *'sebuk* X light (of weight). — Prs

sɪ'bās Sh back, rear, *taɪ s°* behind — V. *cebas.*

sɪc Y, X, Sh., *sɪj* Sk needle — <*sučɪ-*, cf Sar. *sīc*, Shgh *sej*, Or *sec*, etc

sad Sk, Sh. a hundred. — Prs

sadbarg X centifolium — Prs

sau̯dɔ'gar Sk merchant — Prs

sə'dɪy sədōud Sk, *suδuy- saδoɪd* Sh. to appear — *mārək sədūɪd, sədōɪdɪ, sədōɪdak, °dətk* Sk. I feel, felt, etc., *yāvək(eš) sədūɪd(eš)* he feels, *'sākək sədɪydešt*, or *'sākəkeš sədɪyd* 'we feel' — Av *sad-*, Khow lw *sar-*, etc.

suδy [1]) Sh. smooth — Sar *suδy* Cf *sât.*

suδy [2]) Sh. height-sickness — Sar *suδy*

safi'dōɪ X, *safe'dâr* W poplar. — Prs.

sə'gɪn Y, *sar'gɪn* X, *sɪgɪn* Sh. horse-dung, *skɪn* L yak's dung, *sɪgɪn* B cow-dung — Cf Yd. *yu-skən* (*sargīn* fr Prs)

sa'gâwī Y, *°āwī* X, W otter (Sh. *kamā*). — Prs

sɛyərɪ L rump of horse. — Turk.

sə'yīr Y orphan — Cf. Sgl. *sayēr*

sɪhat Sk in health. — Ar Prs

sak Y, X, N, Sk, etc. we — *sak yāwʌn* we eat, *sak sāv dīnen* we beat you, *yem spa xūn* this is our house Y, *sak Waxī xalge* we are Wakhis, *sakar īgōn īgōn rūpīa rande* give us one rupee each, *tu čīzɪr saker dīŋg?* why do you beat us? *ɪspa xōn lup* our house is big, *ayem xōn ɪspacan* this house is ours, but also *ɪspā Xandutɪ xalg* we are Khandutis (*ɪspa* said to be used lower down — *pāyān*—or in jest—*tōka*) X, *sak yawum* we eat X, *sākən, spō*, etc Sk Cf § 118 sq.

sək Kl on (*skəm* on this, etc). — Av *uska-* V *iska-*

sɪk X, L, *sīk-tahl* Be spleen — Prs *sɪk* vinegar Or, cf Sgl *sūyūk?*

skīd Y, *skīδ* Sh., Hj. (embroidered) skull-cap — < **skauda-*, cf. Lat. *cūdō*, etc (Hubschmann, KZ, 24, 412)

skʌf- skʌft- L to trip — Cf. Prs dial *kaftan* to fall

se'kən Y, *skən* N, *skon* Sh puppy. — Cf Yd *cəke'na.*

səkɣ Y, Sk, *sɪkr* Sk, *sokr* Sh, *su/ərx* X, W red; *sek'r* X white(!) — Cf *Yd surx*

skōrč, v *škōrč*

skōɪd Y, *skŏrd* Sk, Sh., Kl, *ɪškōɪč* (?!) X bridge, *skord* Sh. eyelash (also Sar *yeɪd* bridge, eyelash, cf. semantically Schrijnen, KZ., 50, 144) <**skadra-* *plank, cf W P, s.v *sqed-*?

skurf Y rough.

sekve'det(?) Y in *xalg wuz s° goxum* I send somebody

sāl X, *sål* Sh year — Prs.

saɪl X walk, promenade — Ar-Prs.

salâm X salutation — *s° guxt, xat* — Ar-Prs

sal nɪā X bird-net attached to a stick — Prs

salˈlōt Sk. soldier — Russ.
sulˈtân X king. — Ar.-Prs
sʌm L edge. — Also in Werchikwar
səm W, *sum* Sh, *sumb* Be hoof — *səm*, etc fr. Prs ?
simbuˈlā X n. of a month — Ar.-Prs
səmˈbōnak Y, °*bānak* Sk, *saŋbāˈnak* Hj. pellet-bow — Cf Yd *xəsmānak*.
səmˈvər Y, *samvar* St, *srver* L, *sivar* Sh, *saval* Be yoke. — < **sami-bara-*, cf Yd —Mj *sām*
san- *sat-* Kl. to mount, ascend, *bōlō barōmadan*. — Sogd. *san*. Cf also Bailey, BSOS. IX, 77.
ˈ*sīna*, *sīˈnā* X female breast, *sīˈnă* Sk. (W Wk) breast. — Prs
sʌnˈduq Y, *sun*° X box — Ar-Prs
sinˈdōn X, *sanˈdāl* Sh anvil. — Prs.
səˈnōr[1]) N daughter-in-law — Prs
sənōr[2]) Sk thin, narrow (thing)
saŋgbuˈqă Sk. tortoise — Prs.
sʌŋgurt L, *singurt* Sh beetle — *saŋg* stone + **wart(r)a-* 'armour'?
spa, v *sak*
sup L spider
spɛð/ðh L sole of foot. — ? + *padyaka-*
spʌn- *spʌt* to fill up (of river). — Denom. < **us parnă-*.
sᵊpūndr Y, *sipundᵊr* X, *spūn*° Sk ploughshare, *spundı* Sh plough. — < **spōnr* < **spāıana-*, cf Shgh., Rosh *sepōrn* Z.
sᵊpōr X ploughshare — Prs.
sᵊpərdanǰ Y, *spərˈdənǰ* Sk., *sparδenǰ* Sh flea. — < **spardana-čī-*, cf Av. *spərəd-* eagerness, Old Norse *spraðka* to kick, flounder, etc (cf. Tomaschek, p. 769).
sprəy̆ Sk, *spıay* Sh, *səprðy̆* Kl flower — Cf. Khow lw. *ısprū*, Av. *fra-sparəya-* a shoot, Sogd *sprγ-* to blossom V. *spıɛž-*
sᵊpurz Y spleen — Prs
sprɛž- L to blossom — Cf Khow lw *ısprenž-* to blossom, Sak. *haṣpalγs-* to cause to blossom V *spıəy̆*.
siˈpask Y rafter. — Cf. Shgh *sᵊpāšc*
sar Y, N, *săr* Sk., *sār* Sh, *sōr* X, *sīr* W head — Prs.
sōr L heap of winnowed grain
sī Y, Sk, *sū* Sh., *sūr* St. cold. — Cf Av *sāra stı-* cold fever. — V *wasēr-*
suˈıī Sk cold (noun) — Kl. *sūrēy̆*
sor čibaat W back of the head — V *čebaxt*.
sērdiŋˈgī X of this year — Cf Av. *sarəδa-*, etc V *parδiŋgī*, *wuˈserd*
ˈ*sąıək* Sk to-morrow. — From Ar.-Prs *sahar*.
sarˈmō Sk. cold. — Prs
sērv Sh hole, *sarv* Be. pit — Cf Yd *surv*
svrˈxā X male markhor. — Cf Ishk *suıxā*, and also Sar *rušt γuej* red deer, markhor. — *Prs.
sāiš(t) Y, Sb, *saš* X, *sāyıš* Sk you (pl.) — *sāišt kūı?* who are you? *sāiš čīzır mаž dıef?* why do you beat me? *sāiš cerak x̌əč yāvov?* what kind of food do you eat? *sāiš yıpk pōvəv* you drink water, *sak sāv dınen* we beat you, *yem xūn sāvan* this house is yours Y, *saš kūı tūet?* who are you? *saš x̌eč yawit-a?* do you eat bread? *saš cum nafar wezg?* how many of you have come? *wuz sʌb dīmım* I beat you, *ī deγd sabaı tūet* you had a daughter, *ayem xōn safan-a?* is this house yours? *safan dıˈōr ce ˈkumanᵊ ˈdeh ı šumā kudām astᵊ' wuz sabar . . . rāndəm* I give you. X; cf. L (Bur. Texts, p 341) *sʌbɛ*, W *tumux* (I) is Ishk — Cf § 118 sq

stau *staudı-* L, *sto*, *sıtao* *stod-* Sh. to praise — Cf Sar. *stāu-*, Prs *sıtūdan*

sȧt Sh. baking pan, slate. — < **sāta-* flat, smooth? Cf Yd. *sūī* V *suδγ*

sō'at Sk hour — Ar.-Prs

satk Y, *setk* L, Sh, *sətk* Kl satisfied — *satk um vītei* — Ir. **sıtaka-* supports the transl of *śıtá-* RV VIII, 23, 13 as 'satisfied'.

'stīn Y, *sıtın* X, *stın* W post, pillar. — Cf Sgl *ᵊstīn*.

sı'târ Y, °*ōr* X, *ıstōra* N, *stōr* Sk., *stār* Sh, *sᵊtōr* Z, *'stıruk* W (Ishk), "*zothroog*" (= **sətrug*) Olufsen star — Prs?

sᵊtrɛı Y, *strəı* Sk, *strēi* Sh female — *'strəı-pīrk* Sk she-mouse. — Cf Or *sᵊtrē/īj*, Sar *stīr*, Av *strī-* — Wkh. (and Or?) point to Ir **stray(ī)*, a form unknown elsewhere. — Hj *-šəč* (in *purk-šəč*) is an Ishk form, and its existence in Wkh is denied by Sk.

s(ɪ)trīn L barren, childless — **starī nī-* Cf. Skr *starī́-*, Prs *astarıan* (Horn 716)

strʌnǰ L cotton carpet, "durree". — **staranačī-*.

strās- Sh. to be splashed up — Cf. Sar *zatrȧs*, **us-tras-* 'to be frightened, stirred up'?

stōrs L plough-share

sᴵ'təx̌ Y, *ıstex̌* X, *stəx̌* Sk, Kl. daughter-in-law, cf '*stakh bıdganz*' (= **stax̌ vıtkanj*) Be bride — Cf Yd *zɪnɪo*

sᵊtīy- *stətt-* Sk., *stuy-* *statt* Sh to send. — *stu'yāk*, *stu'yətk* Sk — Cf Sgl. *āstay-*.

sʌvʌnd cər- L to throw away — **hača-dwan* + *ta-*? Cf Orm k *cwan-* to shake.

sāvz Y, *savz* Sh, *sǎvz* *šīy* Sk. blue, *sǎvz* Sk green — Prs

sīw- *sōwd* Sk, *sȧy* *sȧmd* Hj to rub — '*sīu̯əm*' (corr from *sīi̯əm*), *sīu̯d*, *sūw*, *'sōʷdəm*, *su'wak*, °*'wətk* Sk — Cf Yd *sā-*, Sgl *sȧmb-*

sa'wâr X horseman — Prs.

sux- L to rub, *sux̌-* *sox̌t* Sh., *səx̌-* Z to smear, jostle

sə'xan Sk word. — Prs.

sōy- Sk to be unmarried. — *sōyəm*, *sōy*, *sōy!* *sōyəm tū* (not *sōıdəm*, nor inf. or past. ptc.). — Cf Lith. *šeirȳs* widower, and Oss *sī/ējar*, Kurd *sīwı* orphan, v Henning, Mir. Man III, 61, s.v *sywg*.

'sâya Y, *'saya* X shade — Prs

sauza Y, *sovz* X, *sabza* W, *sav'zǎ* Sk grass — Prs

sūz Sh a cold blast, *soz* cool — Cf Sar *sauz*, fr. Prs *sōz*.

sauz'tūti X n of a bird (green parrot?) — *Prs.

Š

šāı Y fat, rich — Av *xšaya-* ruler. Cf. Shgh *šayēn* pl. "khans".

šuı St. moraine, place covered with stones — Cf Skr *kṣaya-* waste, decay?

šač Y, W, X, N, Sk, Sh, etc dog — < fem **śuačī(?)*, v. § 33.

šād[1]) Y, X, N, Sk, *šāδ* W, L, Sh, *šaδ* Kl., *šal* H six — Cf. § 116.

šād[2]) Sk open enclosure for goats and sheep — If *š*, possibly = Bartangi *x̌ōδ* < **sıāda-*. But *ā* < **ā*?

šīδ L uphill, *x̌ıδ* Sh steep, *pax̌°* uphill

šaf'tōlu X peach. — Prs.

šəγd Kl sort, class, *xēl*

ša'γor W hedgehog — Lw? Cf Yd *ša'γor*

"*šγrĭ*" (?) Sk ibex (Swedish "stenget").
šau'har X, *šawar* Sh husband. — Prs.
šū'ǰiš X, *šau'žī* W hip — Cf Sgl *šəu'žī*
šak Y, Sk, St, *šāk* Sh bad — Cf Ishk *šakk*
škop L castrated (ox) — IE (s)*qop-* (Walde-Pokorny, II, 559) to cut, etc, (cf. especially Slav *skopiti* to castrate)
škūrg- *škūrd-* Sk (reg), *škūr-* *škūrd-* Sh. to seek — Cf Ishk *škarr-*, Yd *škōr-*, Sar *x̌kār*
škāv- *škāvd-* (*škə'vāk*, °*'vətk*) Sk to catch a cold. — *škāfk* fever — Cf Ishk. *škōv-*
šilč, *š-* L, *šilč* Sh cloven hoof.
šolg Sh piece of brick. — Cf Sar. *x̌alg.*
šilāp- Sh to splash, slop, surge — Cf Sar *wašlåb-* — Cf. Brahui *šalāping* to dabble something in water, fr. Bal ??
ši'lax Y, *šilax̌* Sh naked — Cf Yd *ši'lex*
šolx Y, *šōlč* X, *šolx* Sh, St, *šalx* B but *šâx* W, *šōx* Sk branch. — Prs, but with unexplained *l*
šâm Y evening — Prs
šεm : *šεid* L to beat and clean wool
šām'bāf W spider — *Prs
ša'mōl Sk north, *šə'mōl*, *ši°* wind (W. Wkh) — Ar-Prs
šʌmə̄nʌk L branch
'šōna X, *šå°* N shoulder — Prs
šănd- *šanddi-* (*šandid-* misprint?) Sh to mix, compound, rub up in water
šεndik L a kind of vine, grape
šundr Sk, *šondᵊr* L, *šūndr* Sh, *šundrēγ* Kl. hot (acc to Sk only about the weather) — Cf. *Shund* (Olufsen) n of a vill, v. § 5 Possibly < **ḱuon-ro-* or **ḱuondh-ro-* (not **ḱwontro-*, cf s v *mutr*), cf Arm *šand* 'spark, red hot iron' < **kwn̥ti-??*
šundrī Sk heat
šenawa'rī X, *šə,nōwa'rē* Sk swimming — Prs
šiŋ L wedge for plough-share.
šāp- Sh to suck the breast — Cf Yd *šuv*
šop Be knife, whey (??)
šūp L night's halt, *šub'r halak* Sh to pass the night (= Sar. *x̌âbar reidao*) — Cf Av. *xšap-*, etc Note the distinction between *šūp* and *naγ̌d.*
špuδk L bare footed — Cf Bal *šafad*, **šawāδ* (Mayer), Brahui (lw) *šapād* But what is *š(a)-?*
šipk L twig, *šopk* Sh rod. — Cf Sar *x̌ēib* — V s v *rašip* — Or cf Skr *kšupaka-* bush, shrub?
špū/un L, *špun* Sh shepherd — Cf Prs *šubān*, etc
šaupa'rak Y, °*εk* W, *šapārak* Sh bat — Prs
'šapt, v. *šapt*
'šaptal X clover — Prs
špaxuv- L to make explode.
šār Sk town. — Prs
šār- Sh to slander — Cf Sar *šōr-*
šēr W tiger (?), Sk. lion — Prs
šīr, *šīᵘr* Y, *šīūr* L, *šur* X, *šurum* X cowdung, *šūrm* W horsedung — *šūr(u)m* fr. Ishk (v s v) *šīr* < **šāra-* from *šā(y)* (AirWb s v *frašāimna-*), cf formally Skr *kṣārá-* from *kṣā́y ati*
šārm Sk shame — Prs
šarmin'da Sk ashamed, *šarmindagī* shame — *šarmin'da na ,wocē* shame! — Prs
šī'rīn X sweet — Prs
širši'rā Y, *šarša'rā* X waterfall, *šerše'rā* Sk waterfall in small streams — Prs

šurˈɪâ Y, °ɪcā X, *šərˈvō* Sk soup — Prs

šɪˈrāw- šɪˈrānd- Sh. to tell one's beads — Cf Sar *naširāw-* — < **srāwaya* ?

šɪš Y, X, Sh, Z louse. — Cf Yd *spūo*

šât W honey — Ar.-Prs.

šət, v *šət*

šɔt L early evening meal.

šof Sh. landslip — Skr *kṣati-* destruction? Cf, semant., Khow *hon* inundation < Skr. *hanu-*.

štīk Sk, *štīk* L, *š(e)tīg* Hj. play, joke, *štɪtk* (Olufsen) game played with bone pegs — Cf Khow. *ɪstuk, ɪštuq*

štɪtk Sk. murderer - V *šay-*

štīr v *ɪštīr*

štū Gr. calf. — Cf. Ishk *šutur*.

štref- L, *štrof-* Sh to sneeze.

štrAx- L to knock against, *štrăx-* Sh to trip up, *štɪ ăx-* to impinge, brush against

šatta X sole of the foot

šɪˈvɐn Y, *šɪˈben* X, *šɪvan* Sh, Be rope, *šeˈvun* Sk cord — Fr Khow *šimenɪ*

šuw-. *šāud* L to gnaw — < **xšaw*. Cf Ishk *šāw* to chew (Zar).

šâx W branch, *šōx* X horn — Prs V. *šolx*

šux Y, Z, *šōk* X hard, *šuk̆ x̆āk* Sh to tighten — Cf Sgl *šōx*

šaˈxək Sk hail — V. *šax*.

šxēlān Sh. whistle — Onomatopoetic, cf Prs *šipēl*, etc, Psht *špēlaɪ*.

šAxs- L, *šoxs-* Sh, *šəxs* Kl to pass through — Note *yi sōat ˈšəxsətk* one hour has passed, Kl. p 94. — Cf Sgl *šəxs-*

šay- X, *šāy šīt-* Y, *šăy-*: *šɪtt-* Sk, Kl, *šāy-*: *šītt-* Sh. to kill — *wuz ī xalg šāyem, wuz ī xalg-em šītɐɪ* Y, *kūɪ šayumɪ* I kill somebody X, *ˈšăyəm, šīt(t), šăy! ˈšɪttəm, šəˈyăk, šəˈyətk* (*šītk*) Sk — Cf Av *xšay-* to destroy(?), Bal *šīay* to devour, shear

Š

šəɯ Y, *šū* N, *šau* W, *šəu* Sk, *šao* Sh, *šēw* Z horn. — Cf Sgl *šōu*

šīu Y, X, *šīw* Sk, *šū* L, *šū* Sh, *xūɪ* W black — *šīu jɪtr* X, *šuɪ-čɪrāk* Olufsen torch — Cf Sgl *šūɪ*, Khow *šā*

šačuv- Sh to filter, strain — Derivation *from* **srač*, *cf* Lith *šlaketɪ* '*to drip*', is improbable.

šafš Y, Kl, *šašp* X, *šafč* N, *šāfš* Sk, Sh, *š/šAfš* L hair (acc to Olufsen, p. 71 "*shafch*" are the two long plaits worn by married women). — Cf Prs *šafš*, thin branch, *šɪfša*, id., ringlet, Phl Psalter *špšy* rod — Assim from **šafš*?

šəyd Y, *šəyde* X, *šoy̆d* Sh new — Cf Shgh. (Sk) *šəɪda* the younger?

šAk L, *š/šak* Sk. white frost, dew. — Cf Ishk *šok*, Sar *x̆ok*

škəndɪv-· škət- Y, *ɪškaŋg-* X, *škəndəv-škəndă/əɪd* Sk, *škōndv-* Kl, *škɐnd-* L, *škond-*: *škott* (inf *škoδan*) Sh. to break (tr), *škɐδ-, šken-* L, *škūr-*. *škond-* Sh to break (intr.), *škon- škond-* Sh. to quench one's thirst, caus. *škaδuv-* Sh — *šuŋgɪ škəndivəm* I break a stick Y — Cf. Yd. *skəd-*.

škupɪ Sh sling.

škōɪč Y, Kl, *skōrč* L, *skoɪć* Be burning coal — Cf. Psht *skōr*, etc

šīn Y, *šīŋ* X anus, *tam šīn* Sh, *sak-šīn* St. podex — Cf. Yd *sɪno*

šɐnd L, *šond* Sh raven — Cf Khow (Iw) *ṣənthu*, Oss. *sɪnt*, Saka *ṣṣund-*. *ṣ̌/šɐndɪk* L gums — But cf *šɐndɪk* vine.

šūŋg Y, X, *šŭŋg* N, Sk, L, Sh. wood, stick — Cf Yazgh *x̆aŋg*, Sak *sṣɪmgya-* branch, Skr *śṛṅga*,

Khow (lw) *sruŋg* horn — Cf semantically Prs *šāx*, Par *šī* horn, branch — V. EVP s.v *šōŋgarai*

šūnǰ Y, *šūnǰ* Sk, L, *šunǰ* Sh, *šoˈinǰ* L hip (Sh. also flank, side) — Cf Prs dial *ša/inǰ* < **sraoničī* V *šīn*

šəŋˈgər Y, *šəŋˈgər*, *šiº* Sk, *šiŋˈgɛr* L, *šiŋgar* Be guts — Cf Khow *ṣaŋgūr* (lw ?). — < **straŋg(a)ra-*, cf Engl. *string*, Gr στφαγγάλη string, etc ?

ˈšūpiš Y n of an animal resembling an otter, with valuable fur — *šū-piš* = black cat?

šapt, *šāft* X, *šapt* N, Sk., L Sh wolf — Cf Sar. *x̌iϑp* Early lw from Khow. *šaˈpīr* < *śapita-* cursed. Cf §§ 10, 37.

šiš L, *šix̌* Sh, *šix̌n* Kl near — *spā šixn̥* Sk — < **srišna-* clinging to?

šūš Y, L, *šūš* X, Sk., *šiš* N, *x̌əx̌* W, *šuš* Sh, Z lungs. — Prs.

šūš-dard Sk inflammation of the lungs. — Prs.

šišk Y, X, *šūšk* Sk, *šušk* Sh, Olufsen (p 69), *š/šūš/šk* L high boots made of untanned leather.

šət Y, *x̌et* X, *šet* Sh, St earth, soil, *šət* Sk dust. — Cf Sgl *šət*

šax̌ Y, *šaš* X, *šāx̌* Sh pea, *mušuŋg*, *šax* Sk bean — Cf. Bartangi, etc *x̌āš* Sk bean

T

tu Y, X, Sk, Sh, *tə* W thou — *tu-t kūi?* who art thou? *tu mar kitâb rand* give me a book, *wuz tau dīməm* I beat thee, *yem xūn tīnen* this house is thine, *nīv ti zik kšuyəm* now I hear thy voice, *wuz tar kitâb randəm* I give thee a book, *yimē δetem tārek* I gave it to thee Y, *tu kuī?* who art thou? *tu be wuzum* bring it, *wuz tī (tau) dīməm* I beat thee, *žu xōnan ti xōn lup* thy house is bigger than mine, *yau xōn tinʌn* that house is thine, *tinan čis yark tu?* was there any work for thee? *tīna rūpīa dvrzəm* I take money from thee, *wuz tawar ī rūpīa rāndəm* I give thee one rupee, *uz tawarke ruxsat gux̌um* I give thee leave, *wuz targ dišam* I know thee, *tark cəbas kâγaz gox̌um* I give thee a letter back X, *tə nūŋg* thy name Sk., *təfak* thee W (= Ishk) — Cf § 118 sq

tei- *tu-* X, Sh, *təi-* *tū* Sk, *thei-* *tho* (*tinetk*) L to be — *čiš xabar tei?* what is the matter? *noŋg S tu* his name was S, *you mīrâxūr tū* he had a groom, *ˈpâdšâ tūˈet* there was a king, *tīnen i degde tūet* you had a daughter, *xūb maza tuˈet* it tasted good (prob. with *tūˈet* for pf ptc **tūetk*), but *saš kūī tūet?* who are you? (prob with *tūet* 2 pl, cf. § 154) X, *təyəm*, *təi* (there is), *təi!*, *tū(m)*, (2 sg *tūt*, 3 sg *tū*, 1 pl *sāken tū*), *təˈyăk*, *tūtk/təˈyətk* Sk, *ˈžənən təi* I have Sk — Probably of pronominal origin, cf Psht *dai* he is, etc. V. *humu-*.

tōi Y, X, W, Sk colt — Cf Yd *taya*.

tūi Sk. wedding — Prs

ˌtōbaˈlă Sk grazing ground — *Prs

tablarˈză Sk fever — Prs

tōbə/isˈtōn Sk. summer — Prs.

tač- Sk to go, *toč-* *točt* Sh to move, shift — Sk only in *tač* imper 2 sg — **tačya-*, cf Sar *tej-*, Shgh. *tīz-*, Ishk *tōγd*, and Wkh *tukan*, *taγ̌d* (v. s v *čāw*)

tāf Sk, Sh steam — Prs
tuf Y, Sh, *tūf* Sk saliva — Prs
tŭγ Y, N, Sk, Sh, *tūg* X she-goat (Y, X also female ibex) — Cf Par *tŏγ* male mountain goat Wkh γ disproves immediate connection with Turk Prs *taka* he-goat — V *tux*
tεγd L, *taγd* Sh sharp — **tixta-*, Sar *tēid*, cf. E Oss *ciγd* cheese (Miller, p 25), Skr. *tiktá-* bitter
tʌγum L, *taγm* Sh, *taγ̆m* Z, *tēγm* W (Ishk seed) — V *tuxm* — Cf Yd *tuγ^{u}m*
tăk Sk. button
tə'kī Y, *tqī* Sh full, much, many — *xalgi təkī x̆əč yāwan* many people eat bread
tåqe Sk cap — Prs.
to'ko X alone — *wuz-um t°* — Prs, cf Yd *toko*
tīk Sk, *tuk* Sh. willow, *teik* Capus *tuk* Kl tree — Tomaschek (s 791) comp Skr. *toka-* shoot But cf Prs. *tāk* vine, *tāγ* tree, *tōγ* n of a certain wood, Psht *tāγa* elm, poplar. V Nyberg, MO, 25 189 Wkh *ī* cannot go back to *au*
tə'qŭm Sk. donkey's saddle — Turki
təki'yā Y pillow — Ar-Prs
ˌtōqat'dōr Sk patient — Ar.-Prs.
ti'lâ Y, *°o* X, *tillå* Sk, Sh gold. — Prs
til'pak Y, *°ek* X woollen cap. — Turki, cf Shgh *talpak*
talx Y bitter — Prs.
təm'būn Y, *tam'bōn* X, *tumbån* Sh trousers, *tumbūn* Olufsen cotton breeches — Prs
taˌmō'kū Sk. tobacco — Prs
tə'mīs Sk July — Ar.-Prs
tan Sk body — Prs

tanē- Sh to fold (sheep) — Cf Sogd *tyny-* to bring (Reichelt, Stud. Indo-Ir 251 < *ati-nay-*)?
tun *tond* L to work dough with hands into cakes of bread — < *tan-* to spread out?
tan'dūr Y, *tun dur* Sk, *tungur* Sh thunder — Prs.
taŋg Y, X, Sk narrow — Prs
tuŋ X, *tung* Sh hard
tap Y, B, *tīp* X wing — Cf Rosh *tēf* Sk V *tăp-*
tăp- *tapt* Sh to quake, shake — Prs.
tʌpεč cər- L to water
tʌpk v *pătk*
tâpik Y forehead
tᵊpūr Y, *ti°* Sh, *tpăr* Sk, *ta'bar* X (Prs.) axe — Cf Yd *tu'vor*
trūi Y, X, N, Sk, Sh, *tᵊrūi* W three — Cf § 116
ta'rī X very wet — Prs
tə'ră Sk thither, *tə'rət* Sk there — V § 133.
tor Sh net — Prob Prs, but Sar *tur* id seems to be genuine, cf Yd *tūr*
tōr Sk. neck, *tor* St back of the head — Cf Sogd *tār*, Sak. *ttāra-* forehead, Prs *tāra* crown of the head V *tārak*
tōr Y, Sk, *tōr* Sh, *tōr* L walnut
tar'bīz Sk melon. — Prs
tau'rič Y roof-board
ti'rīč L dark. — **taϑriya-čī*?
tīr ī-dast Y, *tīr* X arrow — Prs
'tārak W collar-bone — But Prs *tārak* top of the head V. *tōr*
tō'rīk X, *°ĭk* Sk dark, *tŏrĭ'kĭ* Sk. darkness — Prs
trʌkč L bitter, *trač* B insipid, *truč* St. bitter, bad-tasting, *trāč* Sh. bad-tasting — From IA, cf Khow *trok* bitter?

tə'rəm Sk hither — Cf. § 133
tira'mō Sk autumn. — Prs
tər'mis Y formerly, before — V *mis*
trāŋg Sk. girth-strap — Cf Yd. *trok*
triŋ X sour milk — Fr Khow *trīn*
tur'piču X n. of a bird, *turpiču*.
trīš Sk sour milk — *pāi truš* — Prs
tarš Y adze — Prs
tᵊrešp Y, *trɛšp* L, *tᵊrᵊšp* Z, *trešp* Sh, *tᵉruš* X (Prs.) sour, *tuǎp* Sk = *qᵊrīt* — Cf Yd *trɪšp*
tōrt Y the day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow, *tortɛr* X, *tortur* Bi., *tər'terək* Hj. to-morrow, *tort* B the day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow. — < **tr̥ta-* third (not found elsewhere in Ir)? But there is no other instance of Wkh *or* < *r̥*
turt L, *turt* Sh. ford. — Prob from Khow. *thūrt*
tᵊrâ'zū Y, *tarå'zē* Sk scales. — *t° xašəm* Y I weigh. — Prs.
təs'ken W instep
tasma-'kaš W knife. — *Prs ('strap-cutter', cf. Wkh. *x̌aš-* to cut?).
tiš W iron (??) — Cf. Bur *tīš* plough-share < Wkh.?
tīša X adze — Prs
təš Sk, *tɛ̄š/š* L empty; *toš-* Sh, *təš car-* Sk. to empty out — < **tus(s)ya-* (cf Nyberg, Stud Indo-Ir., 214 sq) — Cf Sgl. *təš-*
tɛš L steam — **tafšya-?*
tiš- tášt- Y, *tūš-* X to shave, *tūš- təšt-* L to fashion with an axe; *tuš- tošt* Sh to cut, whittle. — Cf. Mj *tīž-*.
tat Y, X, *tāt* Sk., Sh, *tōt* W (Ishk) father. — *yeu tate noŋg* Y his father's name. — Cf Yd. *tat*
tūt Y, X, W, N, *tīt* Sk. mulberry — Prs
tət'vārt Sk., *tɪtɪwərtᵢ* L the year before last. < **tərt-*, v. *tōrt*, *°vārt* < **-par(u)t?*
tīwde, v *ϑāw-*
ta'wīl X stable. — *cebūr yaš yōwɛr t° vīt* he had four horses in the stable, *t° gox̌um*. — Prs.
toxtox X cough. — *t° gux̌əm*. — V *qōx*
tux Sk ram (W Wkh). — V *tŭγ*
tuxm̥ Y, *tuxᵘm* X single grain. — Prs V *tʌγʊm*.
təx'murγ Y, Sk., *tuxm-i-murγ* N, *tux-murγ* St. egg. — Prs
tax'šīm car- X to divide. — Ar.-Prs. — With *š* from *baxš-?*
tax̌ Y, *tāx* Sh., *taxm* Sk. thirsty. — *taxm vitk* is thirsty. — **tr̥šma-?* Cf Yd *təšna*
tīz Y, X sharp — *tēz car-* Sk. to whet — Prs.
tōž- L to remain, continue

Θ

ϑīn Y, B, *sīn* X hot. — < **ϑån* < **ϑafnu-?*
ϑɛrd L spots (of leopard) Cf. *δard* multicoloured
ϑirs L, v *δərs*
ϑŏt L, "*thót*" Be lizard. — **δati-* = Prs *dad* wild animal?
ϑāw- ϑit Sk., *ϑau- ϑett* Sh, *·ϑɛt-* Y to burn (intr), *ϑiuv- ϑåwovd* (tr) Sh. — *ϑīt* pres. 3 sg, *rəxnīg ϑətei* the fire burned Y, *žu pizū tīwde* X my heart burned, *ϑāwum, ϑīt, ϑāu! ϑitum, ϑə'wăk, ϑə'wətk* Sk. (intr.), *ϑāwum, ϑīwd, ϑīw! ϑitum* Sk. (caus) to kindle a fire. — Cf Sar. *ϑau ϑud.* < *tap-?* V § 27.

V

vōč Y paternal aunt, Sh maternal aunt.
vīč ung Sh. outside, *tar—vīč* outside (adv). — Cf Sar *vāč-enj*, etc; Sogd *βyky* outside, Av **aiwyač-*, cf. *aiwitarō* outside — Not with Bailey (BSOS 6, 73) with original *w*
vəˈdek Y, *biˈdek* X, *v/wɛˈδɛk* L, *vaδak* Sh., *waδuk* St, *vəˈdok* Sk, '*dook*' Bi road, path. — Possibly < **abi-taka-*, cf Saka *ēvatā(ka)* street Scarcely < **ā-bda ka*, cf Mj *ōv/wd* ford, Av *abda-* not to be trodden(?), Mekr Bal *badūk* impassable place on sea beach
viδāw- *viδɛtt-* L, Sh to ride. — **abi-daw-*, cf. Prs. *dawīdan*.
vaγē W long hair(??).
vāγ̌d Sk., *vāγd* Sh nightmare. — Cf Ishk *vāγd*
vūl Sk, Sh smell, *vūl-* Sk to smell — *vūləm*, *vūli*, *vūl cart*, *vūlən*, *vūləv*, *vūl car! vūl kərtəm* to smell (abstract), *ˈvūl carəm*, *v° cart*, *v° kərtəm* to smell (concrete) Sk. — From a dialect with *l* < *δ*, cf § 36
vōin X light, *čirōγ*, *voin* Sh light, radiance — Cf Sar. *vōin* < **bāhanī*, cf Saka *b̲āy* ray?
vānd-. *vāst-* Y, Sh, *vand-* *vast-* Sk., *vand-* X to bind. — *vandəm*, *vand*, *vand! vastəm*, *vənˈdak*, *vənˈdətk* Sk. — Cf Yd *vad-*
vīr Sk, *vūr* L, Kl burden, *vūr* Sh load, baggage — Cf Yd *vīra*.
vərau Y, *vrū̆* X, N, *vrəu* Sk, *varāo* Sh., *vəriw* Z, *vəcēr*(!) W eyebrow, — < **brāwa-*, cf. Yd *vrīγo*, Saka *brau-sāra-*.
vˈwərdɛnz- L to press, *varδenz-*. *varδegn-* Sh to press down. — < **abi-dranj-*
vərōk Y, Sk, *varok* Sh to-morrow — If < **aparaka* (Tomasehek, p 750) the word must belong to a dialect with *-p* > *-v-*. But cf W Yaghn *fiˈrōk* (E Yaghn *fiˈrōnta*), Junker, Yaghn. Stud. I, 126, with **fr-*.
vrokš Sh. male Ovis Poli — Cf *dᵘrukš*, *yukš*
varīn- *varitt* Sh to shear — Cf Av. *bray-* (*brīn-*), Prs *burrīdan*, Keshe *brīn-*, etc
ˈvārand- *ˈvāratt* (*vərənˈdăk*) Sk, *vārāt* Sh to abuse, scold — Cf Sar. *rā̆n-*, Ishk *vrōn-*. — If < **brand-*, cf. Walde-Pokorny II, 216 *bhlendh-*, e g Old Slav. *blędĭ* idle talk, etc
varenj̆ Sh pregnant (animal). — Cf Sar *varinz* < **barana-čī*.
vareš- *varešt-* Sh. to fry. — *varešt* < **brišta-* (cf. EVP, s v *wrīt*), with present *š* from the preter. Cf. Sar. *virz-* *virzd* (with secondary preter), Khow *vrenjē-* (lw.), Yd *vroč-*.
vərit Y, *brūt* X, *vrɪt* N, *vərūt* W (Ishk), *vrīt* Sk, *vrut* Sh, Z, Kl., '*vuroot*' Bi, *varīt* Be., *varut* H, etc brother — Cf. Yd *vrai*
vritkənd Y, *brūtkɛnd* X brother's wife(?), *vritkənd* Sk wife's brother — Cf Prs. *birādar-zan* wife's brother But cf Sgl *vrūδkuč*
vərītpətr̥ Y brother's son
varuy-. *varoid* Sh to howl, bay together. — Cf. Sar. *varau-* < **braw-ya-*, cf. Av *mrav-*? V *ruy-*.
vərz Y, Sk., *verz* X, *vorz* Sh. long. — Cf Sgl *vəždūk*.
vōrz Y, X, *vōrzik* Z pillow — Cf. Sgl *vōzd* Yd. *virzanc*
vašč Y milk pail.
višiv- *višōvd* Y, *wiṣū-(əm)* X, *ˈvīšəv-*

vīšovd- (*vīšəˈvak*) Sk, *vīšiv-* L, *višiūw-* *višiowd* Sh to sweep. — < *ˈabi-xšwaiL-*?

vĭt, v *wōc*

vez X long hair(?)

vizam- *vizamd* Sh to rub to powder — Sar *vizāmb-* id, cf Yd *vezb-*. V. *wazem-*.

ˈvizvizak N wasp

W

wai Sk O

waˈcī W calf — Scarcely a true Wkh. word. Cf Werchikwar *wec* < IA

wōc- *vit* Sk., *wåc-* *vitt-* Sh, *vīt* Y, X, N, *bĭt* X to become. — *wōcəm*, *wōst*, *wōc*, *vitk* Sk — *mərzəm* (*satk-əm*) *vītei* Y I have become hungry (satisfied), *mālum ne vit* it did not become known, *sawâr vit* he mounted, *xušwaxt bit* X he became happy, *ruxn viti* N it dawned — *vĭt* < *būta-*, but *wōc*?

wīč Sh. grub, moth

wūč Y, X very high, Sk. up, *wuč* Sh, Kl high, Sk upper (*bālā*), *wučtar* Sk higher. — Cf Ishk *wuč*

wuč L, *wuč* Z, Kl, *uč* Sk, (*w*)*uč* Sh arrow, bullet. — < **ušč* < **išučī-*??

wâd Y, *wād* X, St, *wōd* Sk., *wåδ* Sh. watercourse, canal, '*aryq*', *wado* Ol minor channel — Sar *wåδ* Cf Yd *wolo*

wâda X time, period — *dar w°-i Sultân Mâmūd* — Ar-Prs

wūdg Y, *ˈwudge* X, *wůdg* Sk, *wuδg* Sh, *ūδg* St, etc to-day — *wūd nāγd* Y, *wůdgnāγd* Sk to-night — < **adyaka-*?

wīdər- *wōdŏrd-* (*wudəˈrak*) Sk to have, hold; *wuδur-* *woδord* Sh to grasp, seize. — Cf. Sar. *waδor-*, Av. *avadar-* adhibere

wʌδ L, *wāδ* Sh. handle of a tool. — Cf Sar *wiēδ*. — Cf Av. *vaδa-*.

wāδn Sh. root-filament — Poss. Psht. *wula* 'root, fibre' belongs here, and not to Oss *wīdag*.

waγ Sh price — From Khow. *wāγ*? Cf Yd. *hūγ*

wāγ- L, Sh to bleat — Sar *wåγ* id, Shgh *waγ-* to bellow.

waˈǰab N span. — Ar-Prs

waqt Sk time — *ˈmārək ˈcūm w° ˈvitik ki ˈwuzəm bēˈmōr* = *wuz-əm ˈγā waqt vitəm*, *bēˈmōrəm* I have been ill for a long time, *tārək* (*yau*) *cūm w° vitik ki tūt* (*yau*) *bēˈmōr*. — Ar.-Prs — Cf *ˈcəwaxt*, *ˈīčwaxt*

wuˈlēt W span — Ishk *wuδīt* (but note *l*)

wŏlč Sh., St quail — Cf Ishk *wōrc*, Prs. lexx *walč* Cf §§ 48, 80

wulun- L to shake (apricots) — Cf Skr. *vi-dhunōti* to shake about?

wʌltk Y, *ˈwəltəkˈ* Sk, *wəḷk* W, *welk* L, *welk* Sh, *waltik* Be kidney, *woltuk* St. liver — Cf. Yd. *wulγa*, Sgl *woḷk*.

ˈwīn- *ˈwīnd* Y, Sk, *ˈwin-* (*wiˈnetk*) X, *wīn-* *wind* Sh to see — *yīnōt wīndəm* Y, *ˈwunuk wunetkīn* X I saw (have seen) a dream, *čīzəv sāyiš wīndəv*? what did you see? *wĭˈnāk*, *wĭˈnətk* Sk. — Cf Yd. *wīn-*.

wŭndr Y, Sk, Sh, *vundur* X field. — Acc. to Benveniste (v Par Voc. s v *γanīr*) < **awa-antarya*

wānǰ X, Sh, *wanǰ* Sk belly. — < **waničī*, cf Skr *vaniṣṭhú*, Lat *venter*, etc ?

wīnek Y, *wunˈdek* X, *°ok* Sk marmot, *wundek* — *Bad Prs Cf. Burush. *ainʌq* (< Wkh.?)

wunuk L willow — Cf. Sar *wanūǰ*, Shgh. *wān*, etc

'wunuk X dream (?).

wu'nɛr Y, *wənār* Kl, *wanar* Be, *'voinerr'* Cap stable, manger. — Shgh. *venīr*

wa'rī W lamb — Ishk, v s.v. *worok*

wār Y, *war* Be male oorial, *kiškār*, L *wʌr* ram — Cf *wūrk*

wēra Y, W, *'wēla* X gums — Prs, cf Sgl *wē'rē*

wīr L single-handed (in family), Sh alone — Cf Skr *avīrā-* having no son or husband?

wūr Y, Be, *wīr* (*vūr*?) Sk., *wur* Sh rain — Cf Av *vār*

'wərəč- *wərəγn* Sk, to stay, remain, *wərγ-* *wərɛxt* L to remain, *ware/ič-*. *wareqn-* Sh. to remain, to be tired — *'wərəčəm*, *wərəšt*, *wərəč!* *wərəγnəm*, *wə'rəčak*, *wərəγ'nətk* Sk, *vərəx̌k* Y, *wurix̌k* X, *wə'rəx̌k* Sk, *warex̌k* Sh tired — **awa raik-*, cf Sgl *fəris*. Cf § 55

word Sk. tripe, *wɛrd* L, *ward* Be belly (of animals) — Cf Av. *varədva-*, *varədu°* soft, cf German 'Weiche'.

wīrdīna L clear (sky, weather) — < **wīdr*, cf Yd s v. *ləroγo*

wirdān L mill-wheel — Cf Sogd *wrtn* car, etc

'wərəfs- *wərəfst-* (*wərə'pāk*, *°pətk*) Sk. to stand, *wurufsatk-əm* Y I am standing, *warefs* *warefst-* (*warefsetk*) Sh, *vərvəs-* *vərvəšt* L to stand, stop (intr) — Cf Sar *warāfs-*, Shgh Voc s v *wirūvd*

wirg L ridge between irrigation plots — < **wāra-ka-*, cf Av *°vāra-* protection.

wur'geš Y, *°ɪš* X, *wargašt* Be, *urgešt* Cap big basket, *kaǰawa*

wərk L scar

wūrk Y, X, N, St, *wərk* Sk, *wark* Z lamb — Cf Sgl *worok* V *warī*.

wɛrt- L to knead (in washing cloth). — Av. *vart-* to turn

wi/urt L mill-stone (in compos). — *xʌδə̄rqə w°*, *səre w°* — Cf. Kurd, Prs *bard* stone, Khow *bort*, Lhd *vatṭā* stone, etc.

wərəw- *wərōd* L to water (before ploughing) — Cf Skr *vi-srāvaya?*

werxar- Sh to flood, *werxuv-* Sh to cause to flood, *wərx̌iv-* L to scatter

wurzg(ə) L right hand — Cf Yd. *urzuγ*

was Y, *wās* Sh main roof beam, *wās* Sk ceiling — Cf Sar, Shgh. *wǟs*. Poss related to Skr *vamś(y)a-* beam, rafter, v. EVP s v *wēša* V s v. *parwās*

wə'sai Y, *wīsəy* Z, *wasē* Sh. cotton thread — Cf. Ishk. *wōsi*

wīs-: *wišt* Sk, *.wišt* N to set (about the sun) — *īr wišti the sun set* N, *'īr 'wīsit*, *'wišti*, *wi'šak*, *wi'šətk* Sk. — Prob < **wi-isa-*, with secondary preter, cf. Yaghn *wīs* to descend Not < Av. *vaēs-* to enter (Geiger, Gr.Ir.Ph, I, 2, 339, and Air Wb. s v.) — Cf. Yd. *vīš-*

wʌsk, *γʌsk* L revetting wall.

wəsk Y, Sk, *wesk* Sh, *wusk* Be, *wōšk* Hj dry, *weske* X, *wɛsk* L thirsty — *weske bitim* I became thirsty X, *'wusk carəm*, *wəskəm* I dry, *wəsk cart* Sk — Cf Yd *ušk* V. § 73

wos'kăt Sk waisteoat. — Ind. fr Engl.

wasĕr- *wasĕrt* Sh to cool, become cold. — < **awa-*, or *wi-sārya-*, cf. *sīr* — Parth *wys'r-*, Henning, BSOS, IX, 87

wu'serd Y, *wusɛrd* L this year. — V *sērdiŋgī*.

wist Y, *wīst* Sh twenty — Cf Yd. *wisto*

wuståd Sk artisan — Prs

wīsti sər L bareheaded. — **a wastiya-* un-clothed?

wušdōn L barn — Cf. Sgl *uš'tīn*, Yd. *uš'čeno* V *wiš*

wəšk Y, *wəšk* Sk, *wušk* X, Sh calf — < **wasya-ka-*, cf Sar *wišk* calf, Samnānī *vaškå* child Cf. Sgl *wosōk* V *wacī*

wušik X key, bolt, *wə'šik* Kl., *šīk* Sh key, *šik* Sh padlock — Cf Ishk *uškəz?*

wušeŋg L entire (bull). — < *wɟšanaka-?*

wəšp Y plough-pole. — Cf. Sgl. *āwišp* — < *wi špā*, cf. Av. *spā-* to throw? Cf *rešpuk?*

wušūy- wašan- Sh to untie, *wuš-wašin-* Sh to loose — < **wi-šāy-*, **wi-šāna-*, cf. Air Wb s v. *hā(y)-*

wiš Y, *wuš* X, *wuš/x* Be. straw, *kāh-i safēd*, *ūš* Sk. hay, *wuš* Sh, *wīš* Z grass — Cf Sar. *wux̌* Sh grass, '*wúkh*' Be. corn straw Cf Yd *wuš*.

wə'šiy- wešt- Y, *wəšim-*(?) *wəš-* X, *'wəšī- wəšt-* Sk. to be afraid — *'wəšīm*, *wīšīd*, (*wəšīn*), *wəšī-' wəštəm*, *wə'šak*, *wə'šətk* Sk, *'wəšəv- 'wə'šōvd* / *weštōvd*, *wəšə'vak* / *wəštə'wāk*, *wəšə-'vətk* trans Sk — < **wi sriya-?* Cf Orm. *γuš-*, *γwašʳ-*, caus *γušaw-*, *γwašʳēw-?*

witrin- witriθt- Sh to shy, trans *witriuv-* — < **wi tɟh-na-*.

wʌ'tōx X ram — V. *tŭx*

wiūx/š L root — Cf Shgh *wyāš*, etc. V. *yax̌*.

waxār Sh. ladder. — Cf Khow. *uxār*, lw ?

wax'tī X once, at one time — Ar Prs V *waqt*

wu'x̌en Y, *u'šen* X, N, *wu'x̌ən* Sk, *wux̌an* Sh blood, *wuš/šen* L blood vessel. — < **wahwani-* (cf Barth Mir Md, V, p 6) Not with Henning (ZII, 9, p. 227) < **wóhun-*

wiyaug L pace

wīyīn Sh., *wū'īn* H pass, *wuīn* LSI hill — *Wiyino Sar* 'Top of Pass' (in Shimshal). *Zhoewīyīn* 'Lake Pass' Cockerill — Cf Sar *weyawun*. — < **wi-ayana-*, cf Av. *ayană-*, Skr. *vyáyana-* going apart, *vi-i-* to go through, traverse (e g RV I, 50, 7, V, 18, 3)

wāz-: *wāšt-* (*wə'zak*) Sk, *wāz- wāšt* (*wāšk*) Sh to fall — Cf. Sgl *waz-*

wəzī- wozd- Y, *wəze- wəzd-* X, *wəzī- wəzd-* Sk., *wazi- wazd* (*wazg*) Sh to come — *dᵊrəm wə'zai* come here Y, *ce'bas wəze* come back; *parinda dar ha'wā wizit*, *wəzdɪm* '*āmadam*', *tu čis yarkər wəzd?* for what purpose did you come? *wuzgem* I have come, *wuz-um wəzget* X *'wəzīm*, *wīzīt*, *wəzīn*, *wəzīv*, *wəzī! wəzdəm*, *wəzī'yak*, *wə'zətk* Sk, *'yət δai ki 'wuzdəi bāf* = *ī 'δai wuzdəi bāf xalg* the man who came is good, *'dədīγdəm δai 'wuzdei* I saw the man who came Sk. — < **uz-aya-* (but Av. *us-aya-* go out)

wuz Y, X, N, Sk, Sh, *aze* W (= Ishk) I — *wuz tau dīməm* I beat you, *wuz x̌eč-em yitk-em* I ate bread, *tu mar kitâb rand* give me a book, *tu mārek kitâbe δetai* you gave me a book, *yem žə xūn* this is my house, *tu čizir maž dī?* why do you beat me? Y, *'wuz(-um) Wa'xī* I am a Wakhi, *wuz sab dīmim* I beat you, *uz-um x̌inak* I have spoken, *uz .. wəzdɪm* I came, *žu xōnan ti xōn lup* my house is bigger than yours, *mar(k)*

ī rūpīa rande give me a rupee X, *ɯuz x̌əč yaɯum* I eat bread, *žə xūn* my house N, *ɯuz, maž, žə, žənən, mārək* Sk — Cf § 118 sq

ˈ*ɯuzdı wōzdošt-*(?) Y, ˈ*wɪzdı- wɪzdık* (pf) X, *wīzdey- wōzdŏɪd* Sk, *wuzdı-wozdoɪd* Sh to wash — ˈ*wīzdeyum, wīzdeyī, wīzdēšt, wīzdeyən, wīzdeyəv, ɯīzdəvl wōzdŏɪdəm, wīzdeyak, wīzdeyətk* Sk. — Cf Yd *wuzd-, zənay-*. Influenced by *dē-*, q v

ɯɛzɛm- L, *wazem-* Sh to express, squeeze out — V *vızam-*.

ɯɛzūm L big wooden ladle

ˈ*ɯuzem-. wōzōnd-* Y, *wuzem-* X, *wūzəm-wīzəmd* (*wɪzəˈmăk*) Sk (reg), *wuzum wazåmd-* Sh to bring — *ỹīu, kıtâb wūzuməm* Y, *tu be wuzum* bring it X, 3 sg. *wīzənd* Sk — Cf. Turf Phl *z'm-* to send, lead

wɪžīh L ibex (m and f), *važık tuγ* Sh female ibex

wɪž/žɛrk L, *wuǰerk* Sh lucerne — Cf Mj. *ɪrγaga*

X

xō—xō either--or — Prs *xwāh—xwāh*

xūb X good, well — *xūb maza tuet* it tastes good — Prs

ˈ*xabar* X news, aware — *čıs x°* *teı?* *xalg x°* *bīt.* — Ar-Prs.

xeč Sh. bread. — Cf Yd

xuˈdōı Sk. God — Prs

xəˈdōrg Y, *xu°* X, Sk, *xʌδōrg* L, *x̌aδōıg* Sh water-mill. — Prob borr from early Shgh or Ishk. Cf Yd. *xīrγo* — V § 30

xəˈdōrg-ˈỹār Y, *xuˈdōrg bort* X mill-stone — *boɪt* fr. Khow

xūf L, *xuf* Z, Sh, *xep* X foam, froth — Cf Yd *xof*, Saka *khava-*

xīg Sk, *xug* Sh pig — Prs

xŏˈ(h)əš car- Sk. to wish — Prs

ˈ*xōkī* X greenish grey, ˌ*xōˈkĭ* Sk. grey — Prs

xākısˈtār W ashes — Prs

ˈ*xålī* Y, X empty — Ar-Prs

xălg Y, X, Sk, Sh man, person, people — *īyam xalg yupk pīt* this man drinks water, *xalgıšt yupk pōvan* the men drink water, *ɯuz ī xalg šītaı* I killed a man, *xalgı təkī x̌əč yāɯan* all the men eat bread Y, *sak Waxī xalge* we are Wakhis, *ıspā Xandutı xalg* we are Khandutis, *ayem xalg* (*be*) *x̌eč yewet, īu xalg dar huzūr-ı pâdšâ rex̌t* one man went near the king X, *xalg-yāš* the man's horse — Ar-Prs

xalq Sk people, nation (народ) — Ar-Prs, but a more recent lw than *xalg*

xaˈmīr Y, X dough. — Ar. Prs

xūn Y, N, Sk, *xōn* X, W, *xun* Sh. house. — *ce xūnen* from the house Y, (*ce*) *xōnɛn mešk* he emerged from the house, *xōnaı rıč* go home, *rešt xōnar ke* he went home, *žu xōnan tı xōn lup* you house is larger than mine — Prs, early lw

xuˈnuk X cold — Prs

xıŋgār Sk scimitar, *x̌°* Sh sword — Cf. Yd *xugor.*

xūr X other (doubtful word). — *xūr xalg, xūr xōn* — Cf Khow *xūr* (fr. Ir.?).

xūr Y, X, W, N, Sk, *xur* Sh ass — Cf Yd. *xoro*

xaˈrâb Y lean. — Ar.-Prs Cf Yd id

xarˈdopn̥ Sk breakfast

xaˈrīd Y, X buying — *x°* *carəm* Y, *x°* *gŭx̌um* X I buy. — Prs

xarˈgūš X hare — Prs.

xaˈrɛk W span from thumb to index-finger

x°u|rûk Sk food — Prs

xɪrs X, W bear — Prs

x°rɪs Y, *x°ɪɪs* N, *xɪu|ɪūs* X, W, *x°|ɪus* Sk cock — Prs

xərud- *xərōst-* Kl to snore, *xuɪxuɪ kardan* — Cf Skɪ *kɪa(n)d-* to neigh, roar, make a noise, scarcely *krathana-* sudden interruption of breath (Sušr)

xɪrīz L gravel

xarɪ|yōn X, *xərɪyaɪ* Z, *x̌ɪlɪan* Sh, *xaryan* Be nephew — Cf *xaryūn* Be niece — Cf Yd. *xurī* V § 48.

ɪ°sɔɪ N, *xu°* W father-in-law — Prs V. *x̌ūɪs.*

xoš X happy — *ɣaf xoš bɪt.* — Prs.

xušdōman X, *xəš|tōman* N mother-in-law. — Cf. Sgl *xuš|dāuman.* V *x̌aš*

xašč Y, *xaɪšč* Sk, *xaɪč* Sh wet, *xʌšč* L damp — Cf Sar *ɪāst,* Yd *xusto?* V § 73

xošk Y, L soft (L about iron) — Cf Khow (Iw) *xašk*

xušk X dry. — Prs V *wəsk*

x°šrūi Sk beautiful — Prs

xuš|waxt X happy, merry — Ar-Prs

xāš- *xāšt* Y, *xāš-* X, *xaš-* *xašt* Sk, *x̌āš-* *x̌āšt* Sh to pull (Sh also to cut into stripes) — *t°rā|zū xa°ɔm* I weigh, *fraxbīz xašəm* I winnow Y, *|čɪlɪm xašəm,* I smoke, *xašəm, xaštəm, xə|šăk, xə|šətk* Sk — Cf Yd *xoš-.*

xošk X bitter

xɛšt Y, *xɛšt* X brick — Prs

xuyun Sh husband's sister — Sar *xāyūn* id, but cf Skold, 489, s.v Schwager (Bruder der Frau) — Cf. Yd *xāyūn.*

xyār, xɪāɪ Sk, *x̌ɪār* Sh old, aged — *x° k'ənd* Sk — Prs *hušyār* wise

xeyaz, xeyɪsk Be hammer — Cf Yd *xōɪsk*

xūz Sk wind. — Cf Shgh *x̌ūdz̧* Sk? LW?

xəu|zɪt Y, *šabzōd* X a kind of insect, *šabzōd, šauzāt.* — Cf Sgl *šav|zăd,* Shgh id bug — Prs **šab-zād?*

xūžg Y, *xužg* Sh. sweet — Cf Ishk *xažok*

X̌

x̌ūɪ Y, X, N, Be, *x̌uɪ* Sh, *x̌ɪy* Z, *x̌ɪy* Sk, *°xōī* W (= Ishk) sister (X also cowife, husband's brother's sister, Be also sister-in-law) — *žu x̌ūɪ* X — Cf Yd *ɪxō*

x̌ēb- Sk to beat — Cf Lett *svaipīt* 'to whip', (**sɣeip-*), Av *xšwaēwayaṯ-aštra-* (**sɣeib-*), etc ?

x̌eč Y, X, *x̌əč* N, *xəč* Sk, *x̌oč* Sh bread, food. — *wuz x̌eč-em yɪtkem* I have eaten food Y — Cf Yd *xɪsto?* V § 67

x̌ɪl Sh, *xaɪ* St (denied by Sk) perspiration — Cf. Sar. *x̌aɪð,* Yazgh *x̌uɪð,* Khow (Iw) *xēl* — From a dial with *l* < *ð,* but cf Yd *xul*

x̌ām- *x̌āmd* Sh. to descend — Cf Sar *x̌ăvs-* *x̌āvd-,* Yd *xafs-,* Khow *ax(w)am-* (Iw) Cf. also Wkh *xʌm* L bent, *xam dɪng* Sh to bend.

x̌am|x̌ēr W sword — Prs

x̌ān- *x̌at-* Y, *x̌ān-* *x̌att-* (*x̌ɪ|nak*) X, *x̌ān-* *x̌ātt-* (*|x̌ənăk, x̌ə|nətk*) Sk, *x̌ān-* *x̌ātt-* Sh to speak, say — *wuz tauar nezd x̌ānum* I tell you to sit down, *salâm x̌at* he saluted, *uz um x̌ɪ|nak 'guftum', Sultân-ɪ Māmūd x̌ɪ|nak pâdšâ tūet* there was a king called S M — Cf Av *x˘an-,* Saka *hvan-.*

x̌ūnen Y, *°an* X own — *yem xūn žə x̌°*

Y this house is my own, *žū ǰ° xūn* X — Pred gen of *ǰat*, cf Sh. *ǰu*

ǰɛnj- L, *ǰonz- ǰogn-* Sh to fill into a receptacle — Phonetically < **hwanǰ*. Skr *sva(ñ)j-* 'to embrace' [does not suit the meaning, but cf Walde-Pokorny, s v *sŋeng-* (II, 526), e g O H. Germ. *swingan* to fling, etc. 'To throw' and 'to pour into' are semantically related meanings

ǰārɪkɪ X n. of a bird — Prs *šārak* talking-bird.

ǰ^{š}ūɪəm L dust. — If for **šūδəm*, possibly < **xšaudman-* (cf JRAS 1937, p 348), but note different semantic development of Psht *šōmlē* butter-milk

ǰūrs Y, *ǰurs* X, Sh, *xūrs* Sk father-in-law — Cf Yd *x^{u}sur*

ǰərz Y, *ɕūɪj* (?) X n of a bird, *cārda*, *xšɛrz* L ramchikor, *ǰorz* Sh snow-pheasant — Rhyming with Prs *čarz* bustard

ǰasɪrz Sh wife's sister (= Sar *xasɪrz*), but *xaserz* Be wife's husband's brother, sister's husband (= Sar *xasīrj*), Shgh. *xe'sīrc* Sk wife's sister's husband, *xezīrj* (*-s-*?) Morg brother-in-law in general — Prob. < **hwa-sua-zā* 'father in-law's son'.

ǰaš Y, *xaš* N, *xuǰ* W, *xāš* Sk., *xšāš* L, *ǰāš* Sh mother-in-law. — Cf. Yd *x^{u}šo*

ǰăt X, Sh, Kl self — *dast-ɪ-ǰat(t)* his own hand, gen *ǰu* Sh — Av. *x^{v}atō*, cf Yd *xoy* V. *ǰūnen*

ǰat did, v *goǰ-*

ǰūw Sk spring — Av *xā*

Y

yau (*a-yău*) Y, X, Sk. that, he, *yao* Sh he, *yā* that Sh, *ye* X (adj). — *yau xōn tɪnʌn* that house is yours, *ye xalg da ye xōn nɪeŋgīn* those men live in that house, *you nānar ǰat* he said to his mother, *you nān* his mother, *yeū tate noŋg* his father's name, *you mīrâxūr tū, yowar ǰatt* he had a groom, and he said to him, *pâdšâ yōuɛɪ ɪuxsat kerk* the king gave him leave, *pâdšâ 'yawark pursān-um kerk* the king asked him, *ce'bas yōwan kâyaz reǰt* the letter came back from him, *wâda-ɪ yayōr* his (?) wedding, *yāɪwɪš* they X. Cf § 124 sq

yau Sk and(?). — In *ɪəz tu yau* I and you(?).

yō—yō Sk either—or — Prs

yɪb'yǎ Sk very quick ambler — Cf Waz Psht *ābɪyā* amble

yōč Y, Sk, *yoč* X duck. — < **yāϑčī*, cf Yd *yēǰko*, Saka *āce* waterbird (Bailey, BSOS, IX, 70)

yōd Sk memory — *dē tər ž-yōd* I remembered, *ba yād ɪ man zad* — Prs.

yåδ yåδt Sh to pile up, to make up a fire — < *ā dā-?

yɪ'δɛsɛn L crops reaped, lying in hand-fulls on the ground.

yaf'tā Sk. week — Prs.

yūγ Sk yoke — Cf Yd *yūγ* Note *yū-* < **yau-*

yūγəɪɛ γər L anvil — < **ā-gana-* 'striking upon'?

**yoγut* ('*yoghut*') Be groin — < **yoγ^{ə}ḍ*, cf. Av. *haxtɪ-*, Kurd *hĕt* hip, etc

yɪ'ǰīn Y, Z, *ɪ°* X, Sh. felt, *ɪ'žīn* Sk carpet

yūk L dewlap.

yʌkš- L, *yākš-* Sh to boil — Derivation < Av *yaēš-* phonet impossible

yukš Y, *yukš* Sh big male ibex, *raŋg ɪ-kalān* — Cf Sar *yaǰ*. Cf § 60.

yakˈtă Sk shirt — Prs

yem Y this — Cf § 118 sq V *ayem*

yū/ōm L twin. — Cf. Av *yəma-*, etc

yūmǰ Y, Z, Be, *yumǰ* X, Sh flour. — *yūmǰ-um qoxteı* I ground flour Y — < **āmačī-*, cf Saka *hāmaa-* barley meal, Skr *āma-* grain not yet freed from the chaff, unbaked It would be quite natural in the Pamir valleys to designate the ordinary flour as the 'raw' one in order to distinguish it from the widely used parched meal (cf Yazgh *vraẋt* 'flour' < **brištā* 'baked'). The derivation of *yūmǰ* < **āı taka-* (Junker, Cauc. 3, 110) is phonetically untenable

yan Sh, St other. — Cf Sar *yan*, Ishk *an* — *yamān* Kl one another, *yak dıgaı* prob < **yanāu* < **anya-anya-*. *halamān* L id < *anyam anya-*?

yān X yes, indeed, *balī* — *yān, wəze* yes, come! *yān, tark cebas kâyaz goẋum* Yes, I shall write you a letter back

yānd Sh late, recent

yūnd- yūt- Y, *yūnd- yŭtt* Sk, *yōnd- yūtt* Sh to carry (away), *bu ı dan* — *žāu yūndəm xədōrg* I bring grain to the mill Y, *ˈyūndəm, yūnd, yūnd!* *ˈyŭttəm, yŭnˈdăk, yŭtk, ıwəs ˈkʿənd ˈyundəm* I marry Sk — Prob. < **yāt-* with *-n-* infix Cf Yd *īs-*

yīˈnōt Y, *ınōt, vınuk* Sk, *ınåt* Sh., *ıwunuk* X dream (*yunuk* Sh sleep) — *(y)īn-* < **ūn-* < **hufna tā(t)*, or *-ŷā-*

yīp L fat — Cf Khow *ɣɪp* (< Wkh ?)

yīŋg Y, *īŋ* X, *yūŋg* L, *yıŋg* Z raw — *yuŋg* Sh. unripe, uncooked — < **āmaka-*, v *yūmǰ*

yāŋg(ə)l Y, *°gal* X, *yaŋgl* N, *yā°* Sk finger, toe — Cf. Oss. *angulǰ* (with secondary *l*?), Mazand. *engel*, also Psht *mangul* the five fingers (v EVP s v *grut*), Av *zaırımy aŋura-* tortoise (v Benveniste, Stud. Ind Ir., 223)

yıpk Y, W, X, N, Sk, Sh water — < **āpakă-*, cf. Yd *yđuyo*

yēr L sinew, tendon, *yerı* Sh the pulse — Khow

yīr Y, Sh, *īr* X, N, St, *vīr* Sk sun — Cf Av. gen *hūrō*

yōı č Kl open space between hearth and sleeping (sitting) platform, *yāı ıč* Ol square hole in the middle of the hearth-room — **arda-čī*, cf Yd *ārdı*?

yīrgōt L white-headed eagle

yīrˈya Y, *yurya* W pine, *čūb-ı saxt* (not found in Wakhan) — Cf Yd. s v *wılyeyo* Prs

yurˈyă Sk ambler — Cf Sgl id — Prs

yark Y, X, Sk, Sh. (*yarkʿ* Sk) work — *yark guẋum, tu čıs yaı kər uəzd*? *'barā ı čī kār āmadī*?*'* *tınan čıs yark tu*? have you any work? *yōwəı yark guẋum 'kār-ı ūra mēkunım'* X. — Cf Yd *horɣ*

yīrk Y, *yırk* X, St, *īrk* W, N, *yuı k* Sh, *vĭrk* Sk., *yūrk* L, Be barley — Cf Phl *ywrčʿk* (Barth Mir. Mund II, 28)? But Henning, BSOS, IX, 90 reads *yavardāg*

yurm Sk, Sh arm, forearm, *yūrm* Be. cubit — Dat sg. *žə-yurmər/k*, pl *yurmıš-əv* Sk — Cf Yd *yāı me*

yārs Y, *yaı č* X, *yərz* L, *yārz* Sh juniper. — **arza-*, but cf Turk.-Prs *arča.*

yīrzŋ Y, *yərzŋ* Sk. millet — Cf Yd *yuı zʊn*

yısp Y, *vısp* Sk shoulder — < **ā-spă* ?

yaˈsīr Sk prisoner. — Ar.-Prs

yŏst Sh fowl house, shed — Cf Or *yōst* cow-house (Lentz), < Skr. *ā sthā-* place of abiding?

yaš Y, X, N, *yăš* Sk, *yāš* W, Sh horse. — *cebūr yaš*, *yašēr peden guǎ* saddle the horse, *yaš peden guǎt* X — Cf Yd. *yasp*

yašč Y, Z, L, *yarč* X, *yaič* Sk, Sh, *yerč* Be, *yahč* Bi bone — Cf. § 67 < **asti-čī?*

yīšn Y, *'išin* X, *īšn̥* Sk, *išn* Sh, *yišt* Bi., *yīš* Be, *tiš* (!) W (*išn* said to be Ishk !) iron — Cf Yd *rɪs'pen*, Saka *hīšam*.

yīšir L threshold — In *bəre y°*.

yašk Y, *yašk* Sk, Sh, Z, *yʌšk* L, *wašk* N (Ishk.) tear — Cf Yd *yāšk*

yʌšk L trained, taught, *yɛšk cər-* L, *yeǎk ǎāk* Sh to teach — Cf Sar *ixmānd*, *ixman* Sh, cf. Yd *yuxs-*.

yī'šək Y plough-handle. — Cf Skr *īsā'* plough-pole, *īsā-daṇḍa* plough-handle, Av. *aēša-* plough

yəšt L hostage, agreement — < Av *āxšti-* peace, not lw from Prs. *āštī*

yət Kl. this, that — V § 124

yoϑ L, Sh., *yōϑt* Z, *yōtr* St, *yâϑ* Be. nest *yōtr*, if correct, < **ā-hada-ϑra-?* — Cf Or *yōϑ*, Yd *yēǎio*

yāw- Y, *yaw-*, perf *yitk* X, *yau-* N, *yāw yĕt-* Sk, *yāw- yīt-* Sh to eat. — *yāu* imper 2 sg, *yāwum* pres 1 sg., *īyam xalg ǎəč yīt* this man eats bread, *sak yāwʌn*, *sāiš cerak ǎəč yāvov?* why do you eat bread? *xalgi təkī xəč yāwan* Y; *yawi-ā?* do you eat? *ayem xalg ǎeč yawet*, *yawan* 1 pl, *saš ǎeč yawit a?* do you eat bread; *ayem xalg be ǎeč yawan* these men eat bread? *yitket* you have eaten X, *wuz ǎəč yawum*, *sak yawum*, *yawa!* N, *'yāwām*, *yīt*, *yau!* *yĕtəm*, *yō'wak*, *yō'wətk* Sk — Cf Kati *yū-*, Dameli *žū-*, etc to eat (< Skr *yauti* gets hold of?) — Cf. Skr *aśnóti aśnāti!*

yawer- yaward Sh to select, choose out. — < **ā-war-*

yaǎ Sh twig. — Cf Par *žŏx* fire-wood < **yašša-*, cf Av *yaxšti-* twig?

yeǎ Sh grizzled.

yiǎ Y, Sh, Z, (*y*)*īǎ* Sk, *iš* X ice. — Av *aēxa-*. Also Sar *iš* 'cold', *īši* 'coldness' belong here, and not to Av *isu-* as proposed Air Wb 372.

yī'ǎūn Y, *ī'xūn* X, *yi'xūn* Sk., *yiǎǎn* Sh., *yi'xūn* Kl bridle. — Tomaschek (p 805) compares Av *ąxnah-*, but this is phon. improbable (v. Air.Wb. s v) But *yī'ǎūn* could go back to **ąxāna-* (*ąxnah-* influenced by *°aiui-δāna-*)

yʌz L ice, glacier — Common in place-names, e g. *Lup γar-yaz* 'Great Stone Glacier' in Shimshal (Cockerill), *Dukuti-Yaz*, etc. — Cf. Khow. *yoz* (Ir lw ?). < I E *i̯eĝ-* ice (v Walde-Pokorny, I, 206).

yĕz Y, X, Sk, Sh yesterday — *yez-əm rəγdei* I went yesterday Y, *'yez-ˌnāγd* Sk — Cf. Yd. *iziko*.

yāzn̥ Y, *yazn* Z inflated skin *mussuck* — Cf Yd. *īzē*.

yōž- L to bear (of animals), *yåž- yåžd* Y, Sh to bear a child.

yīžg L saliva

Z (J)

zā Sk, *zah* Sh child, infant — Prs.

zēi L wave — Cf. Av. *zāy-*, Skr *haya-*, from *hi-* to set in motion?

jəi Y, *zī* X (Prs), *j/zēi* L bowstring — Cf Psht *žaī* V *jēl*.
zu'bōn X tongue. — Prs V *zīk*.
zubut- L, *zubut-* *zubott* Sh. to burst (trans); *zubeδ-* *zubon-* Sh to burst (intrans) — Cf Skr *ud-bhidyate*, *ud-bhinna-* to spring open, to burst forth
zūγ L cooked fat — Cf Psht *γōz*?
juγ Sh, *zūg* Be, *jūγ̌* Kl. yak. — Cf Khow *zoγ*, hybrid yak
zu'γōl X coal. — Prs
zīk Y, Sk, *zik* N, Sh, '*ziuck*' Bi., *zevī* W (Ishk) tongue, word — *nīv ti zik kšuyəm* now I hear your word. — Prob < **hizūkă-* Cf Yd *zevīγ*
zəq Sk tedious, boring (скучно)
zəka'lai Y, *zakə'loi* X, *jak'lai* Sk, *ja°* Sh., *jəq'lai* Kl, *cxalāi* Be, etc small — *zakᵊlāi wušk* a new-born calf X. — < **jəlkai*? Cf. Shgh *jəlik*, etc
zᵊ'kōm Sk head cold, rheum — Ar-Prs
jēl Kl string of an instrument, *tor* — Cf. *jəi*
zəl'fak W comb — *Prs
zō'lim Sk unjust — Ar-Prs
zulm Sk injustice — Ar-Prs
zulzu'lā X earthquake — Ar-Prs
zem Y, *zim* X, *zəm* Sk, *zam* Sh. snow — Cf Av *zyam-* winter, Sar. *zamån* snow (but Yazgh *zə'naγ̌*, Shgh *žə'niǰ*, etc < **snaiga-*)
zim Be yawn — Sar. *vizām*. Cf Yd *zōm-*.
zam'būr X, W wasp — Ar-Prs
zam'būr-i asal X bee — Ar-Prs
zᵉ'mān Y, *zᵊ°* Sk, *zə'mōn* X, *zaman* Sh. child. — Cf Yd *zə'mōn*.
za'mīn Y, X, Sk earth, ground, *zimīn* X floor — Prs
zəmā'nōk W boy — Ishk
zamīn'žəm Y, *zalanǰum* Be. earthquake. — Prs — Cf Yd *zibi'ǰim*
zemis'tōn Sk winter. — Prs.
zō'nū N (Prs), *zun* W (prob Ishk) knee.
zend- *zet-* L to take away from. — **uz + yānt-* (v s v *yānd-*)? But why not *ž-* < *zy*?
'zinda Y, X alive. — Prs
zində'gōnī car- L to live — Prs
zaŋg Sk rust — Prs.
za'năx Y, N, Sh, *zə'nax* Sk chin, jaw — Prs
zār Sk poison — Prs
zūr Sk. strong — Prs
zardōlu N apricot — Prs
zərend- L to scrape, *zirānd-*, *zirest-* (inf *ziruin*) Sh to turn in a lathe — **uz-rand-*, cf Skr *rad-* to scrape, scratch
zart Y, X, Z, *zārt* Sk, *zard* Sk, *zōḷ* W (Ishk) yellow — *Zartiγar* n of a place Y, Cockerill — Cf. Yd *zīt*, Sgl *zāḷ*
ze'vī W tongue, *zevak* Hj language — Ishk — V *zīk*
zwāy- *zwett-* Sh to roll up — Cf Sar *zerway-* < **uz-wăy-*, Skr *ud vayati* to weave or fasten up.
zaxm̥ Sk wound — Prs.
zăx̌ Sk, *zax̌* Sh thorn — Cf Khow *j/zox* (lw)? But note Orm *zēš*, *zyẽšʳ* thorn < **ǰąϑrī-*
zəiya L destruction, ruin — < **zayā-*? Cf Av. *zyā-* to injure (cf *ǰayāi*, inf of *ǰyā-* 'to weaken' acc to Barth, but see Benv. Infinitives Avest, p 65) But note phonet difficulties

Ž, Ž

žāu Y, Sh, *žau* L, St, Be, *you* W (Ishk) grain, (provisions Sh). — Cf Ishk *yau*, Yd. *yōu*, Sar *zau* — *ž-* from Khow. *žō*?

žoe ('*zhoe*') Cockerill lake — From Khow ?
žabd Hj stable (unknown to Sk)
žoδ- *žoδt* Sh to sow seed, *žeδ-* *žəδd* to sprinkle, strew — Cf Sar *yēδ-*, *γ̌ieϑ-*. — < **wi-ā-dā-*?
žâla Y, W, *žō°* N hail — Prs
žə'mak Y, N, *žə'māk* Sk., *ju°* Sh moon — **užmahka-* < **uxšm°*, cf Yd *imoγo* But cf Benveniste, JA, 1936, 231.
žumānd- Sh to wring. — < *mant* with *hača-*?
žin'da Kl, *žin'dāg* Sh, *zindʌg* (*ž*?) L tale, proverb
žǐnan Y, X mine (predic) — *ha'yem xōn 'žunan* X — Cf. § 122
žăŋg Sk nit
žip- L, *žup* *žovd* Sh to spin — Cf Yd. *γī-*, Shgh *žīb-* V p. 454, n⁴.
žār Y Adam's apple.
ž/žirεv/γ- L to need, lack. — Cf *žirov-* (< to be in need < to be stuck?)
ži'rāv Y, *ji'rāb* X, *°āw* Sh ravine, valley, *jə'rāv* Sk brook, *jirāw* (Cockerill) a gorge with a stream.
žirov- *žirogn* Sh to hang from a peg, *žərov* *žəroγ̌n* (*žəro'γ̌ak*) Kl to be stuck
žerāx̌ Sh knot — Prob from Sar *žerex̌*, etc, cf Yd. *γurεx̌*.
žārž Y, Sk, Sh., *žārj* N, Be, *jarje* X milk — *žārž* Sh foster brother or sister, *ž°* *zamān* foster-child (Sar *žorž*, *ž°* *balāh* fr. Wkh), cf. Khow *çhīr-brār*, etc — < **γžaračī-*, cf Av *γžar-* to stream, *aipi-γžar-* to be liquid (about milk), cf semantically Prs *šiftan* to trickle N.W Ir *šift* 'milk', etc — But *ž* < *-čī* (cf § 33,?
žītr Y, *jītr* X, *žutr* Sh woollen thread — *žīu-jitr* X a black thread — < **γaiftra-*, cf. *žip-*??

List of Names

Abgač Y n of a vill. *Abgač* Curzon, *Ifkerš* Russ.
Ku'tal-i-Aŋkura X n of a pass.
Išmərγ Y, *Išmurδ* X, *Išmarg* Survey, Curzon, *Išmurg* Russ n of a vill.
Buru'γul X the Baroghil Pass
Bāz'gīr X, *Bazgirān* Survey n. of a vill between Ishkashm and Zebak
Čilkand Y, *Čahilkand* Survey, *Čexel gal'd* Russ. n of a vill.
'Darkut X the Darkot Pass.
Kala-i-Wust Y, *Kala Wust* Survey, *Kala Yust* Curzon, *Ust* Russ n of a vill
Kōrkut Y, *Karkīt* Russ n of a vill
Kišin X n. of a vill and cantonment *Kišn* Kl, *Langar Kisht* Curzon
Kezgit Y, *Kezget* Burhan ud-Din, *Kebkut*(?) Russ., *Kipkot* Curzon(?) n. of a vill
Nud X, *Nut* Hj n of a vill. near Ishkashm
Namad'gūt N, *Namadgut* Survey, *Namatgut* Hj n of a vill
Nirs Y, Russ, *Neris* Curzon n of a vill
Pi'giš Y, *°iš* X, *Pigiš* Survey, *Pigaš* Curzon n. of a vill
Paγ Y, *Fax* X n of a vill
Pa'kūi Y, *Pu'kui* X, *Pokoi* Russ, *Paqui* Curzon n of a vill.
Panja Y, *Kala-i-Panj* X, *Kala-i-Panč* Hj., *Kala-i Panja* Russ, *Kila Panja* Survey n of a vill

Pu'tuš Y, *Patuč* Curzon, *Patus* Russ n. of a vill

Pıt'xar Y, *Pırxar* Russ., Curzon n of a vill

Reǰe'bīk X n of a vill. (in Gaıan?)

'*Rōkuṭ* Y, *Rakot* Survey, Curzon n of a vill

'*Rētxud* Y pass leading to Gāzıkıstān, to the left of the Sad Istraγ, but not passing by Deh Gol(?)

Sa'nīn Y, *Sanın* Russ., Curzon n of a vill

Sarhadd Y, *Sarhad* Survey n. of a vill.

Sast Y, *Sıst* Russ. n of a vill

Sa'wōr X, *Saor* Curzon n of a vill

Šiγı'nōn X Shughnan Cf

Šıkāšm W Ishkashm

Waıh W, *Warg* Survey, Curzon, *Wūrγ*, *Hūrγ* Hj. n. of a vill.

Wuẍ Y Wakhan, *Wa'xē* Sk Wakhi.

Xədārgbərt X, *Xoıa Bhort* Survey n of a pass

'*Xandut* Y, X, Survey, *Kən'dut* Hj n of a vill, *Xandutī* a man from Khandut — Cf § 3 ´

Xōrog X n. of a vill. and cantonment (*čaunī*) in Shughnan

Ẍīk Y, *Wa'xī* X, W Wakhi — *sakən Ẍīkən šık* Sk Wakhi ('*šık zīk* eastern dialect) — < **W(u)ẍīk*

Yamg Y, *Yamk* Hj *Yımek* Russ n of a vill

Ya'mīt Y, '*Yemıt* X, Survey, *Yamıd* Russ, *Yamıt* Hj n. of a vill

Yūr Y, *Yur* Survey, *Yot*(?) Russ n of a vill

Zartı'yar Y, *Zırxar* Curzon n of a vill at the foot of the Baroghil Pass

SHUGHNI SUPPLEMENT

(Sentences not given, or not given in full, in Notes on Shughni, NTS, I. Sentences from the dialect of Bashar are marked B)

1. *âdam-um zīt* B I killed a man.
2. *'aɾaɪ ca'vâr mēϑ-om yast, tam t'īm* B I shall stay three or four days, and then go (*se câr ɾūz bâz mērɪm*)
3 *Awal J̌alāla'bâd sâɪwom, tām badēveta*[1] *Peš̌āwar sāwom* B First I shall go to J., and then to P
4 *Haz ude ar Xuẓ̌'nūn cōnd mēϑ pōnd yast?* B How many days road is it from here to Shughnan?
5. *Az čâra šac za'wēd* B Draw water from the well.
6 *Az me yī mūn par'ǰīv* Take an apple from him
7. *Az we* (*de*) *pēšc* Ask him (this one).
8 *Az xūδman a'gā de ke* B Wake him from sleep (*az xau bedâr ku*)
9 *Az yūdande Badaxšūn cūnd mēϑ pōnd* How many day's road is it from here to Badakhshan?
10. *Beyâr-um ɪkme âdam-um wīnt* B I saw this very man yesterday (*dīna hamī ådam dīdam*)
11. *Biyâr-om az we pēšct* B I asked him yesterday.
12 *Biyâr-om wēšt, zâr-um sut* B Yesterday I fell and got bruised (*dīnaɪūz ufťâdum, augar šudam*).
13. *Ca waxt-at-ɪ yat?* B When did you come?

[1] Cf *bāde we ta 'pas az ī'*, Notes, p. 48

14. *Čâk δāδom* B I bore.
15. *Da mūn yâs, lāk* B Take this apple away, and leave it (*ī sēba bubar, bumån*).
16 *De'vē xam'bēn!—De'vē-m waxt xam'bēnč* B Shut the door!—I have already shut it.
17. *Δen'dån 'δāδum* B I chew
18. *Δârg-um verūšt* B I broke the stick
19 *Gap-um rinūšt* I forgot the word
20 *Gar'δa 'xārom, gar'δa-um xūd* B I eat (ate) bread
21 *Gūšt-um pɛ̄xt* I cooked meat
22. *Gūšt xarâb-a, xīdao na bâf! xīdao na varδim* B The meat is bad, it is not to be eaten, I cannot eat it
23 *K'īmb wēδdom, k'īmb-um wēδd* I throw (threw) a stone
24 *K'īmb mū te na wēδe!* Don't throw a stone at me!
25 *Ku naštōidum* B I went out (*baråmadim*) But why *ku?*
26 *K'âr-um čūd* B I worked
27. *Kurti-m*[1] *penūid* B I washed the shirt
28. *Kurtā-x-ščendam*[2] B I tear my shirt (*kurtara burrīdam*)
29. *Kitâb-um tur vūd* (*turd-um vūd*) I brought you the book
30 *Kitâb mēz te lāk* B Put the book on the table.
31 *Lap k'ēn-om zud,*[3] *šiš-ta 'nāvom* B I became very sorry, now I am weeping (*bisyâr deq šuda-im, ālī giryā mēkunum*)
32. *Ma dâdand-in xåwš puc* My father has six sons
33 *Ma de ma!* B Don't beat me
34. *Mund sut puc, xu dâdard-me lūiδum· mu pucik nūm nēϑ* I got a son I said to my father Give my little son a name.
35. *Murdə må δâd vârǰə δâd* My father gave me a horse.
36 *Mu rafīq-at vut, kīvdum tu* B You were my comrade, [therefore] I called you Answer to: *čīr-at mu kīvd?* Why did you call me?
37. *Mur vār* B Bring it to me
38 *Nur-um δar pōnd tūīd* I have walked a long way to-day.

[1] For *kurta-im?*

[2] For *kurta šč°*, with notation of a glide between *a* and *š*

[3] With sonorization in sandhi, for *sut*.

39. *Nūstum nūr yūdand* To-day I sat down there.
40. *Naw-om nūst* B I sat down now
41. *Naw-om šut to âwâz* B Now I heard your voice.
42 *P'ōn tīm, pōnd-um tūid* B I go, I went (*rå mēgardam*).
43 *Ra'wåen sa!* B Get off!
44. *Sa'har t'īm* B I shall go to-morrow
45. *Sa, žīz zewēδ!* Go, and fetch wood
46. *Šıč dīm tō* Now I (shall) beat you.
47 *Šıč-um tūīd* B Now I went.
48. *Šīnt-om, naw-om šīnt* B I laughed (now).
49 *Ṣac ar pı'âla k'e'n, var!* 'Brējom B Pour water into the cup and bring it. I shall drink (*au dar pıâla partau, bıār buxurim*).
50. *Šâč-om δūd, ho gap ma re'nēs* B I was afraid (saying·) Don't forget this word
51 *Šâj δērom, šıš-ta wåš^{w}um az kū te* B I am afraid to fall down now from the hill
52 *Šāpa'rak rə'wāšt* The bat flew (fem.!)
53 *Tu cawax-teyē?* *Ī čand rōz ga tīm* When shall you go? I shall go in a few days
54 *Tam ta vâ tīm* B Then I shall go.
55 *Tu nūm na vzūnum* I don't know your name.
56. *Tar Šērpur 'sāom* B I shall go to Sherpur
57 *Vīsam* B I bınd (*basta mēkunam*).
58. *Vârjə* (*vērj*) *tēr yast* The horse (mare) is black.
59. *Wuz-um bēčâra, nâtu'wån* B I am poor and helpless.
60. *Wuz-əm 'âdam, tu t-m -əs*[1] *âdam* I am a man, and you are also a man (*man âdam-am, tu ham âdam-ī*).
61. *Wuz-am man kıtâb xo verâdard dāx-šut*[2] I gave this book to my brother
62 *Wuz na wzånum, yı čīz wezåne to?* B I don't understand it, do you understand this thing?
63. *Wuz turd δâdom* I gave (it) to you

[1] The meanıng of *əs* ıs unknown to me

[2] Prob *man* = *mam, dāxšut* for *δāk čūd*

64. *Xabarˈdâr, žīr šič-ta wåšt* B Take care, the stone is falling now
65. *Xedârǰan xu yâžǰ narm yan*[1] Grind your flour at the mill
66 *Xūðm-um wīnt* B I had a dream.
67 *Xu ðust zeˈnēam (-um zeˈnâd)* B I wash (washed) my hand.
68. *Xu ðust-om ðıkt* I licked my own hand.
69 *Xu pīc mā-nǰab (= anǰav), wuz-um tō wīnt* Don't be ashamed, that I did see you (*rū-ı xuda na gīr, ke ma tura dīdim*)
70. *Xaš ǰâi we čūžǰ . . . . . (makam (= muḥkam ?) na karda-ī)*
71. *Xu paisa ma beˈnes* B Don't forget your money
72. *Yâ âdam recūst* The man fled.
73. *Yâc peðenum, -um peðet* B I kindle(d) a fire
74. *Yâc-um ðude* B The fire burnt me
75 *Yäm čīd čədåm âdamand?* Which man does this house belong to? (*īn xåna-ı kudåm šaxs-ast?*).
76 *Yı mūn mûrd-um ðâd* I gave this apple to this one(?).
77 *Yı mīð yå âdam xurdə lūıð* One day a man said to himself (*yak rūz yak âdam ba xud guft*)
78 *Yı sowâr wi draxt bunan nūšč* B A horseman was sitting under that tree
79. *Yıða yatam* B I came here
80 *Zemâð-am zedūd* B I swept the floor.
81. *Žindam yâs xedârǰan* B Take the wheat to the mill (*ganduma bubar âsyâ*)
82. *Žənıǰ dap* (= *lap?*) *ðī*[2] Much snow falls(?).

[1] Written *narmıan.*

[2] Cf. Or (Zar) *ðıyan* snowstorm?

Song from Ghund (*Baıt*)

Shughnı Text	Persıan Translation
Ar ˈǰâık ˈsāwe tu Xoˈdâık tāˈwīl, /	*Har ǰâ mērawī, ba Xudâ turā tawīl*[1] *kadım /*
nıoˈrâdık teˈlāb az ˈpâ-ı ˈxâǰā. /	*Duå (murād) bıgīr az pâ-ı Xōǰā /*
Baˈwån, ıaˈwånık tar ˈdēf šāˈlīn /	*Pēš-ı mā raftī, dar mābaın ı maıdån, /*
ˈta sadıˈqık tu bås-sēˈmīn	*satkčawon*[2] . . . . čišm.

[1] تعویل. [2] *Sadq-ıt šawam.*

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Page.	Line	
16	4	from bottom Add *Hıngan*, cf. p 426
29	8	» » Aspiration is noted in a Shgh vocabulary published in the Annuaire de la Rev de Kabul 1934—35 E g كۆڵ (= *khāl*) head.
73	1	in margin. For *čk* read *šk*
77	5	from bottom Ad *tūga*, cf Voc s v
79	4	Cf also *kınčaka* girl
»	8	Cf also *pəcəg-* 'to break' < **patı-sɣnda-*?
84	5	from bottom Add *yīkv* < **gɣšnuka-*, v. § 117
86	12	For **spīšā-* read **spıšā*
87	7	Cf also § 52.
89	7	Add Ir.
105	19	Add *zᵊvīy* tongue < **hizwāka-*
»	22	Add *lo* with < **hadā*
109	9	For *ıt* > *rd* > *ḍ* read *ıt* > *t* > *ḍ*
114	2	from bottom For § 148 read §§ 149, 163, 175
121	3	» » Add Ysh *šınāmıī* girls
122	7	» » But *pūıe* might go back to **puθraı*, with pronominal ending
149	1	» » Add Cf Voc. s v. *kəˈnī*.
151	3	But v. p 129 ll. 10 sqq, and p 159, ll 2 sqq
155	20	Cf also Par. *mât* killed (*mēr-*) < **mārıta-* (not **marxta-*).
158	9	For 327 read 227.
204	10 and 15	Articles *čatīr* and *čšīr* to change place.
220	20	(s v *ketıu*) Add transl book.
222	12	(s v *ḷuū*). *luū* < **lue*, *rušk* < Ir **δuš(a)k*, cf Yazgh *δəuăk*, Shɣh *δəž* (?) But scarcely Prs. *dala* 'weasel' from a dial. related to Sgl with *l* < *š* —With **dušaka-*, cf. Av *dužaka-* hedgehog? Semantically cf Yaghn *sugur* 'marmot'
224	11	from bottom (s v *lᵊroɣo*). Cf. Wkh. *wīrdīna* clear (sky), Jaunsarı (Indo-Ar) *bıdrı*

Page	Line	
236	7	from bottom (s.v. *pīγ*) Cf Wkh *pūk*
246	5	Insert before *shut* *skapīr* G above
»	22	(s v. *sāl*). Add Y *sālo*, Par *săɣ* < **sardā-*
247	7	from bottom (s.v. *sanǰ*). Cf Bur *sīnč* roof-beam
248	20	(s v. *sarˈγār*) Add Ysh
264	11	from bottom (s.v *wuzīā-*) Cf Parth. *wzyh-* < *uz ī-*, v. Henning, BSOS, IX, 89.
266	11	» » (s v *xōᵃn-*) Cf Saka *ggan-*, v. Bailey, BSOS, IX, 71
274	1	For *ni-yang-* read *ni-yaug-*.
278	1	from bottom. After *žaŋg* add *žiŋgo* Yg n of a bird
305	11	Add Cf E. Yaghn *s* (old *ϑ*), W Yaghn *t* < *ϑ*, v. Junker, Yaγn Stud. I, 128.
330	8	from bottom Cf also *ōrmōzd/rēmuz* sun, v. Voc. s.v
331	9	» » Add: *fəryɛm*, *ɪīv-lav*
»	7	» » Add *durk, purk*
»	6	» » Add § 144
345	13	Ad *tō-bē* add *təm-ba* Sgl. p 3 V Voc s.v *āstay-*
348	4	Add Possibly *kuč-ɪ* his wife, *nes-ɪ la-kuδ* didn't allow him.
349	5	from bottom Add Sk *wˈav* Ag Pl of *awī* (Texts VI)
354	2	Add Final *-ɪ* also in Sgl is *la-kuɣō-mō-ɪ* I have left it (enclitic pronoun?)
355	8	Add· Sk. *nɪst*, Sgl *nes ɪ la-kuδ*.
391	9	from bottom (s v *dos*). Add *das* I
398	3	from bottom Ad *kamak* cf Sar, Shgh *čomǰ* back
419	19	(s.v. *wulmēk*) Add transl. moon
420	26	(s v *wārv-*) For Mj *wurv-* read Yd *urw-*.
422	5	(s.v. *xum*) But cf. § 55
438	1	from bottom Acc to 'Annuaire de la revue de Kabul', 1934—35, p 143 this dialect "used to be spoken in the district of Faizabad on the banks of the Saraghlām river Now it is dead and abandoned (مردہ و متروك)."
442	1	from bottom Add The geographical distribution of *-əv* and *-ɪt* is not clear Kl describes the dialect of Langar Kishn in *Eastern* Wakhan.—Another dialectical variation is that of Y, X, Sh *spa* 'our', and Sk, Kl *spō*, Mj *suˈpđ*.—The Perfect forms given by Sk (v § 156) may also belong to a restricted locality
471	12	in margine For *sp* read *šp*
482	3	from bottom Add *x̌ɛnǰ-* to fill, *vaɪδenz-* to fill < *-aya-*?

ENGLISH—IRANIAN INDEX

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to the Vocabularies contained in the following publications by the author Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages I, II, Notes on Shughni (NTS, I, 45 sqq), The Wanetsi Dialect of Pashto (NTS, IV, 156 sqq, with reference to page), Supplementary Notes on Ormuri (NTS, V, 10 sqq), An Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto (Skrifter utgitt av det Norske Videnskapsakademi i Oslo, II, Hist.-Filos Klasse 1927 No 3), and to Notes on Prof. Charpentier's Article "Some Remarks on Pashto Etymology" (AO VII, 198 sqq).

The languages are, as a rule, quoted in the following order Wanetsi (*Wn.*), Pashto (*Pš* = Etym Voc Psht, *Pš*[1] = Notes, AO VII), Ormuri of Logar (*O* IIFL, I), Ormuri of Kamguram (*O*[1] Supplementary Notes, NTS, V), Parachi (*P* IIFL, I), Yidgha Munji (*Y* IIFL, II), Sanglechi-Ishkashmi (*S* IIFL, II), Wakhi (*W*. IIFL, II), and Shughni (*Š* NTS, I)

Identical, or nearly identical forms of a word are only given once, and in this manner the order of the dialects has often been deviated from Minor variations of vowels (such as *ā*, *â*, and *å*) have not been taken into account in such cases Thus, e g "Garden *bâγ* O, O[1], S, Š" stands for "*bâγ* O, *bāγ* O[1], *båγ* S, *bâγ* Š" (and, besides, Munji *bâγ* will be found in the Vocabulary s v. Y *baγa*).

Accents are omitted, and uncertain vowel quantities within a single language have not been noted Thus, e g, *a* for *ă* of the Vocabularies, and *o*, *e*, for Psht *ŏ*, *ĕ* Note that in IIFL, II *ʾst*, *tsp-*, etc, will be found under *s-* Verbs are given in the root-form, except in the case of Psht.

Translations have frequently been broadened and modified in order to make the Index more easily surveyable In every case the Iranian word given in the Index must be looked up in the Vocabularies, where the more special meanings will be found. Thus the Index catch-word 'wheat' will include 'summer-' and 'autumn-wheat', 'cap' several kinds of caps, etc —In a few cases obvious mistakes in the earlier translations have been corrected.

Wanetsi forms are given only when they differ from those of Psht. A few words not given in the NTS-article have been included within square brackets. For the sake of ready comparison a few important Psht and Shgh words not found in the above mentioned publications have likewise been added within square brackets The Shgh. forms are taken from Skold's material

Very rarely new etymological suggestions have been added to the Psht forms

A

ability *hoqūf* P.
able, to be *č-* O, *nar-* P, v. *ken-*, *kır* Y, *kōken-* S, *bās wəzī-* W, *var δ-* Š
above *pabēga* O, *-bēža* O[1], *pasmīno*, *vəlyo* Y, *cə-pšūr*, *vərāz* S
abstinent *parīz* P.
abuse *astīo* Y
abuse, to *škanjəl* Pš, *vārand-* W
account *hısâb* P.
accursed *laīn* P, v curse
accustomed *rūžd* Pš
ache, to v pain.
acid food, eaten as a relish *tāndª* O.
acorn *pərgaı* [also Afr etc] Pš
across *pore* Pš.
action *kâr* O.
Adam's apple *yaıaī* (v *yarəl*) Pš, *yurvo-kulwxa*, *tūta* Y, *yālviš* S Cf throat
admirer *gurıagaı* P
advice *nesıyat*, *pand*, *salā* P, *nasıāt* Y
adulterer *yar* Y
adze *taršaj* Pš, *škīnj* O[1], *toško* Y, *užāk*, *tarš*, *tīša* W.
affair *gap*, *sūy* P
afflict, to *blōsēdəl* (v *blōs*) Pš
affliction *tâb* P
Afghan *Paštūn* (v *paštō*) Pš, *kâš* O, *aıyân* P
afraid, to be v fear
after *wrusto* Pš, *bâd* O, *bâdaz*, *peš*, *pešćhan* P, *ćpāć*, *dīδ*, *vəıo*, Y, *bād*, *pası* S, *bâād*, *ga*, *pas* Š
afternoon *jōštaī* O[1], *nəmāzdıgar*, *pēšīn*, (ı)*zıāne* Y, *pešīn* S, *namâz-e dıgar* Š
afterwards *pēc* O, *bâd*, *bâz*, *pēšthēıâ*, *pešte*, *ēka* P, *bād* Y
after that *dəvā* S
again *bıyār* Wn 162, *byā*, *byaıta* Pš, *bē*, *pēc* O, *bâd*, *bıte*, *wapēš*, *dūbâıa* P, *bət*, *cebas* W, *wâ* Š.
age *umr* P, *humr* Š
agitation *šūr* P.
ago *mēn* O[1].
agreeable *xıwaš* (v *xož*) Pš, *xuš* Š
agreeing *fâreš* P, *kābūl* S.
agreement *angūı* Pš, *rezâ* P
aim *murâd*, *maxsa/ūd* P.
air (*h*)*awā* O, P, S, W.
alarm *čīq* P
alas *darīy* Y, *afsōs* W
alive *žwandaı* (v *žwāk*) Pš, *zında* O, S, W, Š, °*o* Y, *zenda*, *janδ* P
all *drast*, *wāya* Pš, *kull* O, P, S, *ar*, *ayēra* O, *hu*, *harći*, *hus(s)* P, *drust*, *pāžı* Y, *hōı* S, *kužt* W, *fuhat* [*-aθ*] Š.
all three *hušše* P
almond *bādām* O[1], P, Y, Š, *bāδām* S, (wild) *kıtaya* Y
alms *wıćārum*, *xudâī* Y
alone *yawājaı* (v. *yau*) Pš, *tanâ* O, *žahī* P, *fhyıyıko* Y, *toko* Y, W, *tāke*, *wulyēka* S Cf single.
along with, v together with
already *waxt* Š
also *mī* Wn 162, [*hum* Pš], *ga(ı)* O, *ham* P, *əm* Y, *am* Š.
always *mudâm* O, P
ambergris *ambar* P
ambler *yıbyă*, *yuryă* W
ambling *yurya* S
ambush *psūnaı* Pš
amir *amīr* P
amorous *âšuqbâz* P
among *mēn* P, *tar* S
amulet, v charm
ancient *gahīna*, *kōna*, *tarıuâl* P, *kūna*, *qadīm* S, *kīna* Š
and [*ō*] Pš, *u* O, P, *wo* P, Y, Š, *awī* S, *ət* W, *at* Š.
angel *malâık* P, *fərašte* S.
Angelica *kurušo* Y

anger *khar*, *šanufart*, *xešem* P, *kyahre* Y, *xafa* S, *k/qār* S, W, *ɪūš* W.
angry *xafa* O, P, Š, *bɪ ōs* Pš, *ɣussamand*, *pērīčân* P, *bur* W.
animal *haɪwān*, *žāndār* Y, *aɪwån*, *čårån* S, *aɪwōn* W.
ankle *linda*, *narai ɣaɣai* (v *ɣarəl*), *šongarai*, *šatgarai* Pš, *kanak* O, *šengeɪai* O[1], *band e pâi* P, *trəboda*, *wuškɪ ostɪa* Y, *band-ɪ pā* S, *band-ɪ-pūd*, *məš* W, *biǰelak-ɪ-pâī* Š
ankle-bone [*pɪ ō'ka* Wn], *waryāɳī* (v *āɣažəl*) Pš, *buǰulak* P, *ušk-maǰɪko*, *pōlə bəl̦ōkə* Y, *čta-ləŋɣ* W, *šuɪ čak* Š
ankle-ring *masī* P
answer *ǰawâb* O, *ǰuwâp* P, *žuāb* Y, *ǰuwāb* S, W, Š.
ant *mērža* Wn 161, *mežai* Pš, *murčū* O, *marcōɪ* O[1], *mūčō*, *murč* P, *mʊryo* Y, *mārcik*, *məɪč* S, *muɪča*, *mīr-prīč* W, *mūrǰ* Š
ant, white *uēna* Pš
antidote *taɪyâk* P
antler *čot* Y
anus *kūna* Pš, *hūn* O, W, *kyūn* O[1], *gūyək*, *šīn* W, *šardīc* Š Cf podex
anvil *putk*, *sandan*, (small) *xōɪsk* Y, *sɪndōn*, *yūɣəne ɣər* W.
any *ēč* O, *hēč* P, *hāč* Y
anyone *kōk* O, *koī* Y, *iško*, *kočɪ* S
anybody *khīn* P
anything (*ē*)*ca* O, *hezâ* P, *hēčɪ* S.
apart *bīgâna* P
apparent *māləm* Y
appear, to *sədīɣ-* W, *nemaɪ* Y
appearance *nemâyân* P.
appearing *paɪdā* P, Y, S
apple *maŋa* Pš, *mlīč* O, *mɪlīz* O[1], *âmar* P, *sēb* [Wn], P, W, *ɑ̊muno* Y, *mēl* S, *mur*, *məŋū* W, *mūn* Š
appointed time *wâda* O
apprenticeship *šâgɪrdī* P
approach, to *gaɪz-* Wn 167
approve, to *kabūl kan-* P
apricot *matat* O, O[1], *zardâlū* O, P, [*zyaɣd*° Wn], *mɪndut* P, *čīre* Y, *zaɪdōlu* S, W, *čuɪwēl* S, *čuɪwān* W, *nâš* (incorr *naš*) Š
apricots (dried) *čīrɣɪšče* Y
apricot (unripe) *čīɣwa* Y, *pəndək* W
apricot-kernel *čɪlyāne* Y
aqueduct *tarnāw* (v *nāwa*) Pš.
archer *kamândâr* P
arghawan, Judas-tree *aɪɣaɪwân* P
arm *bɪzar* O[1], *last* Y, *dōst* S, *dast*, *yuɪrm* W, *bâzə* Š Cf forearm, hand
arm (upper part of) *leča* Pš, *bâzū* P, S, *kâlâǰa* P, *vīzya* Y, *astamayzək* S, *mayzī* W, *fyak* Š
arm, strength of the *bâzūī* P
arm (weapon) *eɪâq* P
armlet, v bracelet
armour *zɣara* Pš, *zɣɪrə* O[1], *parkâla* P
armpit *kucana* Wn 168, *txarg* Pš, O[1], *bayal* O, P, S, W, *banabayal*, *taɪkōl* P, *šafšīyan*, *tākaš* Y, *kašvɪš* S, *kalɪrbən* W, *bzyūž* Š
army *laškar* P, S, *fauǰ* P, W, *paltan* P, *kārun* Y, *askar*, *faužˇ* S
around *daur* P
arranged *ǰōɣ* P
arrangement *wâda* O, *bandubast* P
arrest, to *pačrax-* W.
arrive, to *zay-* O, *z-* O[1], *zah-* P, *ɪos-* Y, *īδ* S, *ʔat-* W, *fərâp-* Š
arrive, to make to *zahēw-* P, *rɪsəd-* Y
arrogant *sōɪ-xaš* S
arrow [*yēsa* Wn], *yəšaɪ* Pš, *tīɪ* O, *yēšaɪ* O[1], *bânō* P, *pīx*, *yufčɪngɪko* Y, *dərnāk*(?), *xastīrek* S, *tīɪ ɪ-dast*, *wʊč* W, *caŋkamānak*, *pâϑ* Š. Cf bullet
arrow, barbed *šataī* Pš
artisan *mōčɪe* Y, *ʷustâd* W

as, v like
ascend, to *lik-* O¹, *san-* W. Cf rise
ascending *bēk* O
ascent *pečūmai* Pš, *patarâǰ* Š
as far as *tu-manak* O
ash, mountain *tūr* Y
ashamed *šarmunda* O, °*enda* P, °*inda* S, W, *čemše* P
ashamed, to be *leǰǰ-* P
ashes *arē* Wn 159, *īrē* (*ōr*) Pš, *xâkistar*, *yānak* O, *yā̃k* O¹, *bhâγ* P, *yaxio* Y, *park*, *wuter* S, *xākᵉstār* S, W, *pārg* W, *ϑīr* Š
ashes, hot *sxwaštan* Pš
as if *laka* Pš
as if, just as *gŭya* Y
ask, to *puštedəl* Pš, *khuǰ(ēw)* P, *pṛs* Y, *fᵊrōs-* S, *pors-* W, *pešc-* Š.
ask for, to *žay-* O, *za-* O¹, *čalg-* W
asleep *prōu* Wn 160, *ūdə* Pš, *nwastak* O¹, *minduk* S, *šâft* Š.
ass *xar* Pš, O, O¹, Š, *xrɔ* O¹, *khŏr* P, *xoro* Y, *xor* S, *xūr* W, *markāb* Š
ass, wild *γyara* Pš.
ass's load *xerwâr* P
assembled *ǰam* P, *goḷ* S.
assignment *barât* P.
assistance v. help
assistant *hamrâ* P
astonished *hairân* P.
astringent *staγ*, *zmoxt* Pš
at *pa* Pš, O, O¹, P, *da*, *dâl* P
at last *âxer* P, *pəčuwaxšt* (?) S
at once *mudâ* P, *ugah* Y, *mis* Š
attached, to be *awas-* O.
attain, v. find
augury *mutr* W
aunt *nandiār*, *tandor* Pš, *kōko* Y, *vōč* W.
aunt maternal *māšo* Pš, *xâla* O, P, Š.
aunt, paternal *tror* (v *trə*) Pš, *amă* O, Š, *trɔ* O¹, *amaǰī* P, *bībī* S
autumn [ˈ*mʌna* Wn], *manai* Pš, *me*° O, *minai* O¹, *sâmuṛ* P, *păīz* Y, *tīramā* Y, S, Š, °*mō* W, *tamūz* S
avalanche *puma*, *rešk* Y, *yārč* S, [*rišt* Š]
avalanche (of stones) *čaṛxo* Y, °*a* W, Š
avaricious *staγ* Pš
aware *poh* Pš
awake ["*wárish*" Wn], *wīš* Pš, *aŋga(h)*, *usxūbon*, *bidār*, *bivāre* Y, *bē*° S, *agā* Š
awake, to (intr) *wust-(ust-)* O, *čīd-* P, (tr) *čīdew-* P, *aŋgahu-* Y
aware *xabar* Š
away *pū* P
awl *rīna* Pš, *durf* P, *lerəfšo* Y, *cārzṇ* W
axe *tabar* Pš, O, *načᵗxai* O¹, *pašō*, *tašō*, *tawarča*, *weŋgā* P, *tuvor* Y, *tovor* S, *tᵊpār* W, *taf/vār*, *taršak* (?) Š
axe, battle- *tuverzin* Y.

B

babble, to *brām-* W
babbler *ūnai* Pš
baby *zolikik* Š
bachelor *buidōq* S
back (adv) *byarta* Pš, *pēc* O, *apešt*, *bite*, *wapēš* P, *cebas*, *vispač* Y, *sibās* W, *wâ* Š Cf again
back, n. [*puštēi* Wn], *šā* Pš, *pēc*, *pūšt* O, *pešpuṭ*, *pušta*, *puṭ* P, *piščō* Y, *arqa* S, W, *kamak* S, *dām*, *kâmī*, *mād* W.
back (lower part of) *biyân* O
back (of an animal) *dam* S, *pert* W
back (upper part of) *pat* O, O¹, *taxta e putika* P, *harko* Y, *arka*, *dām* Š
back (of the head) *pēškalā* P, *sor-čibaxt* W
back-tooth *pačagī danân* P, *kām-lad* Y, *kərəsī*, *woždān* S
back-wall *čana* Pš
backwards *čpōšt* S

bad *bad* O, P, S, *yanj* O, *xarāb* O, O¹, P, Š, *ēlāhī*, *bīšī*, *geš*, *kačal*, *wačhanā* P, *līw*, *našhel* Y, *ganda* S, *šak(k)* S, W, *loyaɪ* W, *šake* Š Cf evil, lean, rotten

bad, ill-omened *badkāɪ* P

badness *badī* P

bad smell *wah* S

bag *gōɲiē* O¹, *božaɪ* Y Cf goatskin bag, mussuck

baker *nayŏn-pečāk*, *nayŏnphakŏ* P, *xādem* Y.

bakeɪ, professional woman- *xanadaɪo* Y

bakhsheesh *šīrīnī* P

baking-pan *usīd* S, *sât* W

bald *kal* O, P, S, *kʊel* Y.

band *rišhaī* (v *wrešəl*) Pš

band (of sheaf) *wandanaɪ*, *waɪcdənaɪ* Pš, °*enaɪ* O¹

band (of a shirt) *kaɪtân* P

bank (of a river) *baɪ* P, *daryā lab* W

barber, a *modreb* P

bare-footed *abl* (v *pal*) Pš, *xīr-pul* Y, *špuðk* W

bare-headed *wīstɪ-səɾ* W

bark (of tree) *xwar* Pš, *pāɲɪ*(?) O, *pūst* (-*e bhīnɪka*, °-*e tīka*) P, *pɪsto* Y, *pəstāk* S, *draxt-pīst*, *kuɾust* W, *pōst* Š

bark, birch- *barj* Pš

bark, to *yăp* [Pš], O¹, *jaf-*, *wakar-* P, *rov-* Y, *lav-* S

barking of a dog *yauyau* O.

barley [*arbʌ/əsɪ* Wn], *ōrbūšē* Pš, *ᵃspēk* O, *ɪspēk* O¹, *žō* P, *kosh*, *yɛršɪo* Y, *ɪərvəs* S, *yɪrk* W, *ēūšč* Š.

barley (beardless) *kʊal yaɪšīo* Y.

barley-bread, v. bread

barn, v hay-stack, store room

barren *šaɲd* Pš, *s(r)tɪ ɪn* W

bashful *lejjanâk* P

basket *kaǰāwɔ* O¹, *boɟɪko*, *kūmɪo*, *sāvde* Y, *čumōl* S, *ɪwurgeš* W, *cemūd* Š.

bat (zool) *šauparak* O, P, S, W, *šaɪwurkaɪ* O¹, *mūš-ɪ paɪrān* P, *lə-verzəya ɪūso*, *šabpaɪekɪlaɣ*, *žɪvderaus* Y, *šabgardak*, *šāpaɪak* Š

bath *ammâm* S

bathe, to *ɟamb-* O¹, *zənay-* Y, *šənōwaɪē kən-* S Cf to wash

battle *ǰaŋg* P

battlefield *ǰaŋgǰâɪ* P

baxter *tabaī* (v *taba*) Pš, *novnoɣo* Y

bazar *băzār* P, Y, S

bay, to *ruɣ-* W

be, to *ī* Wn 166, *šta*, *wu*¹, *yam* Pš, *b-* O, *-a*, *-â*, *hâ*, *sī*, *bī*, *ŏst* P, *astvī-* Y, *-ō*, *ast*, *ōsto*, *vəð* S, *humu-*, *teɪ-* W, *vu-*, *yast* Š

beacon *sunya* Y. Cf bonfire

beak *nūl* O, P, S, Š, *mašūkɔ* O¹, *nəvɣo* Y, *mɪŋgōr*, *nučk* W

beam *pəžō* Y.

beam (of floor) *sanǰ* Y. Cf roof-beam

beans *kačeraphŏɾ*, *mâš* P, *mɪɣo* Y, *bālɣē* S, *bakula* W, *maš*(?) Š

bear *yɪrž* Wn 161, *yaž* Pš, *xɪɾs* O, P, W, *yīɪs*, *yižɔ* O¹, *uč*, *ut* P, *xəɪs*, *yarš* Y, *xars* S, *noɣordum* W, *yūrš* Š.

beaɪ, to (a child) *zīy-*, *ažaw-* Y, *yəž-* W

bear, to- (endure) *žarā-* Y.

beard *žīra* Pš[Wn], *aurušt*, *gīš*(?) O, *dhâɾī* P, *yaržo* Y, *rīš*, *vīn* S, *regīš* W, *bōn* Š

beard (of corn) *laša* Pš, *sūg* O, *lēšī* O¹.

beast of burden *bhârgīr* P

beat, to *wul-* Wn 166, *wahəl* Pš, *prī(b)-*, *tɪkaw-*, *zan-* O, *de(h)-* O¹, P, S, *jan-* O¹, *uɾ-*, *ǰan-*, *lag-* P, *dah-* Y, *čuk-*, *x̌ēb-* S, W, *dē-*, *dīm-* W, *ðā-* (*de-*), *zīn-* Š

beat (a drum) *kūb-* P.

beat to (eachother) *dəŋg vɪt-* W

beat and clean wool, to *šɛm-* W

beating *zōk* O
beautiful *kšulaı* (v *kšul*), [*šāyısta*] Pš, *šâsta* O, *šaısta* O[1], *negâr*, *nâzanīn*, *sutra* P, *x[ə]šrūı* W
beauty *kârıgī*, *surat* P.
because *ka* O, *če*, *čâ* P, *ke* Y, *kı* S, W
because of *bâbadī* O
become, to *šwəl* Pš, *b-* O, *s-* O, O[1], *čh-*, *par-* P, *oy-* Y, *š-* S, *wōc-* W, *sāw-* Š
bed *gāī* O[1], *čârpâī* O, P, Š, *kat* P, *čorpoyī*, *mānjo*, *žen* Y, *vrš*, *manǰē* S, *°ǰa*, *čâıpâya* W
bedding *brēstəṇ* Wn 162, *bıastən* Pš, *bistar* O, *lēf* O[1], P, S, *kasāyan*, *wīranō* P, *nivīlo*, *kurpo* Y, *-°ē* S, *kırpa*, *pıpır* W
bee [*aŋgīnmēčā* Wn], *ylawza*, *mačaī* (v *mač*) Pš, *šādzambūr*, *šātıbhambur* P, (*agmın-*)*kurmıkī* Y, *zambūr-ı asal* W.
beehive *ag[u]mīnyěx̌* Y
beetle *čačk* Y, *sʌŋgwıt* W
beetroot *lablabū* S
before *wṛānde* (v *wṛumbaı*) Pš, *šam* O, *pač(etar)*, *paılân*, *pēš*, *pušt*, *tar(ī)*, *tartar* P, *apīr*, *pıro*, *psaro*, *skapīr* (v Addenda ad p 246) Y, *ža* S, *xēz* Š
before, in front of *wulāī* S
beggar *faqīr* O, P
begging *bŏrwânī* P, *gadāī* Y.
beginning *awal* W
behind *wrusto* Pš, *apešt*, *damāı*, *dumbâl*, *peš(te)*, *peščhan* P, *debāl*, *špāč* Y, *čpōšt* S, *zebâ* Š
belief *bāwar*
believing *kābūl* S
bellow, to *naṛəl* Pš, *buy-*, *naṛ-* O[1], *anuv-* Y.
bellowing *bay* O, *ḍŏnas*, *khânas* P, *bayaz* Y, *boyas* S Cf bleating
bellows *gudēı* O[1], *dəm*, *pūıne* Y.
belly [*geḍa*, *xeta* Pš], *nas*, *škamba* O, *ḍīm* O[1], *aštaf*, *xīt* P, *darūn*, *laṇḍık*, *ılīr*, *ūžut* Y, *der*, *ıēč[u]k*, *šıkam* S, *dūr*, *wānj*, *worıd* W, *kē[u]č* Š Cf. guts, intestines.
beloved *yâr*, *zuṛbar* P.
below *kšata* (v *kše*), *kūz* Pš, *jēm* O, O[1], *ta*, *wačhanē* P, *dalen*, *noyosār*, *sāro*, *š[u]tāhan* Y, *pīān*, *vıš* S
belt *psol* (v *psolə*), *walmastanaı* (v *mlā*) Pš, *kamaıband* O, O[1], P, Y, S, *ezârband* P, *lākīn* S
belt, (leather) *suy-mələn* Y, *ıṇdāg* W, *karapči* Š
bend, to *kōža-* O[1]
Berberis *azīto* Y.
berries, a kind of wild, red- *wârwane*
betrothal *kozda* Pš
betrothed *čanyol* Pš
better, is *bīdə(?)* Š
beware *xabaıdâı* Š
beyond *pore* Pš
bier *žınazo* Y.
biestings *wuıžə* Pš, *filla* S, *pīx̌* W
big *loe*, *star* Pš, *[u]stur* O, Y, *stur* O[1], *ghaṇd*, *ferīmân*, *yulū* P, *žəšt* S, *kalān*, *kat(t)a* S, Š, *lup* W, *xədîr* Š.
bile *ıəma* Pš
bind, to *laṛəl* Pš, *taı* O, O[1], *bež-* P, *tıāž-*, *vad-* Y, *vānd-* S, W, *vīnd-* Š
birch *zevıryo* Y, *b[ə]rež* S, *bullī*, *furz* W
birch(-bark) *baıǰ* Pš
bird *maryə* Pš, *paıında* Y, S, W
bird (n of a) *bubıtītu*, *yučı*, *kajīr* O, *dasxār*, *pūı* O[1], *bâdâr*, *xarkau* P, *bubuka*, *caṛoyo*, *tfo*, *waryıǰın*, *xoryū*, *žıŋgo* Y, *pīrmāı* S, *bakar*, *bılfak*, *kalanǰōy*, *qakul*, *turpučı*, *x̌ārıkı* W Cf. water-fowl.
bird-net *salmā* W.
birth *zât* P
bit, horse's *yalamī* O[1], *lajâm* P, *°ōmı* Y, W, *°ūm* Š, *lažām* S, *nuxta* Y, *dāna* S Cf bridle

bitch [*spaī* Pš], *mâdakučôk*, *tâzī* P, *macīo* Y, *māčık* S, *mâček* W, *ked* Š
bite, to *dārəl* Pš, *gas-* P, *noγo-* Y. Cf chew
bitter *trīx* Pš, *tēš* O, *tēšr* O[1], *takku* P, *talx* P, Y, S, W, *tarkш* P, *xošk*, *trʌkč* W, *cıš* Š
black *tor*[1] Pš, *γıās* O, O[1], *paddô* P, *n³roū* Y, *šūı* S, *šīш* W, *tēr* Š
black-pocks *gulamīrī* W
blacksmith *pəš* Pš, *â(h)eŋgar* O, P, *mōčıe* Y, *ustāδ* S.
bladder *spoxz* Pš
blanket *šaŋaī* [< IA] Pš, *kambala* O[1], *pəlās*, *žīl* Y, *kʌmpʌl* W Cf bedding, rug, shawl
bleat, to *weŋger-* P, *yənıl-* Y, *wāy-* W.
bleating *brežan* Pš, *bânas* P, *boγas* S. Cf bellowing
blessing *duwâ* O.
blind *ɣūnd* Pš, *kōr* O, S, Š, *ōnd* O[1], *bīteč*, *kânô*, *kŏr* P, *kuıbəs*, *yāde* Y, *kūı* W, *bezūwǰ* Š
blindfolded *tečpetakâ(ī)* P.
blink, to v wink.
blister *ōwa*, *šınaı* Pš
blood *uīna* Pš, *īn*, *šun* O, *sun* O[1], *hīn* P, *xūn* P, Š, *īno* Y, *wēn* S, *wuxen* W
blood, mixed with water *malob* Pš
blood, dripping with *hīnčakōī* P
blood brotherhood *bıyāδarxândagī* P
blood-fine *baδučâmb* P
blossom, to *sprež-* W
blow *zarb* P.
blow, with closed hands *gurmat* (v *grut*) Pš
blow, to *pəb-*, *puf ken-* S.
blow out v extinguish.
blowing *phī* P
blue *šīn* Pš, O[1], *xıŋgak* O, *kabūt* P, S, W, Š, *sauz* P, *axšın* Y, *sāvz* W, *nīle* Š
bluish grey *xıŋg* S.
blunt *kund* O, Y, S, *kull* P, *mīkv*, *s³mtɛ* Y, *kīnd* W, *gund*, *tund* Š
boar *matə* Pš
board *laıē* O[1].
board, roof- *taxta* S
board (round fireplace) *taxtabande* Y
boat *kištī* O, S, *keštī* P, *xan* Š
bobbin *rešpшk* W Cf spindle
body *ǰân* O, P, *badan* P, S, W, *tön* P, *tono* Y, *bana*(?) S, *tana* S, Š, *tan* W
bog *buštana* (v *buštēdəl*), *tarma* Pš.
boil n *lūna*, *nonkaī*, *šalūna*, *šanza* Pš, *dâna* P, *parəpaţı* Y.
boil, to v i *yašedəl* (v *yašnā*) Pš, *yasvēk* O, *yaıw-* P, *wıw-* Y, *yakš-* W.
boil, to, v t *ǰuš-* O, *yarwēw-* P, *kāky-* Y, *wāıv-* S, *wūrv-* Š
boiling *yašnā* Pš, *ǰōš* O, *yarw* P, *wūıv* Š
bolt, of a door *poruγ* Y.
bolt, hole for the door-b *poruγlan* Y.
bone [*had* Pš], *stoγān* O, *haḍd* P, *yaste* Y, *ostok* S, *yašč*, *ustuxōn* W, *setxån* Š
bonfire *dūna* (v *tod*) Pš, *pшmbaraš* Y
book *kıtāb* O, O[1], P, W, Š, *ketıu* Y, *kıtāv* S
boon *xubī* O
boot *bōt* O, *būt* P, *būţo* Y, *okoıd* S, *šušk* W, *pēx*, *paızâr* Š Cf. shoe.
border of a field *vâzak* Š
born *paıdâ* P, Y, S
born, to be *zowul* Pš, *zay-* O, *zâ-* P, *ažıstaı* Y.
born in the preceding spring *sāmuţī* P
both *dwārə* Wn 162, *dwāţə/a* (v *wāţa*) Pš, *aḍḍugaḍ*, *ardū* O, *huddı(nân)* P, *avɛlı* Y, *kıfč* W
bottom *vən* Y
bottom of a bed (plaited) *yīse* Y.
boulder *xīžaı* Pš
bound *basta* O[1].

bow *linda* Pš, *kamân* O, P, *drūŋg* O¹, *drūn* Y, *kamōn* W, *can* Š
bow (pellet-) *γŭlak* P, Y, *γō°* S, *xᵊs mānek* Y, *səmbōnak* W
bow (for carding cotton) *kamanek* Y
bow, the point of a *suvdiko* Y
bowstring *ziā* Wn 169, *žaī* Pš, *zaī* O¹, *ǰīr* P, *zē* P, S, *žīo* Y, *dərnāk*(?) S, *ǰəi* W, *zīl* Š.
bowl, wooden *kuṇḍūk*, *padreško* Y, *kōlavā* S, *kəbūn* W
box *sandux* O, *səndūk* O¹, *sandūq* P, *sʌnduq* Y, W, *°uk* S, *tovūnγo* Y
box (for cheese) *vərkyakye* Y
box (on the ear) *čapilāk* P
boy *weṛkai* (v. *wuṛ*), *zaṇai* Pš, *bača*, *klanâk* O, *kᵘlāk* O¹, *bačī*, *bâlō*, *leṛē* P, *mardumpūr*, *žunaγe* Y, *zəmanōk* S, W, *kaš* W, *γəδā* Š
bracelet *bāhū*, *wašai* (v. *wandanai*) Pš, *čurī* P, *palastiko* Y, *prēšt* S, *bōin* W.
braid *γafδyī* P.
braid, to, v. plait.
brain *māγzə* Pš, *mastəry* O¹, *maγz e sōrika* P, *mă̄γz* Y, Š, *kala-maγzīgo* Y, *moγz-i sor*, *sᵃtxân maγzi* S.
bramble *γana* Pš, *kuryudə* Y, *čərīr* W
branch [*cāŋgə* Pš], *šâx* O, P, W, *cāŋgɔ* O¹, *šī* P, *šāxo* Y, *vəzōk* S, *šolx*, *šʌmō-nʌk* W, *šēxčak*, *xēš* Š
brass *ziyaṛ* Pš, *mes* P, *mis* Y, S, W, Š, *birinǰ* S.
brass-pot *məs-dīg* W.
bravo *šâbâš* P, *šābaš* Y, *ōfarīn* S
bray *aŋ* O
bray, to *rayəl* Pš
bread *wēl*, [*nəγan*] Wn 169, *nayan* Pš, *°ōn* P, *°ɛn* Y, *txan* O, O¹, *kōk* O¹, *naharī* Y, *gōla*, *xēštɛ* S, *ptōk*, *x̌eč* W, *šepik* Š
bread (thin) *pāstēi*, *wišilyē* [< Pš] O¹
bread (piece of) *xšan* Pš, *nōṛī* O, O¹ (Cf. morsel)
bread (barley) *kōskən* (*nayan*), *aršəmin* Y.
bread (millet) *arzəmin* Y, *kileščak* Š
bread (wheaten) *γadmin nayan* Y, *gidim-x̌eč* W, *garδa* Š
bread (made with curds) *kutaxin* Y
bread (made of *muγo*) *maγmun* Y.
breadth *psor* Pš, *bar* P
break, to v i. *šledəl* Pš, *mēz*, *syōk* O, *maz-* O¹, *pətišč(e)* Y
break, to v tr *mizaw-* O, *vrī-* Y, *vrēl-* S, *rəstəv-*, *ṣ̌kəndiv-* W, *šičend-*, *vᵊraž-* Š
breakfast *nārai* Pš, *naharī* Y, *xar-dopŋ* W
breast *bar* P, S, W, *sīnā* P, S, W, Š, *fiz* Y, *pīš-i-bar*, *puz* S, *pēšbar*, *p'ūz* W.
breast (female) *γualūn* Wn 159, *tai* Pš, *cīk* O, *sīz* P, *iščīn* Y, *čičī* S, *bap*, *daī* W, *biš* Š
breastwork *murčal* P
breath *ūda*, *sāh* Pš, *phī* P, *dom* Y, *tom* Š
breeze *niwəq* W
briar *axrīo* Y, *gulxůr* S
bribe *māaselī* P
brick *xašta* Pš, *xešt* O, *uštu* Y, *δɛtk*, *šolg*, *xɛšt* W
brick, burnt *silɔ* O¹
brick, dried *xišt* O¹, P, S, Š
bride *nāwē* Pš, *ărŭs* O, P, S, *°so* Y, *kenγâla* P, *šābuk* Y, *ōris* W
bridegroom *palasta* Wn 168, *šâ* P, *sābuka*, *šâi*, *šābuk* Y
bridge [*pʌl* Wn], *pul* [Pš], O, O¹, S, *hī* P, *yɛya* Y, *yotuk* S, *skōrd* W, *yēᵢd* Š
bridge, rope *dut* W
bridle *awlūn* Wn 159, *mlūna* Pš, *kaiza* O, *ǰelau* P, *aulān*, *qizagī*, *yuuīz* Y, *yīx̌ūn* W Cf bit

bright *rūṇ* Pš, *rūšana* O, *rušān* P, *roušan*, *siŋni* S, *nīr* W.
brightness *brēšnā* Pš, *īra* P. Cf light.
bring, to *rā-w-* Wn 160/1, *prēw-* Wn 167, (inanim obj) *rā-wṛəl* (v. *wṛəl*) Pš, *war-* O, *âr-* P, *āvər-* Y, *ižim-* S, *wuzem-* W, *vār-* Š, (anim obj) °*wastəl* Pš, *ēn-*, *zahēw-* P, *avăz-* Y, *nīv-* S, *kutāl-* Š
bring in, to *hēl kan-* P
bring up, to *deg-* W.
broad v wide
broken *māt* Pš, *rhâzōī*, *xâṛ* P, *fᵊrēd* S
brooch *čamō* Y.
brook, v stream
broom *ǰârup* O, *parawak* O¹, *ǰârū* P, Y, *parwaxše*, *rufo* Y, *rēf* S, *dᵊrepč* W, *vəδīrəm* (corr. form) Š
brother *wror* Pš, *marzâ* O, O¹, *b(ə)yâ* P, *vrai* Y, *vᵊrūδ* S, *vᵊrit* W, *vərâd* Š
brother, elder *lâla* P
brother-in-law *bōǰa* W, *xezīrj* Š, (husband's brother) *lewar* Pš, O¹, *hīwar* P, *xᵘsur*, *yūi* Y, *tēu* S, *bakš*, *īwar* W (sister's husband) *dâmâd* O, *zamai* Y, (wife's sister's husband) *bâja* Y, (wife's brother) *āxšai* Pš, *xusurbərā* O, *āxšai* O¹, *xasurbīra* P, *xᵊsərbᵊrō*, *rovun* Y, *xusərbərē* S
brown *xəṛ* Pš, *xiṛ* O¹, *žigaren* Y, *šuraŋgzůrd* S, *ǰīgarī*, *rakš* W
bruise, to *jabəl* Pš
bruised *augâr* O.
bucket *kuzəlī* O, *bōkə* O¹, *aftâwa* P, °*ōvo* Y, °*āvε* S, *laŋgau*, *mašerba* Y, *γudāra* S, *kūza* W, Š, *kuščak* Š Cf. water-vessel
buckle of a belt *pišawiz* Y
bud *γandal* Pš, *γūtə* O¹, *γunča* P, *bučayi*, *tūga* Y, *γərrā* W
buffalo *meš* Pš, *miš(a)* O¹
bug *xowiza* Y, *šavzåd* S, *xəuzit* W
bulbul *bulbul* P, W
bulgar leather *buryâl* P.
bull *lēžda* Wn 161, *γuckai*, *γwai*, (v *γwā*) Pš, *nargōī* O, (*nar-*)*gyōī* O¹, *qiaγ* Y, *axta*, (*γγ-*)*kužuk* S, *buqā*, *dᵘrukš* W, *sitōr*, *šīǰ* Š.
bull, young *ṭuṇḍa* O.
bullock *sxuandar* (v *sxai*) Pš, O¹
bullock, plough- *gažōī* O, *kâšagū* P
bullet *pəčūn* S. Cf. arrow
burden *bâr* O, P, *bhâr* P, *vīra* Y, *vūi* S, *vīr* W, *vīz* (*w-*) Š
burial feast *čâzdânī* P.
buried *šax* Pš
burn, to v.i *swəl* Pš, *bras-* O, *thī-* P, *təv-* S, *θāw-* W, : *θod* Š
burn, to v tr *sejəl* (v. *swəl*) Pš, *braz-* O, *thēw* P, *guv-* Y
burnt *thōī* P.
burrow *rus* W
burrow, hare's *sō-γālai* (v. *γālai*) Pš
burst, to *čāud(əl)* Pš, *tāṛ-* P, *zubut-* W
bury, to *dīz-* Y.
bush *tarânī* P
but *balkim* O, *xu*, *walē*, *walēkin* P, *allo nō* S, °*nəi* W, *ammō* S, *ammā* W.
butter *čuk* Wn 162, [*kuč* Pš], *maskă* O, W, Š, °*o* Y, *pisk* O¹, *pənū* W.
butter, clarified, v clarified b
butterfly *šāparak* O, Š, °*ik* P, *piŋgṛak* O¹, *kautia*, *rawa* Y, *parwīnek* S, *mindelič*, *pilek-milek* W
butter-milk *šomle*, *tarwa* (v *trīw*) Pš, *pikăk*, *tōpī* O, O¹, *dōγ*, *waspē* P, *niya* Y, *nīδuk* S, *δīγ* W, *dūγ* Š. Cf curds, milk, whey.
button *tūga* Y, *tukmo/a* Y, S, *tăk* W
build, to *rēz-* P
built *al* P
bustard [*cāṛai* Pš], *caṛoγo* Y

buy, to *pīraɯdəl* [**parya-*] Pš, *ɛ̌en-* O, *ɛ̌rɪn-* O[1], *gurī-* P, *xōᵃn-* Y, *xərn-* S
buyer *gurɪagar*, *xarīdâr* P
buying *xarīd* W, Š

C

cairn *cəlaɪ* Pš Cf beacon
cake *kulčā* S
cage *kafastūr* Y, *kafas* S
calamity *balâ* P.
calculation *šumâr* P, *ɪsāb* O, O[1], S, W
calf [*sxa* Wn], *sxaɪ* Pš, *γuskak*, *xusī* O, *γɯɔs* O[1], *gūsāla*, *γasō*, *tŏrpī* P, *bakəl*, *šᵘtur*, *wosōk* S, *štūr*, *wəšk*, *dotkī* w°, *wacī*(?) W, *šīg* Š, (he-) *bāraɪ* O[1], *bakɪɳda*, *mušk*ɵ*ya* Y, *jɯāna* Y, W, *bakɛɳdī* S, *nōband* W, (she-) *bārɪē* O[1], *fərγōmček*, *mɪščoγo*, *patežo* Y, *jɯɯāē*, *ɯānīc* S, *fərγəmč*, *rəgūm* W
calf of the leg *γaraɪ* (v *γaɾəl*), *puɳdaī* (v *pūnda*) Pš, °*ɖɪē* O[1], *ɪškambek-ɪ pāɪ*, *baftɯk* P, *ɪlɪɪa*, *lɪŋga*, *nalɪko* Y, *kåxlɪŋk*, *šōt-ɪ pəðf*, *ɯont*, *zūɳgvɪš* S, *ɪškamba ɪ-pâ* W, *lɪŋg* W, Š, *pura ɪ gōšt* Š
call, to *uᵡā-* Y, *qīv ken-* S, *qēw-* W, *kīv-* Š.
calling *kīčɪ* O
call together, to *dhēw-* P.
camel [*wuš* Wn], *uš* Pš, *šutur* O, P *wūš* O[1], *ᵡškrō* Y, *ᵊštər* S, *ᵊštūr* W, *šetuɪ* Š
camel-driver *sârwân* P
can, v able
candle *šam*, *čɪrāγ*, *sᵗyå čᵗråγ* S Cf lamp, light
canter, to *halka kan-* P.
cap *kolaɪ* (v *xol*) Pš, *xōlī* O, O[1], *kulâ*, *kuɾ* P, *xūlo* Y, *kulē*, *talpak* S, *pakʰūl*, *skīd*, *tâqe*, *tɪlpak* W *tâkē* Š
cap, woolen *pakoro* Y
cap, woman's *pakʏɪkʏ* Y.
captain *kēftan* P.
captured *destgīr* P.
caravan *kāfila* Y
caravanserai *sɪâī* O.
card, to (wool) *ţak-* O[1], *ɾlɪb-* Y, *dəmb-* S.
care *eteât*, *paɪwâ* P
carpenter *nažār* S, *ustāt* Y
carpet *daɪyē*, *yalɪcō* O[1].
carpet (cotton) *stɪʌnǰ* W. Cf. coat, rug
carrot *gaǰar* O, *qâzerak* P, *zaɪdak* P, Š, °*ək* S
carry, to *wɪəl* Pš, *g-* O, O[1], *baɪ-* P, *ɪs-*, *vən-* Y, *wus-* S.
carry to (off) *yūnd-* W.
cartilage *tandwaɪ* Pš
cartridge *kortus* Y
cartridges, having *ǰâγɪɯī* P
carve wood, to *δɛrd car-* W
cascade, v waterfall
cash *nāxt* P
cast off, to *ražedəl* Pš
castle *srâī* O, *arg*, *kāsr* P. V fort
castrated *škop* W
cat [*pšī* Wn], *pɪšo* Pš, *pɪšī* O, *bullī*, *pus* O[1], *pɪšak* P, *prško* Y, *pūš* S, *pīš* W, *pūšak* Š
catch, to v seize
catch a cold, to *škōv-* S, *škāv-* W
cattle *mâl* P, Š, *čōɪpâ* P, *čšīr-pâla-f* (v s v *čšīr*), *sᵊtūr* Y, *čārvā* S, *čaţ* W, (small) *psə* Pš, *caɪwōk* O, *čârwoyɪ*, *rīzaγak* Y
cattle-shed *γūǰəl* (v *kəlaɪ*) Pš, *bāɳdɔ*, *škāɯ* O[1], *γɪγɪo*, *pᵊrīvur* Y, *ᵊškōδ* S, *aγel*, *puxt* W, *γejīd* Š Cf. goats' pen
cavalry *resâla* P.
cause *ǰɪnīb*, *sabab* W
cause, to (to be made) *kənī-* Y
cave *cəvda* Pš, *čīɯ* O, *γâr* O, S, *khur* P, *kēn* Y, *bâɪ* W

cavity *gaɻang* Pš
ceiling *čō* O[1], *kŏ, talāf* P, *čof* Y, *wiðūn* Š Cf roof
cellar *wačhanē-yus* P
centfoil *sădbăiɣ* Y, W, Š, *kabūt s°* Š
centipede *šobla, zanza* Pš, *mūr* O, S, *gɪrgɪšo* O[1], *čılpâɪ* P, Š, *saɪbal* P, *hazorčaŋgōlo* Y.
certain *yakīn* P.
certainly *walē* P
chaff *kūtk* W
chain *zanǰīr* P, *žažīɪo* Y
chair *sandalī* O, *kursī* O[1], Y, *kə°* S, *čaukī* P, *°kyē* Š, *mɪndal*(?) S, *čōvki* W
chamber, upper *bâlaxâna* O
channel, v irrigation channel.
charcoal, v. coal
Charles' Wain *hīb vərɪt* W
charm *maraī* Pš, *elm, taɪwīz* P
chatter, to *yaɪedəl* Pš
cheap *arzân* O, P, *°ōn* W.
cheating, v deceit
cheek *yuc/ča* Wn 168, *anaŋgaɪ* Pš [< *ānana-*], *mux* O, P, *boɣur* O[1], *ruxsâla* P, *nišōk, rōxᵊ* Y, *rūɪ* Y, W, *līnǰek, pšūr* S, *lunǰ* W Cf face
cheese *tarwa* (v *trīw*) Pš, *panīr* O, P, Y, W, *pə°* S, *kɪrāɻ, plāc, tarān* Y, *ɪŋgaɪ*(?) S, *ləndək* W, *alyâk* Š. Cf. curds, dried
cheese-box *vərkyakye*
chenar *ćınār* O, Y, S, W, Š, *će°* P, *rīm* Š
cherry *gĭlās* Y, S, *°ŏs* W.
chest v. box.
chew, to *žowul* Pš, *gran-, zay-* O, *ǰâw-* P, *axšōw-, mā , žaf-* Y, *šāw-* S, *yemeš-* S Cf bite, gnaw
chewing the cud *xšān* [*šxwand*] Pš, *rʌmɛt* W

chicken *čɪrgōţaɪ* O[1], *čužıya* Y, *čūčık, (kurčūn) zəmānī* S, *čɪča* W.
chief *rahīs* P.
child *wōɣkaɪ* O, *yuɻ ŏk, ǰura* P, *zəmon(ak)* Y, *tclf* S, *zā, zᵉmān* W Cf boy
children *aulâd* O, *°t* P, *baškač* S
child bearing *zaǎko* Y.
childless *būr* Pš.
chin *kaž* (v *kše*), *zana* Pš, *zınāh* O, *zanɛ̄* O[1], *zanuk* P, *zanax* Y, W, *alāša* W, *zɪŋgūn* Š, (no separate word) S
chip of wood *totanaɪ* (v. *taršaǰ*) Pš, *frōɪ* Y
chisel *cɪvurlaɪ* Pš.
choice *extıyâr* P
choose, to *bōž-* O, *yaɪweɪ-* W.
chosen *ɣwaɪa* Pš
chop, to *waržəl, °žəl* Pš, *tukun-* Y.
chuck into the mouth, to *pīnəl* Pš.
churn *pərnəc* W
churn, to *ušān-* Y
churning *hīmzŏ* P
circle *daur* P
circuit *dūbaɪa, gerde* P
circumcise, to *naɪlō-* Y.
circumcision *yēɪk-skədəm* Y.
clan *xel* Pš, *ulus* P.
clarified butter *ruŋa* Wn 161, *ɣwəɻī* Pš, *rūn* O, O[1], *līwŏn* P, *rūɣ(ᵊ)n* Y, W, *ɪčɣᵒn* S, *zīrð* Š
clasp, to *dəf-* Y, *nəðavn-* W.
claw *mangul* (v *grut*) Pš, *maŋgulaɪ* O[1], *čaŋg* P, W, *panǰâl* P, *ćıgālı* Y, *čɪŋgāl* S, *ćaŋgīn* Š.
clay *gel* O, P, Š, *jer* O, *šū* P, *gɪl* Y, S, W, *xᵊlărɣo, šɪfōn, mılyuz* (red), *mılyo* (white) Y, *loī* S, *šartk, šaðk* Š.
clay-pot *gurcuk* O, *pɪžīn* S
clean *pâkıza* O, *kârī, sâf* P, *pāgzo* Y, *pāyzē* S, *pâɣɣa* Š.

cleanse, to *speɣəl, wīŋɣəl* Pš, *pōk ken-* S, *pōk car-* W, *pâk ken-* Š. Cf wash
clear *barcer* (v *cer*) Pš, *sâf* P, (sky) *ləroɣo* Y, *wīrdīna* W
clearly *čūrṭ, nâteq* P
cleave, to *cır-* O[1], *pəcəg-* Y Cf. cut
clever *kāy* Pš
client *a(s)sâmī* P
cliff, (high) *vənaɣaro* Y
cloak *kač žōɣ, pılamıu, roɣz, šıžoɣun, žōɣ* Y, *wanǰī, čapān, čaɣman* S, *čpān* W Cf coat
clod of earth *yuroı-pīx̌, ɣarbase* Y
close v near
close, to, v shut
closed *dōk* O, *bot, kᵊɻe* Y. Cf locked.
clothes *lōša* Wn 168 [Pš *loxa* = *lōša* bedding], *kâlī* O, °*a* P, *zope* Y, *mus* S, *but* W Cf. dress.
cloud *ɣaṛzə* Wn 168, *ōrə, wryaɣ* Pš, *yēwər* O, *abʌr, wrıēɣ* O[1], *aīr, tam* P, *mīɣ* Y, *ab(ə)ɻ* S, W, Š, *mōı* S, *mēɣ, mūr* W
cloudy *ozgū* P
clover *sabaıgo* Y, *šaftal* S, *šaptal* W, *sēbarga* Š
club *gurz* P.
cluster of grapes *žaŋgūraı* O[1], *ɣōro* Y
coal *skor* Pš, O, *aŋgešt* O, °*ušt* S, *skārə* O[1], *ɣâı* P, *skâvrıo* Y, *zuɣōl* W.
coal, live *skarwata* (v. *skoı*) Pš, *zuɣāl* O, *spōx* O[1], *âžuɾɣo* Y, *žīç* S, *aŋgišt, škōrč* W, *nīžâr* Š
coal, pit- *kemur* S
coal pieces of, charcoal *pēmāna* O[1]
coat *kōṭ* O[1], *kūt* Y, *wanǰī* S. Cf rug
coat, sheepskin, v. posteen.
cobbler *kovzdūz* Y
cock *čırag* Wn 159, *čıɣ* Pš, *pīŋg* O, O[1], *bâšana, xurðs* P, °*ūs* S, *naıkıre* Y, *xᵊrıs* W, *čuš* Š
cock crow *bâŋg* P
cognizance *dərak* Y.
coin *paısā* Y.
coin, gold- *ašerafi* Y.
cold (adj) *soɻ* Pš, *cāk* O, O[1], *eštâwð* P, *axlɛn, yox* Y, *sard, xənək* S, *sīr, xunuk* W, *šetâ*, cf *šečâǰum* Š, (n) *sālᵃ* O, *šūɻıš* P, *(h)ayās* S, *surī, sarmō* W,
cold, a *zᵘkâm* S
cold, to be *škōv-* S
colic *šıvala* (v. *šomle*) Pš
collar *gərıvī* Wn 163, *gīrıbân* P, *hasaîne* Y, *yaıāɣ* W, dog's *yaɻ-wandaı* (v *wandanaı*) Pš
collar-bone *hekī* Wn 161 [< **huška-ka* 'the dry bone'?], *grewa* Pš, *gruıvī* O[1], *fīz-yastı, parayastı,. šuǩko* Y, *brūtıyarč, čıgas, tārak* W
collect, to *ɣēn-* P, *bɻacā-* Y, *ɣuıt-* W, *vīšt ða-* Š
collected *tōl* O, *ǰăm* O, P, *gol* S
collyrium *wazan* O, *surma* P
colonel *kārnaıl* P
colour *raŋg* O, S, W, *rōŋg* P, *rok* Y, (of skin) *yūna* Pš
colt *buyâṇ d)* O, *bıyaṇ* O[1], *kur(ı)a* P, Š, *taya* Y, *tayāk* S, *tōı* W
comb *wžəŋ* Wn 162, *žmaŋ* Pš, *šakk* O[1], *šânâ* P, *šfīn* Y, *āfšūn* S, *nəbəs, zəlfak* W, *vešūǰ* Š, (curry-) *yašō* Pš
comb, to *lmežəl* Pš, *nuvāš-* Y.
come, to *rās- rāɣya* Wn 160/7, *-ɣalaı, ı ā-ǰəm* (v. *šwəl*) Pš, *žē-* P, *as , ðam* (??) Y, *ıs-* S, *wəzī-* W, *yad* Š Cf. arrive.
come out, to *nı-* Y, *nēz-* S.
command *ukᵊm* O, *farmân, gap* P, *hukm* P, Y.
command, to *farmâsī, weseǰ-* P, *band-awā-* Y, *fərmē-* S, *ramı-* W, *rəmâd* Š
commandant *kūmaıdân* P
commission *barât* P

compassion *ʿahm, ʿhammī* P
complaint *zârī* P
completely *bībâkī, hanwâr, puxta, saī* P
comrade *mal* Pš, *rafuq, aṇḍiwâl, hamrâ* P, *rafīq* Š.
conceal, to *ūtaf-* P, *pāš va ken-* (?) S, *muš-* W
concealed *put* O, *buḍ* O[1], *ǰuṭ, pet* P.
conceited *sefla* P
conclusion *ijrâ* P
condition *auhâl, hâl, hawâl, tab* P
conscious (of a crime) *ūbâlī* P
consciousness *huš* P
conscription, military *hažnafaiī* P
consent *rezâ* P
consideration *yaur, parwâ* P
constantly *hanwâr* P
contract, to *kaš kan-* P
conversation *guftıgū, guftâr, xıtâb* P, *gap* S
convert, to *pherēw-* P.
converted into, to be *pher-* P
cook, to [*paxawul* Pš], *bīž-* O, *bız-* O[1], *peč-* P, *hāku-* Y, *pac-* S, W, *pıǰ-* Š
cooked *pox* Pš, *kıkyu* Y, *pxōk* S, *pəčetk* W
cooking-pot *dēglī* O, *dēg* O[1], *âtešī, dastē* P, *tāl* Y, S, *zaxčıdīn* Y, *čᵘdan* S, *dīg* W, *dēk, δīk, mısbâr* Š
cool, to *wašěr-* W.
coquettish *mastâna, nâzuk* P
coquetry *nâz* P
copper *loh, tıla* Y.
copulate, to *yowul* (v *yo*) Pš, *kīn-* O, *gēh-* P, *kun-* Y, *bugāy-, koc-* S, *γīy-* W
copulation *yo* Pš
cord *rištan* P, *rısmōn* S.
corn v grain, ear of corn
corner *γežaı* (v *γwaž*) Pš, *gūša* P, W, *kunǰ* P, Y, Š, *buıž, šuŋgā* Y, *xānbərš* S
corpse *murdā* O, P
correctly *raste* Y
cotton *kaıvasi, purᵘm* Y, *paxtă* S, W, *kənaī* W, *ševīnǰ* Š
cotton cloth *šoe* Pš
cotton thread *ḍiḍanwo, paxtaī, šižoγun, wušūles, wızınga* Y, *ɯōsı* S, *wəsaı* W
cough *zukâm* O, *tuxıē* O[1], *khūfō, surfa* P, *xāpuı* Y, *xōfuk* S, *qōx, toxtox* W, *k'exak* Š
cough, to *tux-* O[1], *khūf-* P, *xof-* Y, *xof-* S, *k'ēx-* Š
count, to *šmerəl* Pš, *ımar-* Y
country *mulk* O, P, *ɯatan* P, S
countryman *watandâr* P
courage *maıdī* P, *ǰᵘwânmaγdī* S.
courageous *dilēr, dilŏvār* W
court *darbâr, dargâ*, (of justice) *kačârī* P
courteous *bāadab* S, *bah°* W.
courtesy *adap* P, (*h*)*adab* S, W.
court-yard *γōlaı* (v *γālai*) Pš, *°aı* O[1]
cousin, male *tərbūr* (v. *tıə*) Pš, O[1], *tıēpīr* O[1], *vraı(mın), baıpur* Y, *bōγē* Y, S, *ʿɯcəpc* W, *petıš* Š, female *tərlə* (v. *trə*) Pš, *°lə* O[1], *baılə γdo* Y, *mumbučınāı wdūў* S, *bəčδəў d* W
cover, to *ūtaf-* P, *gaw-* W. Cf conceal
covered *xašpūš* P
covering *γəlâft* O, *pūš* P
coverlet v bedding.
cow *γıwā* Pš, *gōī* O, *gyōī, šızʌ-gyōī* O[1], *gū, mâdagū* P, *γavŏ* Y, *uγūı* S, *γīɯ* W, *žâw* Š, young *sxwʌndır* O[1] Cf heifer
cowherd [*yabōn* Wn], *γōbə* (v. *-bə*) Pš, *γēıbōn* O[1], *galaıwān* Y.
cowpen, v cattleshed
co-wife *bən* Pš, *wan* O, O[1], *ambōγ* Y, W, *°āγ* S, *souno* Y.
crack *čāwd* Pš
cradle *γâz* O, *šīnā* P, *šuwīn* S.
cramp *brēš* Pš

crane *zāŋa* Pš, *kulaŋg* O, P, *zāŋıē* O¹
cream [*perawaı* Pš], *ras* O¹, *sılyo* Y, *sārek* S, *mərīk* W, *marōb* Š, (sour) *kaimāx* O, °*âk* P, °*ōk* S, °*oq* W, °*ōxč* Š
creator *parvardıgār*
creep, to *cxedəl*, *xwajedəl* Pš, *rukuš-* Y.
creeper *zela* Pš
crest of a cock *tâǰ* P.
crime *ǰurm*, *ūbâl* P.
crippled *zmol* Pš
crocodile *nahāŋg* S
crooked *coɣ* Pš, *kōž* Pš, O¹, *kāǰ* O, *kužo*, *pâṭ* Y, *kard* W Cf curbed
crop of a bird *žəɣūrg* Y, *pēɣār* W
crops *hâsel* P, (reaped) *yıδɛsɛn* W
cross, to *gudar-* P, *šəxs-* S, *šʌxs-* W.
crossing *guzar*, *guzərân* P.
crow *kāryə* Pš, *kṛāɣ* O, O¹, *zāyo* Y, *sīāsar* S, *čāɣelī*, *kaıɣā* W, *akáb* (?), *xūrn* Š Cf. raven
crowd *ḍal* P.
crowing *bāŋg* O¹, *boŋ(g)* S
crumble, to *frīl-* W
crush, to *nəšʳa-* O¹, *kuṭ-* P, *šak-* S, *δıx̌-* W.
crushed *maıda* P
cry *nāra*, *šūr* P.
cry, to *žaɣəl* Pš
cry out, to *naɣəl* Pš
cry, of camel *baɣbaɣ* O
cuckoo *kakūk*, *šayuk* Y, *bībuk*, *kipok* W
cucumber *kadūı* Y
cultivated field, v field
cup *ǰâm* O, *pıyâla* O, P, °*lə* O¹, *čīne* Y, *pǐālē* S, °*a* Š, wooden *lōšaı* O¹, *pıloɣo* Y, *pīl* W, wooden milk- *xšīr-kʋesa* Y
curbed *čaŋg* P Cf crooked
curdle, to *mōδ-* W
curds *māstə*, *matar* Pš, *ǰuɣât* P, W, *poya* Y, *māst* Y, S, *pōı* S, *pǎǐ* W, Š.
curds dried *kuɹūt* P, Y, S, *katex* P, *kutox* Y, S, *qərıt* W. Cf. buttermilk, cheese
curl *wurbal* Pš, *kapčī* O, *zulf*, *kâkul* P, *soɣond* S, *pēča* S, W, *parčđn* Š.
curls, having *kâkulī* P.
curse *šarā* Pš, *šâp* P.
curtain *paṛda* P, *taxt* P, S, *parδā* Š
cushion, v pillow.
custom *doe* Pš
custom-house *bandar* S, -official *xarž-gār* S
cut n *cīra* Pš, *hawâla* P
cut, to *parčaṛ-* O, *kap-* O¹, *kaṭ-*, *mač-*, *thâ-* P, *pəcəg-*, *skəd-*, *tīž-* Y, *bıriš cār-*, *rəstəv-* W Cf chop, cleave.
cut down, to *krɹ-* Y
cut grain, to *dır-* O¹, *durr-* P.
cut into pieces *quṛt* P
cut off, to *pre-kawul* (v *prā-*) Pš, *čuṛt kan-* P
cut out, to *skaštəl* Pš
cut up, to *kūtəl* Pš.
cutting grain, v. reaping
cypress *sārv* Š

D

dagger *kəkʋaro*, *maxmudıyo* Y, *xanǰar* S, *kuṭōl* W Cf sword.
daily bread *ɹūzī* P.
dam **hel* Pš, *band* P.
damage *yīrânī* P
damp *xušt* Pš, *šəlōk* S Cf. wet.
dampness *zyam* (v. *zımaı*) Pš
dance *bâzī* O, *wâyâr* P, *raxs*, *yōba* Y, *raqōsī* W.
dance, to *wâyar-* P, *drūv-* Y, *raqosī/ē ken-* S, *nɛmɛnǰ-* W.
dandelion *talx-kardačī* Y
danger *xatar* P.
dark *târīk* O, P, *tırīč*, *tōrīk* W, (-complexioned) *skāŋ* Pš

darkness *tārə* Wn 159, (*tam*), *tyārə* (v *tor* [1]) Pš, *tōrəšyū* O[1], *târīk* P, *tīro* Y, *tōrık*, *turkī* S.
darn, to *pezəl* Pš.
date (fruit) *xaǰurɔ* O[1]
daughter *lūr* Pš, *dūa*, *dukă* O, *dūɔ* O[1], *dut* P, *luγdo*, °*dıko* Y, *wuδəγδ* S, *δəγd* W, *γāc*, *rezīn* Š
daughter-in law *nžōr* Pš, O[1], *nıgōr* O, *su*, *sunū* P, *zınıo* Y, *wuznεl* S, *sənōr*, *sᴵtəx̌* W, *zenaž* Š
dawn *sār* O, *subdamī* P, *ǰausaren* Y, *rašt* S, *naγdīn*, *rux*, *sub* W. Cf morning
day [*wrēz* Wn], *rwaǰ* Pš, *rǭž* O, *ryōz* O[1], *dewâs*, *ruč* P, *mıx̌* Y, *dīn*(?), *mēı* S, *rōz* S, Š, *rəwâr*, *rūz* W, *meθ* Š
day after to-morrow *bēsār* O, *byē-ıyūz* O[1], *passabā*, *šīruč* P, *məzdıra*, *yāmo* Y, *pərəštem* S, *tōrt* W, *afaž* Š
days, three—hence *sūγyāmo*, *yūγyāmo* Y, *veder* Š; four—hence *pasâveder* Š
day, before yesterday *waṛm* (v *wṛumbaī*) Pš, *ınǰân* O, *ınzān* O[1], *ašoıuč* P, *x̌ırızen* Y, *āḷuzd*, *vōkōḷīn* S, *tōrt* W.
days, three—ago *muš-ınǰân* O, *čašoruč*, *pēšparīruč* P, *čırᵉvīzen*, *čurmō* Y, *āḷuzdēv* S, *peršīb* Š, four—ago *afa bī-nzān* O[1], *pčūrma*, *pānǰəmo* Y
daylight *ručân*, *rhīnē*, *ıušanī* P, *rux* W
dead *məṛ* Pš, *muṛō* P, *muıo* Y
deaf *koṇ* Pš, *kar(r)* O, P, S, W, *kōn* O[1], *bīgū*, *būṛu* P, *kuṇγaste* Y, *čūn* Š
dear *frī* S, (costly) *kīmatī* P.
death *merō* P, *faut* W
debt *por* Pš
deceit *γulat* Pš, *fərēb* O, *bâzī* P.
deceived, to be *γuledəl* Pš
deceiving *mazāk* P.
deep *žawar* Pš, *γauč* O, *čaqwṛ* S
deer *ōsaı* Pš, *lakᵃšᵃwaı* O, *lakašuwıē* O[1], *âhū* P, *ramūz* Y, *āhūı* S.
defeat *šıkast* P
deficient *zwam* Pš
defile *taṇgī* P, *kūgs* Š Cf. hole.
delay *lārγa* Pš, *yarya* O, *mūlat*, *mhōlat* P.
delicate *nâzanīn* P
demon *peraı*, *rauaı* Pš, *but* P, *barzəṇge* Y, *almasti* S, °*e*, *lēw* W.
dense *tat* [corr. *tıt*] Pš
deodar *rōγo* Y.
departing *râhī* P Cf. starting
dependent, a *a(s)sâmī* P.
derision *tâna* P
descend, to *tōs-* Wn 167, *nım-* O, *šʳım-* O[1], *uzg-* P, *xafs-* Y, *xav-* S, *x̌ām-* W, [*xafc-* Š]
desert *maıra* Pš, *bĭābăn* O, Y, *sāharo*, *sahro* Y.
deserving *lâyaq* P
design *γaraz* P Cf. aim
desire *hawâ*, *mudâ* P
desolate *γīrân* P, *barbād* Y
despatch, to *uesej-* P Cf send
destroyed *barbât* O, *quıt*, *xarâb* P
destroyed, to be *naṛedəl* Pš
destruction *halâk* P, *zɔıya* W.
devil *šaıtân* O, S.
dew *parxa* Pš, *purxɔ* O[1], *zamarīt* P, *nəb*, *pražγār*, *šaklām* Y, *šagnam*, *šak*(?) S, *mōrž*, *naγd-yupk*, *šʌk* W
dewlap *γulεk* Y, *yuk* W
diaphragma *šuc* Š
die, to *mṛəl* Pš, *mr-* O, *mer-* P, *məı* Y, *mur-* S, *mərī-* W, *mar-* Š
different *byal* Pš
difficult *rəč*, *zūl* Y, *mɔškıl* S, *xaš* Š, —crossing *kapṛa* Pš
difficulty *taṇgī* P
dig, to *kandəl* Pš, *kap-* O, *waxa(y)-* O, O[1], *kında-* O[1], *kusēw-* P, *ken-*, *nıkanā-*,

paš- Y, *kan*, *kāw* S, *parkol-* W, *čān-* Š.
dig out, to *hupēɻ-* P
dig up, to *peten-* Š
dinner *mulůk* S.
direction *palau* O, *tarʌf* P
direction, in some or other *kâwun* P.
dirt *raš* Pš, *čirk*, *makân*(?), *matta* P.
dirty *čirk* O, Y, *yark*, *kačal* P, *kržyo*, *yuzyap*, *xatralōy* Y, *k'ăz*, *nāštē* S, *kark*, *xēδen* Š
disaster *balâ* P
disclosing *xwālə* Pš
discorteous bēhadab W.
discourse *skālwa* Pš
discussion *radd o badd* P
disgrace *ruswâ(ī)* P
dish, v. plate.
dishevelled (hair) *yūza* P.
dishonoured *dašwâr* P
dislike, to *yandəl*, *kažəl* Pš
disobedience *bīsarī* P.
disputing *āɻɪya* (*āɻa*) Pš
dissolute *ēlāhī* P.
distant, v. far
distress *xârī* P
distressed *yussamand*, *pēɪīčân*, *ranjŏ*, *saɪgardân*, *xafa*, *xâr* P, *dunayəy* Y. Cf troubled.
distribute, food at a feast, to *baxš-* Y.
distributing *tīt* P.
distribution *weš* (**baxšya-*) Pš.
distributor of food *xādem* Y
ditch *xandak* P
divide, to *baxš car-*, *taxšīm car-* W
dividing *taxsīm* O, P, S, *boxš* Y, *baδak*, *baxš* S
diving *nimekyika* Y
division *weš* Pš, of a field *zgān* O.
do, to *k-* Wn 165, *kɻəl* Pš, *k-* O, O[1], *kan-* P, *ken-* Y, S, Š, *car-*, *goǰ-* W. Cf make
doctor *tabīb* O, °*īp* P, *hakīm* P
dog [*spā* Wn], *spaɪ* Pš, (*ə*)*spuk* O, *spʌk* O[1], *kučuk*, *ᵉspō*, *ᵉspaɣ* P, *yalv* Y, *kuδ* S, *šač* W, *kut/d* Š, (wild) *xurūso* Y, *xrēseg* S, *kɪk* W Cf. bitch
dog-rose *tarânī* P
doing what? *čekâra* P
donkey, v. ass
don't *na* P, S, *mak* O, *čɪ* Y, *mə* W, *ma* Pš, Š Cf not
donkey's foal *tɪya xarak* S.
door *war* Pš, O, *băr* O, O[1], W, *bōɪ* P, *daɪwâza* P, S, *lᵊvoɪ* Y, *vōɪ* S, *derē* Š.
door-frame *daršal* Pš, *čaukāt* O[1], *čape* Y, (upper part of) *yūvərsən* Y.
door hinge *yūnɪko* Y, *gorǰ* W
doorkeeper *qâpčī* P
double *bɣārg* (v. *braɣ*) Pš, *lohɻīnǰ* Y.
dough *patīra* O[1], *âguɳᵍᵘ* Y, *δɪs* W, leavened *xambīra* O[1], *xamīɪ* W, baked *ləvaza* Y, unbaked *xɪsto* Y
dove, v ring-dove, pigeon.
dove-coloured *kabūt* Y.
down *spāhᵊta* Wn 168, *kūz* Pš, *jēm* O, *wačhanē*, *pastŏ* P, *sāro*, *pursōro*, *kalāpo* Y, *-å* S, *-âɪ* Š
down of birds *patt* P, *murɣulum*, *tubut* Y, *təbət* S
drag away, to *hupēɻ-* P.
dragon *aždeɪ* Y.
draught, a *nŏš* P
draw, to *kšəl* Pš, *xoš-* Y, *xaš-* S, *čaž-* Š Cf pull
draw out, to *nawar-* O
draw a sword, to *kɪn-* W
draw water, to *newar-* S
drawing pay *tanxâxūɻ* P
dream *xūb* (*xōb*) Pš, *xau* O, *xwāb* O[1], *xŏm* P, *xūbun* Y, *mɪsūk*, *xōδm* S, *yīnōt* W Cf. sleep

dress *nwaraɪ* Pš, *drēšī* P, *anǰām, pūšāk* Y, female *tawâr* P, *žōγ* Y Cf. clothes.
dress oneself, to *āγustəl* Pš, *paɪγan-ōk* O, *âγun-* P, *ayd-* Y, *pənec-* S, *pūmec-* W, *penɪz-, wēð-* Š
dress somebody else, to *âγɪnēw-* P, *aγdā-* Y, *pūmecev-* W
drıbble, to *tūr-* P
drıed up *hušk* P
drıftwood *pəwʌz* W
drink, to *γōz-* Wn 166, *cašəl* [*šūməl*] Pš, *xɪ-* O, *tr-* O, O[1], *ter-, šup kan-* P, *šam-* Y, *pov-* S, *pōv-* W, *berēz-* Š Cf. sip.
drip, to *cacēdəl* Pš, *pīc-* O, *čak-, tūr-* P, *naxče* Y.
drıpping *čakkak* P, *čakak* Š, (ınside a house) *ustuγnūl* Y, (wıth blood) *hīnčakōī* P Cf drop
drıve away, to *šaɪəl* Pš
drıvel *šāf* Š
drop, a *čak* P, (of drınkable lıquıds) *čakka* P
drought, year of- *ušksāl* Y.
drum *nayâra* P, *dəmāmo, təplāγa* Y, *tambūɪ* Š, of a spınnıng wheel *līra* Y.
dry *spor, wuč* Pš, *tosand* Pš[1], *wōkă* O, *wyōk* O[1], *hušku, oškār* P, *ušk, gard* Y, *xvšk* S, W, *lāk* S, Š, *wəsk* W.
duck *helaī* Pš, *muryâwī* O, Š, *mə°* S, *ēlīē* O[1], *kury-e âwī, muryâwī* P, *axšensɪre, kožvīoko, wūɪo, yeǩko* Y, *yōč* W
dumb *guŋgaɪ* O, O[1], *bībân, dīwâna, guŋ* P, *gūl* Y, W, *guŋgəstə, kūr* Y, *gol* S, *gōl* Š
dung *sară* Pš, *sōro* Y, *yaɪx, wuðɪl* S, *ðərt* W, *ðīd* Š, (cow-) *γɪwasyā* Wn 159, *drabla* (v *dre*), *γōšāk* Pš, *rəx* W, *ᵊskan* O, *skan* O[1], *sayðn* P, *γuskən* Y, *šɪr* W, *žâ-yaϑ* Š, (goat-) *wuðɪl* S, *pašc* Š, (horse) *xaršın* Pš, *lid* O[1], *pārɪ, xaškən* Y, *šuɪm, pōru* S, *saɪgen* Š, (horse- or cattle-) *səgīn* W, (sheep-) *pukē* Wn 161, *pača* Pš, *pıškal* O, *pıčıkaɪ* O[1], *pōrk* P, *pᵊškedrĭ* Y, *pʊšk* S, *pəšk* W
durbar *darbâr* O
dust *xāwra* Pš, *gard* O, P, *čārk* P, *kōrgar, šət* S, *šət* W, *sɻt* Š
dust-storm *γubâr* P, Y, S, Š, *xâkbât, aīr* P, *kundūt* Y, *γəbâr* W
dwarf-palm *mazɪraɪ* O[1]
dwell, to *osedəl, pre-mıštəl* (v. *mešta*) Pš
dye, a kınd of- *čukār* S
dyke *wand* (v *wandanaī*) Pš, *bānd* S, *boda* Y

E

eager *zuṛthŏ* P
eagle *hukâb* P, *ukâb, kvalyereno, karγəz* Y, *aqāb, šūž* S, *bıspuɪ, uqōb, yīrγōt* W, *tazarf* (?), cf. *akâb* Š.
ear *γwaž* Pš, *gōī* O, O[1], *qū, gōš* P, *γū* Y, *γōl* S, *ỹīš* W, *γūž* Š
ear of corn *wažaɪ* Pš, *xūša* O, P, Š, *°o* Y, *wēžai* O[1], *sor, yūya* Y, *sōrox* S, of maize *sōṭaɪ* O[1], of wheat *râužc* Š
ear-rıng *barγwažaɪ* (v. *γwaž*) Pš, *alka* O, *ǰumkī* P, *kadrənə, γūaɪrke* Y, *gušwōr* Y, W.
earth *xāwra* Pš, *xâk* O, *bhây* P, *γuroɪ* Y, *šət* S, *šət* W, *sɻt* Š, the *zmaka* Pš, *bummă* O, *bummə* O[1], *dharam* P, *zəmīn* Y, *za°* S, W, *wəxs* S, *zemāð* [not *â*] Š Cf ground, soıl, dust
earthcoloured *xakī* Y
earthquake *zılzılɔ* O[1], *°a* P, *hanu* P, *šīšo, zıbɪǰɪm* Y, *zrležɛm* S, *zamınžəm* S, W, *zulzulā* W, *zamīnǰumb* Š.
ear-wax *yōɪ-kıžyō* Y.
earwıg *gıŋgutaɪ* O[1]

east *åftåb barâmadam* S, *mašrıq* S, W
easy *ăsān* P, Y, S, *subuk* O, P, *askān* Y
eat, to *xwaɣəl* Pš, *xr-* O, *waŋgēw-* P, *xăr-* P, Š, *xoᵃr-*, *pərxāw-* Y, *xwār-* S, *yāw-* W, *fur-*, *xā* Š
eatable *xaranē* P
eating *xurdan* O, *xūɣð* P
eaves, skirting boards of *prəšū* Y
eclipse *graʰ* Y
edge *mux*, *bıuž* O, *kenâıa* P, *sʌm* W
effect *iǰıâ* P
egg *hōya* Wn 168, *hā* Pš, *supāl*, *wulk* O, *ōlk* O¹, *ēx* P, *ðyurɣ* Y, *ākik*, *tɔxmərg* S, °*ıry*, *falenz* W, *tarmuıx* Š
egg-shell *pučala ı ĕxıka* P
eight *ōtə* Wn 158, *aṫ(ə)* Pš, *āšt* O, *hā̆št* O¹, *ŏšt* P, *ašćo* Y, *(h)oṫ* S, *hat* W, *wašt* Š
eighteen *aštēs* O, O¹, *aštōs*, *hažda* P, *hōtəðōs* S, *ažda* W
eighty *atā* Wn 159, *atıā* Pš, *cârǰīstu* O, *aštāı* O¹, *čŏr yuštak* P, *aštāδ* S
either—or *yå* S, *xō—xŏ*, *yō—yŏ* W.
elbow *cangal* Pš, *ārunǰ* O, P, °*ınǰ* S, °*enǰ* Š, *caŋgʌl* O¹, *razın* Y, *bāndık*, *wıısuk* S, *bᵘrrt*, *kerkɔn*, *ōrīnǰ* W, *wıštyēın* Š.
elder *mašar* Pš, (greater) *xušći* Y
elegant *nâzanīn*, *xērīmân* P
eleven *yaulas* (v *yau*) Pš, *šandas* O, *sʌndʌs* O¹, *ž(u)wǒs* P, *losyū*, *yōzda* Y, *kǫ̆os* S, *ðas-īu* W, *ðīs-at-yīw* Š
ell *gaz* O, P, Y, S, Š.
embankment, field- *šrī mōl* O Cf. dyke.
embers, v. coal, live
embrace [*ɣ(w)už* Wn], *yež* Pš, *yānɣ* O, *bayalkašł*, *čaŋgâu* P, *avɣuš* Y, *kačāk* S
embrace, to *nəðavn-* W.
emerge, to, v. come out.
emprisoned *ptrəmd-o* Y
empty *taš* Pš, *xālī* O, P, S, W, Š, °*e* Y, *tusk* O, *təš* W, *təs* Š
empty, to *na-* Y, *təš kən-* S, *tes-* Š
encouragement *dılâsâ(ī)* P
end *ōxer* S, W.
endurance *tākat* S.
enemy *dušman* O, P, S, °*on* Y, *mudaī* P, *dəšman* W
enemies, possessing *dušmandâr* P
enmity *dušmanī* P.
engaged *mâmūı*, *maŋgīı* P.
engagement *wâda* P
enough *bas* P, S
entangled, to be *pargoš-* W.
enter, to *wīs-* O, *dar žē-* P, *tī-* Y, *dēδ-*, *axtəδ* S, *čərm-* W.
entertainment *mazâk* P
entire (ox) *wušɛŋg* W
entrails *lərar*, *laɾmūn* Pš, *rōda* O, *yīšrı*, *laɾmīn* O¹, *rūdâ* P, *dɪl-ɪ-žıgar* Y, *žānžək* S Cf guts
entreating *arz*, *mınnat* P
entrust, to *pāslawul* Pš, *supâr-* P, *pižam-* Y, *spār-* S.
entrusting *supârıš* P
envy *wıyār* Pš
epilobium, willow-herb *suıuxsāč* Y
equal *sīāl* Pš, *barābar* P, Y, (in weight) *tuʌl* Pš
eructate, to *kaı ken-* S
eructation *aržaı* Pš, O¹, *aı arōɣ* Y, *arək* S
essence *aın* P
even *ga* O
evening *nmāšām* (v *nmūnǰ*) Pš, *mâšâm* O, *šām* P, Y, S, W, *xuftan* Y, *v(u)žēr* S, *pīrz* W, *šūm* Š
eveningstar *ᵘstur-žoyo* Y
every *ar* O, Š, *har* P, Y, S, *hōr* S
every day *rūzī* P
everyone *harkī* P
everywhere *harkū* P.

evil *bad* O.
ewe, v sheep.
exactly *fakat, saī* P
excellence *fazl* P.
except *yaıra* P, *baγaır* O, P, *bēyarı* S.
exchange *badal, sarbadal* P
excited, to be *šūr-* P
excrements, human *γul* Pš, *gūī* O, P, *gūī* O¹, *γoh* Y, *gıh* S, *gī* W, *γaϑ, šāfc* Š. Cf dung
exempted *pəl* Pš
exertion *stam* Pš
excursion *saıl* P
excuse *uzər* P, *nuwāre* Y
exhausted *hâǰes* P
exiled *faı âr* P
existence *hast* P
expanded *uīr* Pš
expel, to *nıx̌ınd-* W.
expense *talaf* O, *xarč* P, S
expensive *kīmatī* P
explanation *bayân* P, *tagbīr* Y
explode, to *špaxıuv-* W
explore, to *šanəl* Pš
extend, to *rur-* W
extended *pan* O.
extinguish, to *gul-* O¹, *wuzıā-* Y, *nīv-* W, *·wızud* Š.
extinguished *aḷvān* Y, *gul* O, P
eye *stərg(a)* Wn 159, *starga* Pš, *cımī* O, *cōm* O¹, *dīda, tečh* P, *čam* Y, *cām* S, *čʌžm* W, *cīm* Š, (of a needle) *swamb* Wn 161, *swam* Pš, *sīm* O¹.
eyeball *lēma/ə* Pš, O¹, *tēıko* Y.
eyebrows *wrūǰe/a* Pš, O¹ *abıū* O, S, °*ð* P, *kāš* P, *vrīγo* Y, *vıīc* S, *cemīs* (?), *vərau* W, *vərūž* Š.
eyelashes *bāṇo* (v *pāna*) Pš, *muǰă* P, S, *pelek, pɛnaxko* Y, *miǰāš, pəlū, păţk* W, *pūfč* Š
eyelid *zezma* Pš, *palkāk* O, *pāţık* S, *kək* W Cf eyelashes

F

face *max* Pš, *mux* O, O¹, P, *rū* P, *rūı* Y, *rō* S, *pec* W, *pīc, pēšānē* Š Cf cheek.
facing *ıux ba* P
fade, to *pɛrmər-* W
faded *mıām* (v. *mıəl*), *spor*, Pš, *māk* O, *ǰıŋgaγ* O¹, *hušk* P.
fair (market) *maıla* P
fairy *parī* O, P, *parīzāt* Y
faithless *bīwesâ* P
faithlessness *bīuafâī* P
falcon *bāša* Pš, *γurzaṇd* O¹, *bāz* P, S, *puze* Y, *bâša* Y, W, Š, *čaulī, bowırž* W, *šâīn* Š, °*nī* P
fall, to *lwedəl, pıe-watəl* (v. *prā-*) Pš, *γūz-* O, *γwaz-* O¹, *čhaγ-* P, *čad-, tıx̌-* Y, *at-* S, *uăz-* S, W, *pʌlʌn-* W, *wâš-* Š, (as leaves) *ražedəl* Pš, *spūcaw-yēk, xūl yēk* O
fall in, to *drabəl* Pš
fallen *prot* Pš
falling *γalt* S
falsehood *palma* Pš
family *kor, koıma* Pš, *ulus, aulât, ayâl, xīš* P, *ažγāl, nəfs* Y
famine *qātī* P, *žondokī* S
famous *manšahūr* P.
fancy *xıyâl* P
far *lıre, wrāya* Pš, *pēc* O, O¹, *duıīn* P, *dīr* S, *ðīr* W, *ðar* Š, distant *prat* Pš, *lūro* Y.
fart *γər* (v. *γara*), *pəs* Pš, *puska, tīz* O¹, *pılγo* Y, *čos* S
fart, to *pıl-* Y, *tor-* S
fast a *rānǰk* W
fast n *roža* Pš, *rūzo* Y, *rɛčɛγ* W
fat (adj) *corb* Pš, *čıxaţ, γuţ* O, *cxaţ* O¹, *čārbī* P, *farbə, γafs, laṇḍık* Y, *māst* S, *γāfc* Š Cf. stout, thick

fat n. *wāzda, ɣwəɾ* Pš, *ɣwēzd* O¹, *ćārbū, ɣāzd* P, *hoç, səbɪīm, wāzd* Y, *ćabrū, farbe, wōst* S, *ćarvī, yīp* W, *ćaɪve, rag* Š. Cf greasy

fat (of the kidneys) *ɣoz* Pš

fat-tailed *dumbī* P.

father *pɪyār* Wn 160, *plār* Pš, *pē* O, *pīē* O¹, *bâw, dâda* P, *tāt* Y, S, W, *pedār* S, *dâd, ped* Š

father and son *bâwehâ* P.

father in-law *sxar* Pš, *xusur* O, Y, Š, *xa°* P, *xsɪr, xōšaī* O¹, *xusər* S, *xə°, ǎūs* W.

fatherless *bībâw* P

fathom *kulač* Y, *kələāč* S

fault *aɪb, ɣalat* P, *aīb, xatāī* Y

favour *maɪasta* Pš

fawn *kablaɪ* Pš

fear *wēra* Pš, *bīm, berkhō, tars, xaɪf* P, *trōs* S, *šâǰ* Š

fear, to *tarhedəl* Pš, *ɣuš-* O, *ḍār-, ɣušr-* O¹, *berkh-* P, *dəro-* Y, *t(ə)rās-* S, *wəšɪy-* W

feast *mēmânī* P, *šǎr* P, Š, *wōtuk* S

feather *bana,* etc. (v *pāŋa*), *paxa* Pš, *parr* O, P, S, W, *puxaɪ*(?) O¹, *pǒn* P, *pūŋa* Y, *pār* Š

feel pain, to *rīž-* W.

fell, to *kəɾ-, xap-* Y.

felt *lamcaɪ* Pš, *lamsaɪ* O¹, *namō, namat* P, *lɪvzīn, nāmyo, yɪston* Y, *nɪmōδ* S, *yɪǰīn* W, *namad* Š.

felt-pad (under the saddle) *dākuša* S, *ɪrγalī, ǰaoǰī* W

female *mâda* P, W, *šɪčak* P, *šīyo* Y, *šəc* S, *sə́tɪɛɪ* W

fester, to *xūyedəl* Pš

festered v inflamed

festival *maɪla* P, *maɪlɪs* Y, *īδ* S Cf. feast.

fetch, to *ɪaɾ-* O

fever *taba* Pš, *tebba* O, *tau* P, *īdou* Y, *tav* S, *tablarzà* S, W, *andav* W, *tābak* Š

fever, to have *leš-* P

fidelity *wafâ* P

field *γanīr, kešta* P, *zaxmo* Y, *zamīn* S, *wǔndr* W, *zemc* Š, cultivated *âbâtī* O, *xaɪ* O¹, *ābādī* Y, *dēkǎnī* S, *kštgā* W, *kɪšt, kašta, sēbc* Š, (open) *puŋgɪē* O¹.

field, section or division of a- *zgān* O

fiery *dam* P

fifteen *pɪnzəlas* Pš, *panǰēs* O, O¹, *paçs* P, *pōnzda* Y, *pōnzədos* S.

fifth *pǒnč/ǰumī* P

fifty *panǰos[t]* Wn, Pš, *panŋāstɪu* O, O¹, *pɪnǰā* P, *pa°* S, *lūwɪstolos* Y, *p'īnsəδīs* Š

fig *īnǰar* Pš, *ɪnǰīr* O¹, *kowɪto* Y

fight *ǰagɪa* O, *šaxa* O¹, *žaŋg* Y, *dēd* S, Cf battle, war

fighting *gēṇḍ* O¹. *balәwā(n)* S

file *šār* Y, *suhân* P

fill into, to *ǎɛnǰ-* W.

fill up, to (of river) *spʌn-* W

film over the eye *pūl* Pš

filter, to *šaćuv-* W

filth *ɪaš* Pš

find, to *mōm-* Wn 158, *mūndəl* Pš, *ɪvaw-* O, *wōɪw-* O¹, *γun-* P, *āwīr-* S, *gōt-, parvē(y)-* W, *vūd, δerɪyam* (for **verɪyam*) Š

find place, to *wuǰ* Y, *wuc-* S.

fine (adj.) *mahīn* P, *maɪda* S, *nâzuk* Š

fine n *ǰurm* P.

finger *nᵊgut* Wn 161, *gūta* Pš, *aŋgušt* O, P, *nᵘŋgušt* O¹, *γušt* P, *panǰâ* P, S, *oguščo* Y, *ɪŋgɪt* S, *yāŋgəl* W, *aŋgɪšt* Š, (index) *ćoromī oguščikō, ćaraŋgušć* Y, little *kɪlkyušt* P, *rīza oguščiko* Y, *zelɪkīk* Š, middle- *mənzaŋgušt* O, *malane oguščigo* Y, the five *mangul* (v *grut*) Pš, space between *grut* Pš

finger-nail v nail
finger ring, v ring,
finally *âxır* O, *âxer* (*ul amr*) P
finished *adât*, *lhâš*, *tamâm* P, *tayār* Y, *xalās* Y, S
fire *auər* Wn 160, (< **ātr-*) *or* Pš, *rūṇ* O, *rōwən* O¹, *âṛ*, *rhīnē* P, *yūṛ* Y, *šᵊnāī* S, *rəxnīg* W, *yâc* Š.
fire, to set—to *braz-* O, *dar dah-* P, *guvəvd-* Y. Cf kindle.
fireplace *urγulā* Wn 160, *or-γālaı* (v. *γālaı*), *borǰal*, *nγaraı*, *dərbalaī* (v *dre*) Pš, *dēgdân* O, *dı°* S, *γrāı*, *nγaraı* O¹, *gapâṛ* P, *lıvdεn* Y, *dıgdān* S, *dıldung*, *γžεrf* W, *kəcârak* Š, board enclosing the- *taxtabande* Y
firewood *largaı*, *daṛa* Pš, *dyūrᵃ* O, *dyūrɔ* O¹, *kōṛ*, *žōx* P, *ızma* Y, *čūb*, *yōz* S, *ǰūz* W, *žīz* Š, pile of *lažīno* Y
first *wṛumbaī* Pš, *aw(u)al* P, Š, *auualīn* P, (adv) *wulākī* S.
first watering *xâkâv* Š
fish *kəžə* Wn 168, *kab* Pš, *māī* O, O¹, *māhī*, *masō* P, *kap* Y, *mōī* S, W, *mâye* Š, uneatable *kōrmahī* P, *karγasp* Y
fist *mīt* Wn 168, *mutta(ı)* O, O¹, *mušt* P, W, *mıšč* Y, *mət* S, *gawust*, *məst* W, *mut* Š
fit *munâsıb* P
five *pınja* Pš, *pēnc* O, *pēnj* O¹, *pōnč* P, *pānš* Y, *pōnᶻ* S, *pānz* W, *p'īns* Š
five braids, with *pōnžbâf* P
flag stone *pıstdū-γar* Y
flame *lambɔ*, *šuγlɔ* O¹, *awarxo* Y, *rauǰ* W.
flame up, to *pıδıng-* W Cf kindle
flank *pālū* S Cf. side
flat *čıt*, *sat* Pš, *sam* O¹, *pıstdū* Y, *maıdān* S, *amwâr* Š Cf plain
flattery *žāna* Pš
flavour *maza* P. Cf. taste
flea *wrəža* Pš, *kaık* O, P, S, *šʳak* O, O¹, *ruč* P, *frīγo* Y, *kaıg*, *sᵊpərdanǰ* W
flee, to *paredəl*, *tšəl*, *taštedəl*, *zγāstəl* Pš, *tıš-* O, *aūz-*, *lawak-*, *čaṭak-* P, *lūr-*, *zᵊγal-* Y, *ǰıh-* S, *rəd-* W, *recīd-* Š, to make so, *tıšaw-ōk* O, *mahmızā-*, *lurō-* Y
flesh, v meat
flight *kâl* P
flint *čumax* Y, *čaxmax* S
flock *γele* Pš, (of lambs) *olə* Pš Cf. herd
flood *niyūz* Pš, *sēl* P, S, *sēlâw* P, *sīl*, *tulısmād*, *yougo* Y, *lâyâv* Š.
flood, to *werxar-* W
floor *nax*, *ārdı* Y, part of *yōrč* W
flour *oṛə* Pš, *mâṛ* O, *wâṛun* P, *yāṛe* Y, *wuḷōk* S, *yūmǰ* W, *ydužǰ* Š, dried *bōrnə* Pš, mulberry *pīšt* P, *talkān*, *tūi pušky* Y, *tūt-pət* S, *pıšt* Š, wheat *dāṇa* O¹, made fr dried apples *pušč* Y.
flow, to *wēh-* P, *zīδ-* S, (*naštīj-*) Š
flower *gul* O, O¹, P, Y, Š, *gεl* S, *gəl*, *sprəǰ* W, full blown *bṛang* O¹, name of a *lâltâq* P, *gulsambare*, *mılkoṇḍı*, *nəvγıko*, *xaxālıč* Y, *čūǰ*, *šīnšūδ* Š
flower-bed *xıāban* Y.
flute *špelaī* Pš
fly *mēč* Wn 159, *mač* Pš, *mangas*, *mašī* O, *mıšī* O¹, *maγas* P, *moγuso* Y, *pašε̄* S, *maks* W, *čangīn* Š
fly, to *wurzedəl*, *°watəl* Pš, *parr* O, *rhâz-* P, *vrōf-*, *wurafs-*, *zəγū-* Y, *araz-* S, *rewušt* Š, to make to *mahmızā-* Y
fly up, to *wuškyōı* Y
foal, v colt
foal, donkey's *tıya-xarak* S
foam *kaf* P, W, *xōf* Y, S, *xūf* W, *xīf* Š
fodder v grass.
fog, v mist.
fold *braγ* Pš

fold, to *palašt-* O
fold (sheep), to *tanē-* W
foment, to *tabəl* (v *taba*) Pš
food *nwaɣaī* Pš, *xur(r)āk* P, Y, *tāam* Y, *xůrůk* S, W, *tahām* S, distribution of—at a feast *xādem* Y.
foolish, v stupid
foot *špa* Wn 162, *pša* Pš, *pâī* O, *pāɪī* O[1], *qadam* P, *pâ* P, Š, *palo* Y, *pūδ* S, *pūɪd* W, *pâδ* Š, (of a hill) *dāməne* Y, upper part of *pušt-ɪ pā* S, sole of the *štanan polo* Y
foot-chain *pičauɨɔ* O[1], *zâwlâna* P.
footprint *pal*[1] Pš, *paɪjâl* P, *pol*, *wulɪd* (v. Zar) Y, *laɣat* S, *pāδ* W.
for *kī* O, *kun* P, *nă*, *po* Y, *be* S, *ke* W
for the sake of (*da*)*pāra* Pš, *pârak* O, *peš* P
force *zūr(ī)* P
forcibly *mhākam* P
ford, a *guzar* P, Y, S, *ōvd*, *pɪlf* Y, *tɪɪt* W, *pūd*, *trōke* Š
fore-arm *cangal* Pš, *bazar* O, *dōst* S
fore-hair *kaǰekī* O, *hulbar* P, *paɪčam* Y
fore-head *wučwulai* Pš, *pət* O, *pɪt* O[1], *pīsār*, *pīšânī* P, *pē°* S, *pšāne* Y, *pišōna*, *ruk*, *tâpɪk* W
foreign *begāna* P, Y
fore-leg *yārme* Y
foremost *tarɪwâl* P
forenoon *čâst* P.
forest *jaŋgal* P, S, W, *ž°* Y, *kʸɛsɪna* Y, *jɪŋgāl* Š
forget, to *fərmo-* Y, *fərnɪs-* S, *ramuš-* W, *renēs-* Š
forgetting *šʸamot* O, O[1], *nhâmuɪ*, *farâmuš* P
forget me not *šuvazī* Y.
forgive, to *baxš-* P, *gʸēr-* Y
forgiven *pəl* Pš
forgotten *heɪ* Pš.
fork, v. winnowing-fork
form *sūrat* P
former *gahīna* P
formerly *wrāte* Wn 169, *awal*, *tərmɪs* W.
fort *kala* P, *lɪzo* Y, *qală* Y, S Cf castle
fortunate *mubârak* P
forty *calwešt* Pš, *cāštu* O, O[1], *čel* P, Y, S, *luwɪst* Y.
forward *apače* P, *prut* W
found *paɪdâ* O
fountain v spring
four *calor* Pš, *cār* O, O[1], *čŏr*, *čâr* P, *čšīr* Y, *cəfūr* S, *cəbūɪ* W, *cafōr* Š
four days ago, hence, v day
four-hundred *cūŋ-só* Wn 161/3
fourteen *cwārlas* (v *caloɪ*) Pš, *caɪēs* O, *cəɪes* O[1], *čōrda* Y, *čā°* S
fourth *čŏrum(g)ī* P
fowl, v hen
fox *ləmbaɾ* (v *ləm*), *spalam* Pš, *ɪōbā* O, W, *rawas* O[1], *rŏbâ*, *rūɣasŏk* P, *rūso* Y, *vərɪēs* S, *naxčīr* W, *rupsak* Š
fraud *hīla*, *makɪ*, *rēw* P
free *xalâs* O, P, *yalā* P
free, from sorrow *bīɣam* P
free will *extɪyâr* P
freeze, to *čīy-* Y
fresh *tānda* Pš, *šŭɪ* O, *nŏ*, *nauča*, *tâza* P
Friday *ǰuba* P
friend *mal* Pš, *īmbāī*, *marzâ* O, *dŭst* P, Y, S, W, *handam* P, *yār* P, Y, *azīz*, *merabōn* W, *âšnâ* Š
friendship *selwa* Pš, *âšnâī*, *dŏstī* P
friendliness *mehrabânī*, *xūbī* P
fright *tor*[3] Pš Cf fear
frighten, to *ɣušaw* O, *ɣušɔ̄ē-* O[1], *beɪ khēw-* P, *drawā-* Y
frightened *halapata* P
frog *šlānda* Pš, *yōk* O, S, *maɨɣūɣ* O, *°ōɣ* O[1], *bakâ*, *yūk* P, *azuzyo* Y, *moydōk* S, *mukuduk* W, *šīrbīǰ* Š.

from *la*², *na*², *tar* Pš, *az* P, W, Š, *tar*, *ze* P, *že*, *žo*, *žə* Y, *cə* S, W.
from the presence of *dâlī* P.
from there *cān* W
front-tooth *kalagı danân* P
frost *yəx* S.
frostbitten *pčīo* Y
fruit *mēwa* P, S, W, *phŏr* P, *mīwa*, *vorγ* Y, of briar *axrī-gula* Y, (ripe, soft) *fšīı* Y.
fruits, dried *noql* P
fruit-tree *mıwaye* Y.
fry, to *wrīt-awul* Pš, *vaıeš-* W
frying pan *čımdērıo* Y
full *ḍâk* O, *thaγ* P, *pır* Y, *pur*, *təkī* W, *lap* Š
full-moon *čadŏs* P
funeral *ǰenâsa* P
fur cap *talpak* S
fur-coat *γıška* Y, *ıušt* S
furze *kačŏ* P
furze-gatherer *kačōârak* P
future world, the *āxırat* O.

G

gaıt *čīmŏ* P
gall *raswalaı* Pš
gallop *čāıxaız*, *duqᵘlåč* S
gallop, to *bədəwōn-* S.
game *saıd*, *šekâr* P, *naṭ* S Cf hunting, play
gang of robbers *tāγ* Pš.
gap *wat* Pš, in a dam *darγol* (v. *γālaı*) Pš
garden *bâγ* O, O¹, S, Š, *bâxča* P, *baγa* Y, *bōγ* W, small *baγakɛ* Y.
gardening *bâγwânī* P
garlic ["*moorzha*" Wn], *ūža* Pš, *sēr* O, *sīr* P, S, *bīn* P, *wɛžnu* Y, wild chive *latıək* Y
garment *ǰâma* P
gate *darwāza* S
gathering *ǰalsa* S.
gazelle, v deer
gem *γamaı* Pš
general *ǰarnēl* P.
get, v find.
ghee, v clarified butter.
giddy *žɛnayeın* Y
gift *baxšıš*, *pīškaš*, *sauγât*, *šīrīnī*, *xīraī* P, *weıga* Y, *pâītaxče* Š (wrong transl. Notes Shgh, cf Lentz, Pamir-Dial. 188)
ginger *šuṇḍ* Pš
girdle, round iron- *paste* Y V baxter
girl *čuara* Wn 168, *ǰınaī*, *peγla*, *tūng* Pš, *dukă* O, *dūkə* O¹, *kanīz*, *kašte* P, *šınamıa* Y, *(h)əščāk* S, *pərčōd* W, (small) *kaštēŏk* P, *kınčaka* Y.
girdle *tʌŋg* O¹.
girth *taŋg*, *trok* Y, *tıāŋg* W, *teraŋg* Š
give, to *l-* Wn 167, *ləl*, [*waı-kγəl*], *šandəl* Pš, *baš-*, *šīr-* O, (*šrūk*) O¹, *baxš kan-*, *dah-* P, *dal-* Y, *day-* S, *rand-* W, *δā(δ)-* Š
glacier *šayoz* Y, *yʌz* W.
glance *nazar* P Cf look
glass *šīšo* Y, *ıstakān* S.
glans penis *čula* Y
glide, to *šwahedəl* (v. *šwaı*) Pš, *šmuš-vēk* O Cf slide.
glitter, to *bruš vēk* O
glove *destkaš* P.
glue *šrıšta* O, *sətrīšəm* Y
gnaw, to *žowul* Pš, *šuw-* W
go, to *dγm-* Wn 159, *wıyāγ* Wn 160, *drūmēdəl*, (*lāγəl*), *tləl* Pš, *caw-* O, O¹, *čh-*, *č(h)īm-*, *par-*, *uēh-* P, *oy-*, *šūı* Y, *š-*, *tōγd* S, *čāw*, *rəč-*, *tuk-* W, *sāw-*, *tīz-* Š, (imper) *muž* P
go, to cause to *caw-* O

go away, to *γərz-* Wn 167
go in, to *dēδ-* S
go out, to *watəl* Pš, *nis-* O, *nī-* P, *nēz-* S, *niwiz-* W.
go round, to *rani-* P, *wənīž-* S
goat *wuza* Pš, *bakṛi* O, *wzɔ* O[1], *buǰ*, *ᵊstūr* P, *vᵊzo* Y, *buz* S, W, *bčåk*, *vəz* S, *tŭγ* W, *vaz* Š, he *wuz* Pš, *buz* O, O[1], *narbuǰ* P, *fɛrγāmə*, *narbəz*, *vuza* Y, *čut*, *kata*, *narvəz* S, *buč(ak)*, *nar-tūγ* W, *bučak* Š, young *čɪpīš* W, young he- *češān* Pš, young she- *rɔγət* W Cf kid
goat (wild) *trowū* Y
goats and sheep *rīzaγak* Y Cf cattle, small.
goat's down *marγilam* W
goat's hair *ožγūne* (v *wuz*) Pš, *dā̃š*, *wužγenɔ* O[1], *lirs*, *voz-γūnəy* Y, *šōδx* S, *buzmūi*, *δɪrs* W, *δošc* Š
goat's pen *špōl* O[1], *tarγo* Y, *šād* W
goatskin *wžən* (v *wuz*) Pš Cf skin
goatskin bag *γūndai* (v. *γūnde*) Pš, *izẽ* Y Cf skin, inflated
goat-track *roγ* Y
go-between *rebār* Pš, *dallâl* P.
god *xudāĭ* Pš, O, P, Š, *Allâ* P, *Xədā(i)* Y, *xədā* S, *xudōi* W
going *čhō* P, *rawån* Š
goiture *γur* Pš
gold *sərazar* (v *sūr*), *ziyaṛ zar* (v *ziyaṛ*) Pš, *təla* O, *sūr-zar* O[1], *zar* P, *suworum* Y, *tilă* Y, S, W, Š
golden *təlâī* P.
gold coin *ašerafī* Y.
golden oriole *čkalpio* Y.
good *šə* Pš, *šir(r)* O, *sir* O[1], *bakâr*, *kârī* P, *nēk* P, S, *xŭb* P, S, W, *baf*, *γaše* Y, *frī* S, *bašant* Š
goodness *kârigī*, *xūbī* P
good, to appear *γwarš-ᵛēk* O
goods *māl* O, Y, *asbâb*, *sâmân* P
goose *zāγa* Pš, *mullākəriya* Y, *kāz* S, *qōz* W
gourd *kaδū* S.
governor *âkim* O, *hâ°* P, *ākum* S
government service *sarkârī* P
graceful *xērīmân*, *xīrâmânī* P
grain *γallă* O, S, W, *γalɔ* O[1], *bīz* P, *xosto* Y, *yŏu* Y, S, *dūnik* S, *žāu* W, (single) *dânâ* O, *phōṛ* P, *nānoγŏ*, *tuγᵘm* Y, *tᶦēγ(ᵊ)m* S, *tuxm̥* W, (parched) *nīne* Pš, *talxâ* P, *put* S, *pišt* W, (remaining on threshing floor) *rištalai* Pš, (unthreshed) *paixō* Y Cf seed
grain (of wheat) *sepyak* Š
grain-bin *dubul* P, *čāro* Y, *ambār*, *γōv* S, *γ̌ūv* W
grandchild *nwɔsai* O[1], *nauâ* P, *nəvəs* S, *nəpūs* W
granddaughter *nwasai* Pš, *nowoso* Y, *nebēs* Š
grandfather *nīkə* Pš, *zalpyē* O, *°iē* O[1], *bâbâ*, *ghaṇd b°*, *kattabāw* P, *pap* Y, *pūp* W, *bâb* Š, (paternal-) *bōbō* S; (great-) *γarnīkə* Pš.
grandmother *anā* Pš, *zalmāwɔ* O[1], *ghanḍ mâčī* P, *māmo* Y, *bībī* S, *mūm* W, Š
grandson *mlēsa* Wn 162, *nwasai* Pš, *°ai* O, *nowīsa* Y, *nəvəs* W, *nebâs* Š, (great-) *kaṛwasai* Pš
grant, to *baš-* O
granting *čīn-ē* Š.
grape *mēwă*, *syūγ* O, *syɔ̄γ* O[1], *dərâk* P, *aŋgūr* P, Y, S, *agɪdro* Y, *aŋgūr* W, *aŋgūrδ* Š, (wild) *kwar* Pš.
grape-juice *buγmoz* Y
grapes, cluster of- *γōro* Y
grasp *gīr* P. Cf seize
grass *ušə* Wn 167, *marγa*, *wāšə* Pš, *γwâšī* O, *γwāsī* O[1], *gihâī* P, *sauza* P, W, *wuš* Y, *giā*, *savza* S, *wiš* W, *wâš* Š, (a kind of) *sābah* Pš, *alafī* P, *sevurzuk* Y, *alaf* Š.

grasshopper, v locust.
gratis *wiɻīā* Pš
gravel *žyal* Pš, *xuīz* W
graveyard *qabristân* O, P
graze, to *caredəl* (v *caı*), *powul* Pš, *ceıaw-*, *pay-* O, *čarēw-* P, *bıčırōn-*, *loū-* Y, *čarā ken-*, *čarān-* S, (abrade) *blosedəl* Pš.
grazing ground *tōbală* W Cf pasture.
greasy *čarbī* P Cf fat
great, v big.
greater (elder) *xušči* Y
green *šīn* Pš, *šīn* O, *sābz*, *sauz* P, *sâuze* Y, *săvz* S, W, *sauya*, *sāvj* Š. Cf. blue
green plant growing in ponds *obɻaī* Pš Cf. slime
grey *sperə*, *xəɣ* Pš, *yurūıraŋg* Y, *bōr* S, *būr* W, (blueish) *xıŋg* S, (greenish) *xakī* Y, *xōkī* W
griddle *tāvē* S
grief *zawr* Pš, *armân* P
grieve, to *paxsedəl* Pš
grind, to *aɲəl* (*ōɻə*) Pš, *maɻ-* O, *ẽl-* O[1], *yāɲ-* Y, *yūn-* S, [*yăn-* Š]
grindstone *andra* O[1], *yurzuyo* Y. Cf. millstone
grip *gīr* P
grizzled *yeẍ* W.
groan *əkək* Y.
groan, to *kyof-* Y
groin *myāna* Pš, *yoɣut* W
groom *mhētar* P.
ground *bummă* O, *kheɲ*, *dharam* P Cf. earth.
ground (hollow piece of-) *pūwᵃ* O
ground (open) *dašt* S Cf plain.
ground, pte *hınl-vēk* O
ground, to be *sūledəl* Pš
grow, to *waxš-* Y, (intr.) *gūkən-* S, *gē car-* W
guaid *paıra* P.
guard, to *dhaıēw-* P, *pūy-* W. Cf protect, watch.
guardian *paıradâr* P
guest *mēlmūn* Wn 162, *melmə* Pš, *mēmân* O, Š, *mehmān* P, S, *mı°* Y.
guest-house *kŏsxâna* P, *mīmânxâna* W
guilty *nâya* P
guitar *rubâb* P, *tubŭı* Y
gum *šelmək* S
gums *oraī* Pš, *uıīyē* O[1], *yūš-e danânıka*, *pındar*, *penḍar*, *wīrā* P, *°ē* S, *sotke*, *zōmbo* Y, *dān-pəθf* S, *šendık*, *wēra* W, *kōm* Š.
gun *malteɣ* O, *mıltēɣ* O[1], *tofaŋg* P, *tfak* Y, *mıltəq* S, *mə°* W, *can* Š, (European) *faraŋg tfak* Y, (German) *jarmanī* P, (cannon) *tūp* P
gun-powder *dârū* P, S, *dārun* Y, *dârē* W, Š
guts *kulma* Pš, *lıā*, *yīšᵘı*, *wə̃ı* O[1], *rūī* Y, *guhrū*, *rūda*, *šəŋgər* W. Cf entrails
gutter *nāwa* Pš.

H

hail *žalaī* Pš, *°ıē* O[1], *ǰâlī* O, *°a* P, Š, *šeŋgerī* P, *mōɣıkı*, *žīlo*, *žâlabârân* Y, *žāla* S, W, *mužɛk*, *šaxək* W, *mašak* Š
hair *ūšt* Wn 159, *weštə* Pš, *drī* O, *d(ə)rɔ* O[1], *dŏš*, *gīnŏ*, *ǰâl*, *mūı* P, *yunıa*, *kužkɛ* Y, *yenōk* S, *yanī*, *šafš* W, *yūnǰ* Š, (single) *tār* P, *târa* Y, *mūī* Š, (cut) *yŏš* P, (long) *puɣo*, *ᵊstūɣ* Y, (plaited) *ngašaı* Pš, (fringe of) *pal*[4] Pš, (on the body) *yūna*, *zumba* Pš, *mūı*, *rıp* W, (of the pubes) *dērf* W, (woman's) *čuɲī* O[1]. Cf. lock of hair
hair (goat's), v goat's hair.
half *nemaı* Pš, *nīm* P, W, *nesp* P, *anīməf*, *parkand* Y, *kānd* Š

half-full *lomalen, malen, nimkālo, nīmo-pir* Y, *nēmē* S
half rupee *kirân, ihuš* P
halter *kamand* P, *iŋgut* Y.
halting-place *manzil* W
hammer *čukūš* O, *čakēk* O[1], *bâlukā* P, *balәko, kotīne* Y, *balәkē* S, *bōleqa, xeyaz* W, *pulk* Š Cf sledge-hammer
hamstring *šәta-žezikan* Y, *čaŋgīliŋg* S.
hand *lās*, pl *lāstә* Wn 162, *lās* Pš, *dest* O, *dis* O[1], *dōst* P, *last* Y, *dǭst* S, *dast, lâst* W, *δust* Š, (back of) *čamba* Wn 167 (< S1)
handful *mutiai* O, *fairxam, bamča* P, (double) *mič* W
handkerchief *rūimâl, dōsmâl* P
handle *lāstai* (v *lās*) Pš, *destā* O, °*ai, kabzai* P, *dәsto, lasté* Y, *uʌδ* W, *dastā* Š, (of a spinning wheel) *čarxānuk* Y.
hand-mill *mečan* Pš[1], °*in* O[1], *mučin* O, *garāṭ* P, *baŋdux, liŋgōn, yurzuyo* Y, *karksaŋg* S; (small, for salt) *yečio* Y, (wooden, for pounding gun-powder) *baŋdυxčuxo* Y
hang, to *jaredәl, zangәl* Pš, *lala-* O[1]. *žirov-* W
hang up, to *lamēw-* P
hanging *auzân(d)* O, *āwĕzān* P, S, *lamð, tâla* P, *owezōn* Y, *awejân* Š
happiness *xušâlī* O, *xušwaxtī* O, P, *xυšāne* Y.
happy *xūš, xušâl* O, *xušhâl* P, *xušwaxt* P, W, *xυšān* Y, *xoš* W
hard *ney, šax* Pš, *ṭīŋg* O[1], *yâwerī* P, *saxt* P, Y, S, *šax* Y, *kullax, šōx* S, *šux, tuŋ* W, *xaš* Š
hardness *saxtī* P
hare *soe* Pš, *xargōš* O, °*ōš* P, °*ūš* Y, W, *sikak* O, *sʌ*° O[1], *khðrәgū, sahōk* P, *sīy* Y, *sūi* S, *sīī* W, *šitum* [š°] Š.
harlot *kančanī-* O, P, *yar* P, *kumā* Y.
harsh *bōž* Pš.
harvest *dәryōk* S, *câw, kīšt* Š, (wheat) *yadәm lәrovo* Y
hash *kuima* P
hashish *čars* P
haste *bīwairī* P
hat *tōpī* O[1].
hate *kīna* S, °*a* W
hate, to *bәyz kәn-* S, *bәyz cāi-* W
have, to *larәl* Pš, *dar-* O, *dēr-* P, *lar-* Y, *dēi-* S, *wīdәr-* W, *δēr-* Š
haversack *nâxta* Š
hawk *bâšă* O, P, °*ē* S, *bašo, bāz, kirzyal, lumcit* O[1], *šāyĭn, sayūrž* Y, *cācuī* S, *čup* W, *karčapai* Š.
hay *wāšә* Pš, *xēr* P, *yoiǰ* (?) Š
hay-stack *xērdân* P, *uščeno* Y, *uštīn* S, *uυšdōn* W
head *sar* Pš, O, O[1], P, W, *kal, sŏr* P, *pusur* Y, *sŏr* S, *kāl* Š
head, top of v. top.
headman *ausakâl, malek* P, *airbab, čārwәl* Y
headstall *avzāl* S
healthy *ioy* Pš, *bal* O, *ǰōr* O, O[1], *salâmat* P, *tandrust, tāzo* Y, *bēfiršta, sihat* W, *ǰōr* Š
heap *kat* Pš, *rāš* Y, (of grain) *riyāša, wāŋa* Pš Cf stack
heap (of sheaves) *sose* Y.
heap up grain, to *sēr ken-* Š
hear, to *aur-* Wn 167, *ārwedәl* Pš, *amar-* O, O[1], *harw-* P, *nәyuy-* Y, *apaxš-, šud* S, *kšuy-* W, *šen-* Š. Cf listen
heart *zrә* Pš, *zlī* O, O[1], *zur* P, *zil* Y, *ōvzui* S, *dil, pәzov* W, *zârδ* Š
heat *brās, yarma* Pš, *garmi, šundrī* W
heat, to *tâb-* P
heaven *beišt* S, *behišt* W Cf sky.
heavy *drūnd* Pš, *wazmīnd* O, *grān* O[1],

qirân P, *γarγ* Y, *wazmīn* S, *γᵊrūŋg* W, *wazmen* Š
hedge *waṛā* Pš, (thorn-) *paržinī* Y
hedgehog *zižgai* (v *ziž*) Pš, *ǰarya* O, *sizgai* O¹, *xarpuštak* P, *šū*, *šaγur* Y, *šaγor* S, W, *xarpuštak* Š Cf porcupine
heel *pūnda* Pš, °ɔ O¹, *pāšna* O, °*no* Y, *khurī*, *pēšpâ* P, *paṇio* Y, *påšnε* S, *pōšna* W, *pērnak* Š
heel-rope *pul wāša* Pš
heifer *γunāǰī* O, *rəgūm* W
height *qadd* P
height-sickness *suδγ* W
hell *dozax* Pš, *dū*° S, W
helmet *taγ*, *xol* Pš
help *kumak(ī)* P, S, *yāre* Y
help to *kumak cār-* W
helpless *nâilâǰ* P, *bīčâra* Y, *bē*° Š
hem *laman*, *maγzai* Pš, *dāmən* O¹, °*an* S, *avlānd*, *dāməne*, *lamdo*, *madiri* Y
hem, to *nimil-* W
hemp *čars* P
hen *čirga* Pš, *kiržī* O, °*zī* O¹, *kurγ* P, *kirio* Y, *kurčūn*, *mākək* S, *kerk*, *mōk* W, *čaš* Š, (wild) *kurγ-e dhârī* P
henchman *ǰellât* P
hence *indawū* O, *mēn* O¹, *ečend*, *enhākī* P
hen-house *yŏst* W
herd *ramma* O, P, *romo* Y, (of cows) *pâda* O, *čārvā*, *galagāu* S, (of goats) *ramē* S, (of horses) *galla* O, P
herd cattle, to *čarān-* S
here *dəle*, *rā* Pš, *inda* O, *ēk(enhāk)*, *ekestak*, *enhāk* P, *molo* Y, *mōδ(ak)* S, *dᵊrəm* W, *ude*, *yūdand* Š
hermaphrodite *šajūnak* (v *šəja*) Pš.
hero *maṛanai* Pš, *pālawân* P
heron *tažīa* Y
hiccough *silgiē* O¹
hidden *γalai* Pš, *γəlē*, *γūn(d)* O, *γaibī*, *pet* P
hide, to *fᵊṭana-* Y, *pāš va ken-* S, (oneself) *xaz* P
hide, v. skin
high *hask*, *lwaṛ*, *učat* Pš, *čig* O, O¹, *pabēga* O, *beland(ī)*, *rust*, *wakhē* P, *bɪland* Y, °*and* S, W, *wūč* W, *andēϑ*(?) Š
hill *bok*, *tapa* Š Cf mountain
hillside *sasto* Y, *pušta* W, (steep) *paifar*, *viščo* Y
himself *xusŏr* P
hinderance *ar* Pš
hindmost, the *peštīna* P
hindpart (of animals) *špačkera* Y.
hinge, of a door v doorhinge
hip *suǰī* O, *sunɔ* O¹, *sēbǰī* P, *pēro* Y, *šəužī* S, *gūyək*, *marsī* (?), *šūǰiš*, *šūnǰ* W, *sēvǰe*, *šūn* Š
hip-bone *šna* Pš, *hadd-e mēnikā* P, *mižiste*, *brok*, *da piščan blok* Y
hire *kerâ* P, *ki*° Š
hit *zarb* P
hither *rā* Pš, *idal* O¹, *mū-bō* S, *tərəm* W, *yiϑa* Š
hoar-frost *asaī* Pš, *pərx* Y, *šʌk* W
hoe *kašaī*, *saspār* (v *spāra*), Pš, *kulaŋg* O, P, *kafān* O¹, *šašpār* P, *kaland* S °*do* Y
hold, to *larəl* Pš *ūr-uk* O, *dēr-* P, *widər-* W Cf have
hole *kōžak* Wn 168, *sūrai* Pš, *kō* O, *thŏr* P, *surv* Y, *rus*, *sērv* W, *čâk*, *kōᵘγj* Š, (of the ear) *γār* O¹, *isrōx*, *səmbōk* S
hollow *čīw* O, *gox* Y, (below the sternum) *kafčī* Y
hollow piece of ground *pūwᵃ* O
holly oak *banǰ* Y
home *kālə* (v *kəlai*) Pš

honest *muxlis* S, *ət kəɪkīn*, *mălūmdōr* W,
honey *aŋgīn* Wn 159, *gabīna* Pš, *pīn* O, O¹, *xīraɪ zambūrɪka* P, *agɪmīn* Y, *šāt* Y, S, W, *asăl* S, W, Š
honey comb *pyāsa* (v *žmanj*) Pš¹, *piācə* O¹
honour *ezzat* P
hoof *swa* Pš, *sumb* O, P, Y, Š, *kaŋawɔ* O¹, *čoguli*, *šefloč* Y, *səmb* S, *səm* W, (cloven) *šongaraɪ* Pš, *šilč* W
hook *šaštĕ* Y
hoopoe *denula* S
hope *ămĕd* P, Y, *amēδ/d* S, W
hopeful *båwar* S, *amēdvōr* W.
hopper of a mill *dŭl* P, Y
horn *šukár* Wn 162, *škaɪ* Pš, *šāx* O, P, S, W, *sukaɪ* O¹, *šī* P, *šū* Y, *šōu* S, *šəu* W, *xâš* Š
horse *ās* Pš, *yâsp* O, *yā̃sp* O¹, *ōsp* P, *yasp* Y, *vᵊrōk* S, *yaš* W, *vârᵊj* Š, (red) *ǰēɪan* P Cf. mare, stallion
horse clothing *prɪgīn* W
horse dung, v dung
horse s load (half of) *būγ* Š
horseman, v. rider
horse-neck *škyuɪ* Y
horse-race *paga* Y
horseshoe *nâl* O, Š
hospitality *melmastyā* (v. *melmə*) Pš
hostage *yəšt* W
hot *tåu* Wn 160, *tod* Pš, *tōk* O, *tɔ̄k* O¹, *dam*, *tapō* P, *pɪc*, *suzōn* Y, *garm* Y, S, W, *γōrm* S, *šundr*, *ϑīn* W, *kaš* Š
hour *sât* O, P, Š, *garī* P, *sōat* W
houri *hūr* P
house *borǰal*, *koɪ*, *mena*, *mešta*, *xūna* Pš, *nēr* O, *naɪ* O¹, *γus*, *kala*, *xâna* P, *kʸeɪ* Y, *xān* S, *xūn* W, *čīd* Š, (two storied-) *sɪŋd* Y
housewife *merman* (v *mena*) Pš, *ceštena* O¹
houseowner, position of a *katxudâī* S
how [*cəraŋg* Pš], *caraŋg* O, *zanēŋg* P, *čamīn* Y, *cənā* S
however *walē* P
how much/many? *cō* Pš, *cūn(d)* O, *čâ*, *čeka* P, *čand*, *čamīn* Y, *cəmənd* S, *cum* W, *cūnd* Š
howl, to *varuy-* W
humble-bee *bobure* Y, *zəγōlog* S
hump *kwab* Pš, *kŏpân* P, *kʸɪfo* Y, *kīf* S, *kap* W
hump backed *čŭγaɪ* Pš
hundred *sī* Wn 160, *sal* Pš, *sō* O, *sū* O¹, *pŏnž γuštak*, *sō* P, *sad* P, Y, W, Ṣ, *pānžwɪst*, *šōɪ* Y, *sāδ* S, *īsad* Š
hunger *lwaža* Pš, *gušnagī* O, *γuɪčagī* P, *žondokī* S
hungry *wurža* Wn 161, *wažaɪ* Pš, *xrunuk* O, *xᵘrʌnʌk* O¹, *γuɪča* P, *waharaγ*, *(w)ušīyo* Y, *žwondok* S, *məɪz* W, *mažǰånǰ* Š
hunter *pālawån* S, *pālawōn* W
hunting *ɪškâr* O, *šekâɪ* P, *ɪškūɪ*, *waīna* Y, *žīw* Š
hurt *augâɪ*, *ǰak* O
hurt, to *mač* P
husband *māγə* Wn 159, *meɪə* (v *maɪanaɪ*), *caštan* Pš, *ce°* O, *mālī* O, O¹, *xâ(ī)* P, *šɪfe* Y, *māl(ōk)* S, *δăɪ*, *šauhar* W, *čâɪ*, *šūmā* (!?) Š
husks *pokʸ*, *sabūstaf* Y
hut (on a mountain pasture) *xaɪvo* Y, *ktīč* W, *krīč* S
hyena *kož* Pš

I

I *mā*, *rā*, *zə* Pš, *az* O, O¹, S, *mun* O, P, *ân* P, *mən*, *zo* Y, *mak* S, *wuz* W, Š
ibex *nɪžīk*, *yukš* W, (male) *naxčīr* Y, Š, *x̌umâne* Y, *raŋg* W, female) *naxčīr-*

vəzo Y, *buz*, *mɛɪg* W Cf. mountain-goat.
ice *yăx* O, O¹, Š, *karraŋ* O¹, *īx* P, *laxsərə* Y, *yəx* S, *yɪx̌*, *yʌz* W
ice-house *yaxdân* P
idiot *lēw* S
idol *but* P, *bəɪ* S
idol-temple *butxâna* P, *bəd°* S
idolatry *butparastī* P.
if *agar* P, Y, *ka* O, *wahgʌm* Y.
if not *nē če* P
ignoble *bĭsī* P
ignorant *jel* Pš
ill (sick) *nājŏr* O, P, Š, *ɪanǰūr* O¹, *bēstŏ*, *bīmâr* P, *bĕ°* S, Š, *čharŏ* P, *lurve* Y, (from fever) *luft* S
ill-advised *nažaxt* W
illness *lɪovə* Y, *bēmārī*, *kassal* S, *bēmōrī* W
immediately *psāt* Y
immersed *srūp* O
impale, to *čŏrmīx* P
impatient *bīwar* P
impatience *bīwarī* P
impendent *bīlaɣâm* P
impolite *bēadab* S.
impossible *šanda* Pš
imprisoned *bandī* P
in *či* Wn 161, *kʷe* Pš, *nē* O, *tar* P, S, Š. *ba* Y, *da* Y, W, *ma* S, *dar* W
in all *xullas* P
incite, to *ažɪyɪl* Pš
indigestion *aɣēr* Pš
in front of, v before
in order that *tā* Y
in time *baǰâī* P
inch, an *bamča* P
inconsiderate *bīɣauri* P
incrustation *kɾox* Y
indeed *xu* P
independent *xudextɪyâr* P
individual *žawaɪ* Pš, *nəfs* Y
inflamed *xuɾīn* Pš *šūm*, *xɪĭnd* O
inflammation *phuṇdŏ* P, (of the lungs) *šŭš-dard* W. Cf swelling
inflated skin, v mussuck
informed *xabar* O, P, Y
information *xabaɪ* Y
inheritance *mīrōs* S, W
injustice *haɪf* P, *zulmɪ* W
inkhorn *dewet* P
innocent *bēɣaɪb* S, *bēgunâ* S, W
innumerable *askarâɪ*, *bīhɪsâb* P
insect, n of an *wangū* O, *čalkɪrmo* Y, *xəuzɪt* W
inside *zdare* Wn 169, [*danana* Pš], *darūn* P, S, (*n*)*adram* Y, *darūnya* Š.
insipid *škat* Y
instead of *hēwaz* P
instep *rašan*, *šfīna* Y, *pŭband*, *pušt-ɪ pā* S, *ō^e* (*pū'd kaf*), *pēš-ɪ-pâ*, *təsken* W
intelligence *wūš* O, *'aql* P.
intelligent *poh* Pš, *ušyâr* O Cf wise
intention *benâ*, *qast*, *mudâ*, *nɪyat xâtɪr* P
into *kī* O, *dar* P, *darĭn*, *tɪo* Y
intoxication *kaif* P
inundation v flood
investigation *bībâsxâst*, *surâɣ* P
invisible *ɣaɪbī*, *ɣaɪbat* P
invocation *duuâ* P
iron *ōspəndə* Wn 161, *ospīna* Pš, Pš¹, *âɪn* O, *ɪō* O, O¹, *âhen*, *rū* P, *rɪspen* Y, *åhan*, *ªšpōɲ* S, *tiš*(?), *yīšn* W, *sepen* Š, (made of) *âhenī* P, Y, *āhanīn* S.
iris *maɪgas* Y. (of the eye) *cāmmərdikīg* S
irrecognisable *nažan* Y
irrigate, to *čād-* Y, (*vēkɪ*) *deh-* S, *wɔɪəu-* W
irrigated *ɣaɪob* Pš

irrigation *avzino* Y, *vī-diōk* S, (first) *xōkova* Y, *xâkâv* Š, (second) *dūōva, livde* Y, *dâhâv* Š
irrigation-channel *uāla* Pš, *jōī* O, *yuāī* O[1], *trog-welıko, welıko wolo* Y, *jovūn, nār* S, *čərmu, wâd* W, *wēδ* Š Cf stream
irrigation furrow *k'īᵋ* Š
irritate, to *zoıəl* Pš
is, v. be
itch, to *kel-* W
itching *buxâı* O, *gaıg* P, *lyoxe, xuıı, xāıšc* Y, *xuıūš* S

J

jackal *gıdaı* [Pš], O, O[1], *šaɣâl* O, P, *šoɣol* S
jacket *kurtī* O, P, *koıče* Š, (woollen) *mâwar* P
jar *kūza* Y, *kōzē* S, *nəlūd* W, (earthen) *kəlâlī* P, *sofo* Y
jaw *wāca* Wn 169, *zāma* Pš, *alaǩă* O, P, W, *zāmbo* O[1], *kᵛelıko* Y, *alašē* S, *lišâ* Š
jaw-bone *kelıdak* P
jay *menākā* O[1]
joint *mer* W, *bānd* Š
joke *wašta* Pš, *mazāk* P
journey *plā* Pš, *safar* Y
jowar, v maize
joy *šâdgâıī* P Cf merriment
Judas-tree v arghawan
judge *mumaız* P, *qâzı* P, W, *kăzī* S
jujube-tree *səzīyo* Y Cf *Senjet Darıa* P
jump *yər, trap* Pš, *xēz* O, *ţōp* O[1]
jump, to *wrātəl* (v *wurzedəl*) Pš, *xīst kan-* P, *ustušč* Y, *araz-* S
juniper *yovurso* Y, *arča, wəšt* S, *yāıs* W, *hambaᵡc* Š
just *ınsafdar* S, *ōdıl* W
justice *adâlat* P, *ınsăf* S, *ādl, ınsōf* W

K

keep, to *sātəl* Pš, *ūr-* O, *dhaıēw-* P
kernel *zaɲaı*[1] Pš, *mayz* P, Š, *žırmale* Y, (pine-nut) *zuaɣᵑk* O, (rice) *šamâɔ* O
kettle *sofo tāl* Y Cf cooking-pot
kettle (porridge) *kaɲkato* Y
key *kılī* O, *kılıɣâšt* P, *kᵛelēu* Y, *uškəz* S, *uušık* W.
khan *xân, xâuân* P
kick, a *pīšpâī* P
kid *pšarlaı, uaıɣūmaı* Pš *buzɣâlă* O, *gurū* O, O[1], *čeɣ* W, *gīč* Š, (newborn) *čana* Y, *štᵊnōk* S, (one year old) *sēr laı* [Pš], O[1], *takačār, žusaıa* P, *čānoɣo, frayomıy, narčan* Y, *nıžuk, take* S, (female during first year) *ıšten* P, (female, one year old) *frayıŋgo, prenǰīo* Y, *fəryəm* S, (two years old) *dusaıa, taka* P, (three years old) *šusaıa* P
kidney [*baḍōdaı* Wn], *pušta-uarga* Pš, *gurda* O, P, W, *yulkak, zlıkak*(?) O[1], *wulya* Y, *gul, wolk* S, *wʌltk* W, *ūuj* (*wūšč*) Š
kill, to *wezen-* Wn 160/6, *wa-žləl* (v. °*žəl*) Pš, *uźnauu-* O, *wazn-* O[1], *uı-, mēr-* P, *mōz* Y, *kəl-, žan-* S, *čəx-, šay-* W, *kaž-* Š
killed *kušta* P
kiln *wzən* Pš
kind, sort *qısm* S
kindle, to *šılau-* O, *bala, sıl-* O[1], *lagēw-, thēw-* P, *tᵊfōv-* Y, *peδīn-* S, *pīcev-* W, *peδen-* Š
king *bâdšâ* O, *pâdšâ* P, Y, S, W, *mıštor* Y
kingdom *pâdš â(h)ı* P, *məlk* Y
kingfisher *macıxoı* Y
kinsman *ulus, xīš* P, *xēš* S, *xēš* Š
kiss, a *mača* Pš, *pūč* O, *mačī* P, *boh* S, *bā, bām* W

kiss, to *kšul* Pš, *čūš-* P, *boh-*, *gof-* Y
kite *cår*, *kʌlmʊrɣ*, *karčeɣai* W
kitten *pɪškeze* Y, *pəšbažgī* S, *pɪšzəmān* W
knead, to *āɣažəl*, (*kše*)*mandəl* Pš, *mar-*, *mušaw-* O, *gūy-* Y, *tuin-*, *uɛrt-* W Cf rub
knee *zūŋg* Wn 169, *zangūn* Pš, *zanšʳak* (v *zânū*) O, *zânū* O, P, *gēŋdī* O¹, *zīk* Y, *zuŋg* S, *bᵊrīn*, *zōnū* W, *zūnə* Š
knee cap *parvaxɪn* Y, *yēnak* Š
kneeling *duzânū* P
knife *čāɣa* Pš, *čârtkai* O, *kâli(yak)* O, O¹ *čākū* O¹, W, *kūčanök*, *pīškaus* P, *kɛro* Y, *kī/ēl* S, *kəž*, *tasma-kaš* W, *čēd* Š
knit, to *jōɣa-* O¹, *wor* Y
knock, to *braxā-* Y
knock against, to *štrʌx-* W
knocking at the door *taxtax* O
knot *giriya* O, *ɣuŋdə* O¹, *gerē* P, *qᵊro*, *ɣurɛx̌* Y, *qᵊrē* S, *jirex*, *žerāx̌* W, *girē* Š
know, to *pazan-* O, *pân-* P, *diš-*, *vᵊzān-* Y, *wəzūn* Š Cf recognize
know thou *bedân* P
knowing *âgâ* O, *âmuxta*, *dâninda*, *hilata* P
knowledge *elm* P
known *zda* Pš, *mâlūm* O, *ayân* P, *mālăm* P, W, *māləm* Y
knuckle *brok*, *čōte*, *krox(i)-yaste* Y, *mɛr* W
knuckle bone (used in a game) *arɣund* Pš
kran (coin) *kirân* P

L

labour *kiō* Y
labourer (agricultural) *duhqân* Y
ladder *xʌrxač* O¹, *sulân*, *šoɣ* P, *zīnă* P, S, *afsinɣo* Y, *šātūn* S, *uaxār* W, *narvūnd* Š Cf stairs
ladder, rung of a *pokoɣ* Y.
ladle *avzano*, *avzaniko*, *narkafčī* Y, *kāfč* S, *wɛzūm* W Cf spoon
lagging behind *fᵊrīnd*, *partåwī* S Cf left
lake *dand* O, *hăuz* P, S, *haud* Y, *zōile* Y, W, *kūl* Š Cf pond
lakh, 100 000 *lak* P
lamb *wrai* Pš, O¹, *lərai* O, *lyērai* O¹, *ɣarö(čuča)* P, *warī*, *wūrk* W, *wārg* Š, new born- *wərya* Y, female *wērak* S, f one year old *wōrɣo*, *wōrɣiko* Y, male *worok* S, m one year old *narworya*, *prasilane wʌre* Y
lame *xūž* Pš, *gut* O, *gudai* [Pš], O¹, *kuṭṭö* P, *šut(t)* P, Š, *laŋg* P, S, W, *šɛl* Y, *šal* S
lament *feɣân* P
lamp *palta* [wick] O, *čerâɣ*, *fânūs* P, *čirūɣ* Y, *čiråɣdån* S, *cərâw* Š Cf lantern
land, v country, field
landslip *šot* W
lane *čåla* (v *kəlai*) Pš
language *lauz* P *râžən* Y, *zəvūk* S Cf tongue
lap *ɣēž* Pš, *dâmen* P
lapis lazuli *lāžvər* Y
large, v big
lasso *kamand* P
last *âxir* O, *âxerī* P
last year [*parēša* Wn], *paros* Pš, *prasul* O, *ᵊəl* O¹, *paɣâsuɣ* P, *prasāl* Y, *pərsāḷ* S, *pārd* W, *pârsâl*, *pərwâs* Š, belonging to *parδiŋgī* W, -but one *inzəsəl cān* O¹
late *dēr* O, *năwaxt* [Pš], O, O¹, Y, *ɣīr* P, *dəš* S, *δɛš* W
later *bē* O, *ga* Š
laugh, to *xandəl* Pš, *xan-* O, *khan* P, *xoᵘd* Y, *xānd-* S, *kānd-* W, *šānd-* Š
laughing *khanöi* P
laughter *xandā* (v *xandəl*) Pš, *xanī* O, O¹, *kanda* W

law *šeriet* Y, *qånūn* W
lawful *rauâ* P, *halāl*, *halar* Y
lawless *bītamīz* P
lawn *savza* S
lazy *kahal* Y
lead *surup* Pš, *surb* P, *arzīz* Y, *sərb* S
lead, to *rā w-* Wn 166, *kutāl-* Š
lead away, to *bōtləl* Pš
lead down, to *ūn-* P
leaf *pāna*, *paxa* Pš, *bărg* O, Y, S, Š, *pat*, *puxa* O[1], *pōn* P, *pəṇek* Y, *palč* W
lean *narai* Pš, *daŋgar* [Pš], O, O[1], *lâγar* P, *dolk* Y, *xarâb* Y, W, Š, °*bē* S, *lâža* W
lean against, to *putruz-* W
leaning on *takīa* P
learn, to- *yuxs-* Y, *pəzīn-* S
learned *zda* Pš
learning *hilata* P
leather *žūu* Y, *pūst* S, *mandītk* W Cf skin
leather belt *karapči* Š
leave n *ruxsat(ī)* P, Y, W, *rə°* S, *ruxsat* Y
leave, to *ān* Wn 160/1, (*pre-*)*šodəl* (v *prā-*) Pš, *g-* O, *ž-* O[1], *wāst-* Y, *la ken-* Y, S, *la cer-* W
leaving *rawân* P, *rahī* Y
leech *žawara* Pš, *šuluk* O
left (hand) *kīn* Pš, *čŏp* O, P, S, W, Š, *cēla* C, *čīelə* O[1], *čop* Y
left behind *pāte* Pš, *ōzuk* O, *mânda* P
left behind, to be *ūzeh-*, *daruzeh-* P, *fəris-* S Cf. remain
leg *šānga* Pš, *leŋg* P, *liŋg* S, of a bed *ženpaliko* Y
lentil *nask* P
leopard *prāng* Pš, *palăŋg* O, P, Y, S, W, Š, *prōng* O[1], *parōṇ* P, *âzâdapəlaŋg* Y, (a kind of) *xar-pəlaŋg* Y, white- *pos* W
leprosy *prang* Pš
less *dūs* Š
lesson *sabak* P
lest *bâdâ*, *bâdâī*, *nē če* P
let loose *xalâs* O, *ēlā*, *yalā* P, *haṭe*, *yalē* S
let loose, to *ān-āret* Wn 160/1, *la ken-* Y Cf leave, release.
letter *xatt* O, P, *kâγaz* P, W
liar *darγal* Pš, *durūγgūī* P, °*yī* W, *durōγgū* S
liberated, v let loose
lick, to *caṭ-* [Pš], O, *las-*[v]*ēk* O, *līs-* P, *nerīz-* Y, *lēs-* S, *lix̌-* W, *δak* Š
licking *čata* O
lid *barγōlai* Pš, (of wooden trough) *xūno* Y
lie n *daroγ* Pš, *drišī* O, *drēši* O[1], *durūγ* P, S, W, *čŏpī*, *fyεli* Y
lie down, to *cemul-* Wn 160, *camlāstəl*, *γazedəl* Pš, *nw(astak)* O, *dugur-*, *rhīz-* P, *ləγn*, *nəliv-* Y, *nesi-* W
life *žwāk*, *žwandūn* Pš, *umr* O, P, *əmṛ* W.
lift up, to *riyawdəl* Pš, *skōb-* Y, *zenz-* S
ligature on bow *pāδ* W
light (adj), v bright
light (not heavy) (?)*spuk* Pš, O, *subuk* O, P, *sa°* Y, S, Š *si°* W, *alukai* O[1], *rānǰk* W
light n *runā* Wn 161, *ranā* (v *rūn*) Pš, *nūr* O, P, S *runaī* O[1], *rhīnē* P, *årunγo* Y, *rušān(ī)* Y, S, *šənāī* S, *nīr*, *rōšanaī*, *vōin* W, *mēϑen* Š, (lamp) *čirāγ* S Cf brightness
light a fire, to v kindle
lightning *brešnā* Pš, *barq* O, Y, S, *bruš* O[1], *balk*, *ǰabalak* P, *veliwo* Y, *åtašek* S, *âte°* Š, *âtəšak* W
like *γūnde*, *laka* Pš, *padak* O, *dhīr(aŋg)* P, *-gnik* S Cf resembling
like, to *šāγəl* Pš

limb *hadamə* Y
lime *čuṇa* Y
limp, to *ngīšedəl* Pš
line *karša* Pš
lined *qalamī* W
linen *son*, *zᵊγēr* S, *kodnok* W
linseed *imoγō* Y, *katānək* S
lion *šēr* P, S, W, *šīr* Y, *babr* S
lip *sū̃*, *sūn* Wn 161, *šunḍ*[1] Pš, *lab* O, P, S, W, *suṇdə* O[1], *lauč* P, *poršik* Y, *rīvlav* S, *lafč* W, *šand* Š
list *čhēra* P, of names *pešk* P
listen, to *nγutəl* Pš
little, a *ləž* Pš, *duškī* O, *kop*, *yīla* Y, *čōv*, *wokīak* S, *andak*, *kam* W
little, too *γēso* P
little finger v finger
live, to *zindəgōnī kən-* S, *zindəgōnī car-* W
livelihood *guzərân* P, *guzarān* Y
liver *yina* Pš, *jā̃šᵊ* O[1], *jigăr* P, Y, S, W, Š, *yēγən* Y
living, v alive
lizard [*samsara*, *karboṛai* Pš], *kirwās*, *latək*, *šūšmâr* O, *samserī* O[1], *karwaš*, *šilâṇd* P, *karbəsa*, *šalāku*, *yančilγa* Y, *kərvišik* S, *karbāš*, *θŏt* W, [*carbāsk* (Sk) Š]
load *bâr* O
load, to *lešəl* (v *ležəl*) Pš, *daž-γēk* O, *vira-* Y
lobe of the ear *kaṇik* O[1]
lock *ǰandra* (v *žaranda*) Pš, *kulf* O, P, Š, *kəlf* Y, S, *kulp* W
lock, of hair *wurbal* Pš, *kâkul* P
locked *qīl* O, *šox* S
locust *malax* Pš, O, P, Y, S, *mə°* W, *mēx* O, O[1], *fusfesīya*, *yaspa* Y, *mūr*(?) W, *čiδĭsk*, *žid°* Š
log *pəžō* Y
loins *pəšt* S
long *ūžd* Pš, *drāγ* O, O[1], *bīštō* P, *vaṇ* Y, *darâz* S, Š, *rəžduk* S, *vərz* W
long way *frax* W.
longing *ewab* Pš, *armân*, *γōra* P
look, to *kas* S, *deδiš-* W Cf see, regard.
look here *ma* S
looking about *diāre* Y
loom *saxt*(*ərəm*)(?) Y
loose *γarand*, *xor*[2] Pš, *xalas* P, Š
loosen, to *aratəl* (*arat*) Pš, *mōž-* O, *myūz-* O[1], *lasēw* P, *wien-*, *yuwan-* Y, *wušūy* W
loosened *hate* S, *xalâs* Š.
lose, to *harēw-* P, *gᵘibō-* Y, *apanis-* S, *nis-* W, *benes-* Š
lose the way, to *rapic-* W
loss *talaf* O
lost *wruk* Pš, *barbât*, *γūn*(*d*), *γark* O, *gum* P, *gᵘib* Y, (in gambling) *pəṛ* Pš
lost, to be *har* P, *apī-* S
louse *zγānzi* Wn 169, *spaža* (-*ž*-) Pš, *spōī* O, *spūī* O[1], *ispō* P, *spūo* Y, *ᵊspəl* S, *šiš* W, *səpaž* Š, (small, red) *wraǰe* O[1] Cf tick
love *mīna* Pš, *âšuqī*, *ešq*, *dōstī*, *mahabat*, *meher* P
love, to *bilâr-* Y
lover *mayan* (v *mīna*) Pš, *âšuq*(*bâz*) P
low *post* Pš, Y, *landai*, *tūt* O[1], *wačhan*, *xamba* P, *past* S, W, *nēθ* ?) Š
lower *lara* Pš, *toru* Y, *ᵊδīr* Š
lucerne *špešta* Pš, *rγoγo*, *pɪtio* Y, *γurūk* S, *wižerk* W, *γorǰ*(?) Š
lungs *šəža* Wn 161, *paṛpūs*, *səžai* Pš, *šuš* O, *dad* O[1], *papō* P, *pāpəs*, *šuš* Y, *γōl*, *šəš* S, *šŭš* W, Š
lupine *šaftal* Y
lying down *mlāst* Wn 162, Pš, *gal*, *nwastak* O[1]
lying on back *stūn* Pš, *stīnγo* Y

M

m, the letter *mīm* P
mad *leuanaı* (v *leuə*) Pš, *dīwân(a)* O, P, *ţag* P, *dēvonē, lēw* S Cf stupid
madness *mastī* P
magic *ǰâdŭē, seher* P
magpie *kʏuŋgo* Y, *kyēvžāk/g* S, *kıržcpč* W, *kišēbs* Š
maid *peyla* Pš, *ćımıtkeryo* Y Cf girl
maize [*ǰuāı* Pš], *šuta* O, *duǰāı* O¹, *ǰōuâıĭ* O, P, *ǰu°* Y, *zītaī* P, ear of *lūţakī* P, straw of *kuso* Y, beard of *bamboli* Y
majesty *huzūr* W
make, to *rēz-* P, *gax-* S Cf do
make water, to v urinate
male *nar* Pš, P, Y, W, *nerınā* O, *nēıŏk* P, *γəš* W
male child *ǰura* P
malice *γârat, šaıtânī* P
malicious *šaıtân* P
man *saţaı* Pš, O, O¹, *âdam* P, W, Š, *mâneš, mēγ* P, *maıa, mıį* Y, *ādəm, mālōh* S, *ðăı, məıdīna* W, *ma°* Š, *xălg* W, *čâıık, maıdīna* Š
mane *ōuī, wraž* Pš, *yâl* O, P, Y, S, W, Š, *čalo* Y
manger *auxuı* O, *ăxŭı* O¹, P, Y, *°oı* S, *rūz āxuı* W, *ıenīr* Š
mangy *paman* (v *pani*) Pš
manner *šān* Pš, *zaıl* P, in this *hēıaŋgī* P, in what *caraŋg* O, *kēraŋgī* P
mantilla, a woman's- *pahol* S
manure, v. dung
many *zut* O, *dal, γalaba* P, *žahānd* Y, *faı* S, *təkī* W, *bāz* Š Cf much
many, how *cūn(d)* O
many, so *ōn* O
marching *kūč* P
mare *aspa* (v *ās*) Pš, *myāndēnı* O¹, *madıâna* P, *mayoγo* Y, *baıtal* S, W, *mădıyăn* S, *madāx* W, *vērj* Š
markhor fem *mâıxōr* O, *būz, cəıougvəzo, mažoγo* Y, male *cəraū* Y, *janıvaı, žuōk* S, *sʊıxā* W. Cf mountain-goat
marmot *dala*(?), *wūn* Y, *wīnek, wundok* W Cf weasel
marriage *nıkâ* O, W, *nekâ* P, *wāda* S, *katxudâī* Š
marriage prosession *wrā* Pš
marriageable age *wāda* S
marrow *māγzə* Pš, *măγz* O¹, Y, W, Š, *moγz* S Cf brain.
marsh *šūra* O¹ Cf bog
marten (pine-), v pine-marten
master *caštan* Pš, *bādâr, čəštan* O, *sâheb, xâwân, xâuand* P, *°und* Y
mastigate, to v chew
match *gūgurd* Y, of a gun *pılta* S
matchless *bīazīmī* P
match maker *rebār* Pš, *dallâl* P
matter *hâl* P, *trīk* Y
matter, v pus
mattock, v hoe
mattress *tŏšak* P, *xaţaŋ* Y, *kırpačā* W, filled with cotton *purum* Y Cf bedding
may be *fərmē* Y
meadow *wuršo* Pš, *tâla, maγyuzâr, ulaŋg* P, *mīryo* Y, *mēry, sarza* S, *gŏz* W Cf pasture
measure (of grain) *ožaı* Pš
measure, to *mā-* Y, *kač-* O¹, (liquids, etc) *pyaməl* Pš
meat [*γwaše*, "*zaráh*" Wn], *γwaša* Pš, *gāka* O, *°ə* O¹, *yŭš* P, Y, *gušt* S, W, *pəðf* S, *γīšt* W, *güš(w)t* Š, roast *kabâp* P, —or fish *ngolaı* Pš
medicine *dawâ* O, *elâǰ* P, *ı°* Y, *dârū* P, *°ū* Y, *darmân, dâuaī* P
meeting *ǰalsa* S

melon *khōrəbuǰ* P, *lāɹū* Y, *xarbəz(a)* Y, S, °*būz* Š
melt, to *fɹo-* Y, **aɯ sāw-* Š
memory *yād* O, Y, *dētəɹ*, *yōd* W
mending *mahalam* Y
merchant *saudâgaɹ* O, P, °*agɛr* Y, °*ogaɹ* S, W, *saudagɛr* Y, *bāzārgān* S.
merriment *xušâlī* O, *mastī*, *xušwaxtī* P, *ɯalɣ* Y Cf feast, joy.
merry *xušwaxt* P. Cf happy.
messenger *astōɣaɹ* (*āstawul*) Pš, *kâset* P
middle *myanǰ* (v *mlā*) Pš, *mənz* O, *nesp* P, *mɯyān(e)*, *nəsm* S, *məlunɣ* W, in the—*makhār* P
midnight *nīmšō* O, *barābaɹ xšovo* Y, *nīmšab*, *nesmešav* S, *bɹōbaɹnāǰd* W
milk *šōə* Wn 160, *paī*, *šaudə* Pš, *pâl* O, *šīpī* O, O¹, *pē* P, *xšīra* Y, *xóm* S, *žārž* W, *šūvd* Š, (sour) *šamže* Wn 169, *troǰp* S, *trɯɲ*, *trɯš* W, *maska* (incorr for butter) Š Cf. buttermilk, curds
milk, to *cēk-* Wn 161, *ɯašəl* Pš, *duš-* O, *dus* O¹, *dūč-* P, *lūž* Y, *dēš-* S, *δɯc* W, *δūɣ-* Š
milk cup, 'wooden' *xšīɹ-kʷɛsa* Y
milk-pail *laɯaɣūna* (v *ɯašəl*) Pš, *kīzaɹē* P, *lɯpča*, *vašč* W
milk-race *čɯrgɯnǰ* Y
"Milky Way" *čaɹxɛ falak*, *wārwan* Y, *kākašōn* W
mill *žaranda* Pš, *āsyâ* O, *jəndɹə* O¹, *xēɹa* P, *xīɹyo* Y, *ɯuδāɹɛ* S, *xədōɹg* W, *xedâɹǰ* Š Cf handmill
mill-broom *fāɹɯ*, *rəfiho* Y
mill-race *tɹōbī* Wn 169, *xəɹāɲē* O¹, *nawoɣǒ* Y, *nəɯōk* S, *nīɯ* W
mill-stone *pal* Pš, O¹, *xēɹagɹr* P, *ɯɯsago* Y, *xədōɹg ɣār*, *wɯt* W
mill wheel *cʌrx* O¹, *wɯrdān* W
millet (Panicum miliaceum) *čždən* Wn 161, *ždan* Pš, *arzan* O, *ažan* O¹, *âɹzən* P, *ɣuɹzon* Y, *ɯuždan* S, *aɹzan*, *yīrzn* W, *pīnǰ* Š, (Panicum italicum) *ɣōšt* (*āɣažəl*) Pš, *gâš* P, *ɣavarso* Y, [*ǰaɯaus* Sk, Š]
mimic, to *putɯnɯ-* W
mind *həš* S
mine *žŭnan* W
minister *ɯazīɹ* P, Y, S
mint (plant) *welanaɹ* Pš
mirror *ăĭna* O, O¹, P, W, *âhēɯa*, *šīša* P, *âɯo*, *šišoɣo* Y, *aɯek* S, looking glass *šīša* S
miser *baxīl* S, *bəɣəl* (?) W
miscarrying *speyāza* Pš
missing *bīǰâ* P
mist *dund*, *laɹa* Pš, *manyâr* P, S, *mɯž aɣɯko* Y, *ar-tagâv yat* ("it came down"?) Š
mistress *bībī* P
mix, to *laɹ-* [Pš], O, *vədāɣ* Y, *alalaš kən-* S, *a° car-*, *šănd-* W
mixed *gat* P, *katī* Y
moat *xandak* P
mockery *tâna* P
mode *zaɯl* P
modesty *hayâ* P
moist, v wet
moisten thoroughly, to *nɯčōd-* Y
moisture *nəb* Y
mole *xâl* P
moment *lāza* P, *fasl* S
money *hūɣ* Y, *paɯsā* Y, Š, *ɣəɹnī*, *pūl* S, *pīl* W
monkey *maɯmūn* S
month *māst* Wn 159, *mɯyāst* Pš, *mâī* O, *mēhī* P, *mŏ*, *mʊx* Y, *mā* S, Š, *mīɻ* W, *mēst* Š
month, a of a *hamal* P, *asad*, *sɯmbulā*, *təmūs* W, *kaus* Š
monthly *mēhīn* P
moon *mɯyāst*, *ɯažmaī* Pš, *spožmaǐ* Pš, O¹, *maɹyōk*, *mātau* O, *mahōk* P, *ɯoɣo* Y,

mâtou, wulmēk S, *mōtōb, žəmak* W, *mēst* Š, the new *hēlâl* P
moonless night *tarožmaī* (v *spožmaī*, Pš, *trōžmai* O[1]
moonlight *rabaṇa* Pš
moraine *åbūya* Y, *ambol* S, *šui* W, heap
more *digarī* S. [of stones *xōris* Y
moreover *balkim* O
morning *sār* O, P, *saxar* O[1], *ručân* P, *sahar* P, Y, S, *subəliyo, sārpagā, wūšč* Y, *rašt, sub* S, *rux, sārake*, Š, in the- *subdamik* W Cf. dawn
morning-meal *pizvāni* W
morsel *nwaṛaī* Pš, *nōrī* O, *tōk* P
mortar *ōγur* P
moslem *musulmân* P
mosque *mazdīk* O, *mažīt* Y
mosquito *mēsa* Wn 159, *γumašā* (v *γuā*, *māšai* (v *mač*) Pš, *paša* O, P, *pə°* W, *myāsai* O[1], *gyiblenike* Y, *kurpaša* Y, S, *maxšc, pašə* Y, *joz* S, *kanek, pīθu* W, *čaŋgīn* Š
moth *parwâna* P, Y, W, *parwinekog* S, *wīč* W
mother *mor* Pš, *mâwă* O, *ə* O[1], *aī, mâ(čī), mâma* P, *nīno* Y, *māδ/dar* S, *nān* S, W, Š, *mâd* Š
mother and daughter *mâwehâ* P
mother-in-law *xwāša* Pš, *syūγ, xušui* O, *syəγ, xwōšiē* O[1], *xuš* P, *x^ušo* Y, *xoš* S, *xušdōman, x̌a^š* W, *xīš* Š
motor-car *mōtar* P
mount, to *dak-* P Cf rise
mountain *γar* Pš, Y, *girī, kō* O, *grī* O[1], *dhâr, khandi* P, *γar* Y, *kū* Y, W, Š, *ålax, kū^h, šaxa-yer* S, *tāx* Š Cf hill
mountain-ash *tūr* Y
mountain-goat *γarcanai* Pš, *āū* O, *γircanai* O[1], *mēšak, naxčīr* Š, female *sur* P, *jənuār* W, male *tōγ* P Cf deer, ibex, markhor.
mouse *mažak* Pš, *balūṛ, kawār, danânwarð* P, *pǎrγ* Y, *mūš* S, W, *pōrk* S *purk* W, *pūrg* Š Cf rat
moustache *bṛt* Wn 159, *bret* [Pš], O[1], *brūt* O, Y, *bu'* P, *b^ə°* S, *wrəšt* O[1], *vrut* Y, *šābrut* S, *b^ərīt* W, *birut* Š, large *brutěapar* W
mouth *xūla* Pš, *dân, pōz* O, *pyōz* O[1], *šōṇd* P, *p^ekore, yurv* Y, *fōc* S, *γ̌aš* W, *γēv* Š
mouthful *inda* Pš, *teka* P.
mouthpiece of bellows *bəlūlo* Y
move, to *xwajedəl* Pš, *č(h)īm* P, *muž* Y, *tač-* W
move, to v tr. *čīmēw-, jukēw-* P, *muža-* Y
movement *yūn* Pš, *arakat* O, *malak, šūr* P
moving *rawān* S
much *zut* O, *ferīmân, γulū, γalaba* P, *ambox, boh, ṭipe, žahānd* Y, *fai, lip, ziāt* S, *bisyār, foi, γafāi, γafči* W, *ōn* O, so- *mind, yenda* Y, complete *binās* Y
mucus *rəma* Pš, *balγam* Y, *qat, lišp* W, (from nose) *nezγo* Y, *xolm* S, (from mouth) *balγām* S
mud *gel, maṭta* P, *jerīv* (?) W
muddy *xəṛ* Pš, *xatralōγ* Y
mulberry *tūwa* Wn 160, *tūt* O, O[1], Y, S, W, *tī* P, *m^ərec, tūi* Y, *tūδ* Š
mulberries, dried *maīs* P, *kitorī* Y
mulberry-flour *pišt* Š Cf flour
mule *kačar* O[1], *qâter, yabū* P, *kačīr* Y, Š
mulla *mullâ* O, P
multicoloured, v piebald
multitude *γalabagī, γulūgī* P
murderer *âdamkuš* P, *žaduk* S, *šitk* W
murmur *šuršur* P
mushroom *xomba* Pš *cigyere* Y, (a kind of) *p^ufānek* Y, (white) *xarpūst* Y
music *sur* P, *mailis* Y, *sâziŋgē* Š

musk *tâtâr*, *mušk* P
mussuck, v skin, inflated
mutilating *nasak* P
muzzle *fruše* Y
my *jmā* Pš, *manân* P, *mən* Y, S, *žu* W
myself *maxsŏr* P
mystery *ramūz*, *serr* P

N

nail *mēx* O, O[1], P, S, Š, *kūk* P, *mīx* Y, W, wooden *ðârg* Š, (finger-) *nūk* Pš, *taxt ta aŋgušt* O, *naxk* O[1], *nŏrk* P, *anaxno* Y, *nâxĭn* Y, Š, *no°* W, *naɪ-xōk/g* S, *dəyɛr* W.
naked "*oon*" Wu [= *ūn* < **bagna-*], *layaṛ* [*baɪbanḍ*] Pš, *lĭč* O, P, *šilex* Y, *°ax* S, W, *°ak* Š
name *nōm* Wn 158, *nūm* Pš, Š, *nām* O, P, Y, *nĭm* S, *noŋg* W
narrow *naɪaɪ* Pš, O, *taŋg* O, S, W, Š, *tʌŋ* O[1], *činō*, *luŋdu* P, *təgo*, *tɪok* Y, *būrʾk*, *tanʾk* S, -street *taŋgī* P
natural *xudâī* P
nature *šĭn* Pš, condition *ṭab* P
navel *nōv* Wn 159, *nūm* Pš, *nefak* O, *nâf* P, S, Š, *nif* Y, *nōf* W
near *paxe* Wn 168, *zaɪma* Wu 169, *caxa*, *nažđē* Pš, *bōy* O, *bōɪ* O[1], *da*, *dâl* P, *kaɪʾb* P, S, Š *qʾ* Y, *nəzdĭk* P, *na°* Y, *taɪī*, *taɪtar* P, *ʿəlo*, *šut* Y, *šəš* W.
nearest to the village *waɪbŏɪ* Pš
necessary *lâzɪm*, *munâsɪb* O, *wajɪp* P, *zarūr* P, Y, *bakōɪ* S, W, is- *bōya* Pš, *bâyad* Š
necessity *zaɪūɪ* Y
neck *yāɪa* (v. *yaɪəl*) Pš, O, *mayzaɪ* (v *nāyzə*), *waɪmez* Pš, *qaɪdan* O, *malaṇḍaɪ* O[1], *maṇḍŏ* P, *škyuɪ*, *šile* Y, *gardak*, *yoɪōk* S, *geɪdān* W, *māk* W, Š, *tōr* W
necklace *ožaī* Pš, *ghana* P, *gaɪaɪ*, *mədrayc*, *xafabande* Y, *pɛrg* W, silver *mušťi* Y
neckrope of yoke *sabəranj*, *samlasɪko* Y, *rɪpk* W
need, to *žɪrɛvʾɣ-* W.
needle *sunzən* Wn 162, *stən* Pš, *šɪnī* O, *sᵊ* O[1], *sĭčĭn* P, *šɪnjo* Y, *ᵊštən* S, *sɪc* W, *sej* Š, (packing-) *yorsəm* Wn 168, *sparxaɪ* Pš, *tēbana* O, *xaɪšižn*, *jnāldūz* Y, *°ōz* S
needy *šilaɪ* S Cf poor, naked
Negro *habašī* P
neigh, n [*šašnaɪ*, *haṇ* Pš], *ɪŋgas* O, *heŋgas* P
neigh, to *sɪsɪn-* O[1], *ušun-* Y
neighbour *hamsâya* P, *a°* Š, *jâɪ* P, *amsāyo*, *gɪambɛšu* Y, *amāsyē* S
neither-nor *naɪ-naɪ* S
nephew (brother's son) *wɪāɪə* Pš *ɪāʾaɪ* O, *rāšʳī* O[1], *biyāyuṛōk* P, *ɪɪaɪpūr*, *vrēɪ* Y, *vᵊɪūzə man* S, *vᵊrītpəlɪ* W, (sister's son) *xorayaɪ* (v *xor*) Pš, *xīyuɪōk* P, *xurī* Y, *xīr* S, *xaɪɪyōn* W
nerve *pala*, *wuža* Pš
nest *maṇjəlɔ*, *ṭān* O[1], *yĕxɪo* Y, *paɪenda xān*, *yeča* S, *yoθ* W, *yēθ* Š, bee's *šōɪ* Pš.
net *wɪəz* Wn 169, *tor* Pš, *dam* O, P, *alkɛ* S, *toɪ* W, *pēθ* Š Cf snare, trap
nettle *xulxadī* Y
never *heč kala* (*naʾ* v *kala*) Pš, *(h)ĕwaxt* W
new *naɪwaɪ* Pš, *nūw* O, *nyōw* O[1], *nŏ* P, *nowoɣo* Y, *nuuōk* S, *šəɣd* W, *nū* Š
news *xabaɪa* O[1], *auhâl* P, *xabar* P, Y, W, Š, good *zeɪaɪ* Pš
New-Year festival *nauɪōz(ɛ)* S
next year *žâsar* P.
next world, finally *āxeɪat* Y

niece (brother's daughter) *wrera* (v *wrārə*) Pš, *rāšra* O, *rāšrə* O[1], *vrērigo* Y, (sister's daughter) *xorja* (v *xor*) Pš, *xurīgo* Y
nice, to look *γwarš yēk* O
night *špa* Pš, *šō* O, *šyə̄u* O[1], *w(i)yâr*, *xauân* P, *xᵊšovo* Y, *fᵊršōu*, *šab* S, *nāγδ* S, W, *šāb* Š, part of *šūma* Pš, - s halt *šūp* W, this very *wyârauyâr* P
nightingale, v bulbul
nightmare *xapasa* Pš, *vāγd* S, W
nine *nəh* Pš, *na* O, *nə̄* O[1], *nō* P, *nōu* Y, S, *nāu* W, *nâu* Š
nineteen *nulas* (v *nəh*) Pš, *nēs* O, *Anēs* O[1], *nams*, *nužda* P, *nūzda* Y, *nouəδ/dos* S, *dasnab* W
ninety *nawe* Pš, *niuē* O, *nawāδ* S
nipple, v breast (female)
nit *riča* Pš, *rə̄kə* O[1], *rɪško* Y, *žāŋg* W
no *na* O, *nâ* P, *nəi* W, (adj) *hāč* Y
noble *hōkī* P
nobleman *mirzâ* P
noise *čīγa*, *γaw*, *šxwal*, *žaγ*, *zuaž* Pš, *šūr/ɪ* P, *awāz* Y
nook *cəvda* Pš.
noon *γārma/ə* Pš, *°ə* O[1], *nīmrōž* O, *°ōz* P, *°ūz* W, *mixen* Y, *čāšt*, *maikēnī* S
noose *paxwandai* Pš.
noon *mədīr* W
north *šamâlī* O, P, *°ōl* W
nose *pīza* Wn 159, *paza* Pš, *°ak* O, *nīnī* O, O[1], *damâγ*, *nēšt* P, *fᵊsko* Y, *fusɛk*, *nic* S, *mīs* S, W, *nej* Š
noseless, etc *būγai* Pš
nose ring *pezwān* (v *paza*) Pš, *natī* P
nostril *šemžə* Wn 169, *spažma* Pš, *parxâna* O, *sužmī* O[1], *bīnīxân*, *damâxal* P, *fᵊskafsurv* Y, *dimåγ*, *fəsə̄k-poačē* S
not *na* Pš, P, S, Š, *nak* O, *či*, *če*, *ču*, *č*, *no*, *nə*, Y, *ne* W, is not *ništa* Pš, *češ* Y, *nest* S, *nīst* Š Cf don't
nothing *čuwa* Y.
nourish, to *nmānjəl* Pš
now *os* (*osedəl*), *no* (v *nan*) [< *nor*] Pš, *pērī* O, O[1], *badī*, *γē*, *γâri* P, *wos* Y, *diga*, *īŋgē*, *naksō*, *psāt*, *sō* (?) S, *nīv* W, *šič* Š.
numb *kuγə* Y
number *šumâr* P, *imāl* Y
nurse *dāya* S
nurturing *parvariš* S

O

O[1] *ai* O, *â*, *ai*, *ō*, *âyâ*, *wō*, *yâ* P, *ai* Y, *e*, *o*, *wa* S, *allō*, *ēi*, *wai* W
oak *bālūt* O, Š, *γan* P
oar *fe* Š. Cf spade
oath *γwar* O O[1], *kasam* O, *q°* P, Y, S, *qurân* P, *nor* Y Cf swear
oats *jaudar* O[1], *dəsīn* S, *lɛso* Y
obey, to *nγutəl*, *manəl* Pš
observe, to *thâr-* P
obtain, to v get
object *maxsad* P
occupied *maŋgīr* P
occult knowledge *panjbēd* P
of *γa* Wn 163, *da* Pš, *tar* O, *ta* O[1]
off, away *badār* Y
officer *hafsar* S
oil *tēl* P
old (living things) *zor* Pš, *zāl* O, O[1], *kaṭṭō* P, *zōr* Y, *xyār* W, *pīr* Š, (inanimate things) *kōna* P, *kō°* W, *kuhno*, *telt* Y, (man) *čhaṭadhârī* P *mūisafēd* S, W, *safēbån* Š, (woman) *pīrazâl*, *pīrakī*, *zâl* P, *zōro* Y, *kam pīr* S
old age *kaṭṭōī* P.
olive-tree [*šona*, *šauana* Pš], *šōuan* O[1]
olive-coloured *spišč* Y
on *minde* Wn 163, *bānde*, *pa* Pš, S, *jēr*, *sar* O,

zaı O[1], *ba* P, *bar* P, Y, *po*, *sko*, *tro* Y, *ıū*, *sōr* S, *da*, *rū-ı*, *sək* W, *pı* Š, at the top of *sŏ(r)* P
once *jal*, *kala* Pš, *waxtī* W
one *yau* Pš, *šē* O, *sə* O[1], *žu* P, *yū* Y, *wok*, *yak* S, *īu* W, *yīw* Š, (of several) *yūyo*, *yukvego* Y
one another *(h)alamān* W
one each *īgōn ıgōn* W
onion *pīāz* O, S, *pī(y)āz*, *tekaī* P, *pīy* Y, *pūk*, *piyōz* W
only *guǰ* O, *fakat* P
oorial *mēš-ı kıškōr* S, (male) *miya*, *naxčīr-pəzaxe* Y, *kuškōı*, *mōŋ*, *wār* W (cf ram), (female) *saža* Pš, *sūšᵃ* O, *mēšak* W
open *arat*, *wıt* [< **wı-šıta*] Pš, *xē* P, *uulaı* Y, *həṭ* S, *ət* W, *yēt* Š
open, to *pı ānatəl*, *spaŋdəl* Pš, *gabdā-* Y, (the eyes) *yaıaw* O
opened *xor*[2] Pš, *yalē* S
or *yă* P, Y, Š, *žī*(?) Y
orange *nāıanǰ* Y
order, to v command
order, in—that *tā* Y
oriole, golden- *čkalpıo* Y
ornament [*anjor* Pš], *fazl* P, *sarfᵊrāže* Y
orphan *yatīm* O *saɣīı* Y, *sə* W, *saɣer* S
other *bī*, *bəl* Wn 160, *bəl*, *noı* [< **an-tāra-*] Pš *bē*, *bēga* O, *bī* O[1], *žâ* P, *dīı* Y, *dıgaı* S, W, *yan* W
otter *saŋglaū* Y, *saglavī* S, *sagâwī*, *šāpıš*(?) W
out *panēšta* O
out of breath *hənadıy* Y
out of place *bījâ* P
outcry *čīq* P
outside *panēšta* O, *nēšta* O[1], *bóı*, *bērūn*, *mabōr* P, *bıavān* S, *baūr*, *vīčuŋg* W, *vaıza* Š
oven *tanūr* O
over *paı* Pš
overflowed *toe* Pš
overturned, to be *parzedəl* Pš
overturning *čapa* S
Ovis Ammon *yâıyalī* Š (v mountain goat)
Ovis Poli *ıūš* W, male *vıokš* W.
owl *lagō* O[1], *bīf* P, *būm* P, W, Š, *bū* Y *qīm* W.
own *xpal* Pš, *xın* O, *xwaı* O[1], *xukân* P, *xoy* Y, *xē* S, *ǰūnen* W, *xu* Š
own, to *daı-* O Cf have
owner *bādâr* O, *sâheb* P Cf master

P

pace *pal*[1] Pš, *wiyaug* W, *gâm*, *qadam* S
pack-saddle, v saddle
pad *nyoıaı*, *namla* (v *lamcaī*) Pš
padlock *jandıa* (v *žaranda*) Pš Cf lock
pain *zauı* Pš, *dard* P, S, Š, *yam*, *tâb* P, in the ribs *brišıēk* O[1]
pain, to *dīm-* O, *bēs-* P
palace *dargâ*, *sarāı* P
palate *kūmaı* Pš, *kām* O, P, Y, S, *kōm* W
pale *ıaŋgzārd* S
palm (of hand) *waɾıouaı* Pš, °*ue*, *talaī* O[1], *kaf* O, P, *kaf-e dōst* P, °*dest* S, °*dast* W, *pɛno* Y, *pʿū(ə)n* W, *bēn* Š
paradise *behešt*, *jannad* P
parched, v grain (parched)
parents-in-law *qədă* W
parrot *tōtī* O[1], *totī* P, *tūtī* S, *sauztūtı* W
partner *šarīk* P
partridge *tanzaıaı*, *zaıka* Pš, *kauk* O, *sāc*(?), *zrəǰ* O[1], *bŏdana*, *žırež* P, *žoıžo* Y, *uužižır* S, *čkər* W, *zarīy* Š
parturition *stam* Pš
party *ferkā* P
pass n *hân* P, *kutal* P, Š, *yaı* Y, *punuk* S, *wīyīn* W

pass, to v cross
passed *ter* Pš, O, O¹
passing *guzar* P
passion *cwab* Pš
pasteboard *novnoγo* Y
passtime *sâattēr* P
pasture *car* Pš, mountain *gâz* Š, summer-*yēl* Š Cf meadow
patch of cloth *paspōn* Y
patience *sabr* P
patient *sabr* S, *tōqatdōr* W
path *sīma* Pš Cf road
pay *muzdur(?)*
peas *maruk* P, *čerīγ(?)*, *kᵊšer*, *pateko*, *xurmuγo* Y, *karåš*, *mužīk*, *raxəδ*, *paṭək* S, *kᵊroš*, *patek*, *šaǰ* W Cf beans, lentils
peace *gwāš* Pš, *âštī*, *sulu* P
peach *šaftālū* O, O¹, P, Š, °*le* Y, °*ōlū* S, W, *šadrax* P
peacock *myawr* Pš, *myaumurγān* O¹
peak *peza* (v *paza*) Pš *khandi* P
pear *nâk* P, *nâšpātī* P, W, °*e* Š, *âbrūo*. *ambrōz*, *nərowī čoggō*, *kyogō*, *naš-potiy*, *ṭok* Y, *pēšu* W, *marōd*, *nōk* Š
pearl *maryalara* Pš
pedal (on a loom) *paliko* Y
pedestrian *palai* (v *pal*) Pš, *piyâδa* Š
pedlar, v merchant.
peg *možai*, *sparxai* Pš, *mažwai* O¹, *čūr*, *max* Y, *mēx* S, (wooden, on pellet-bow) *zaŋgīāk* S
pellet-bow, v bow
pen *kalam* P
penis *γēṇ* Pš, *γēṇd* O, *γīn* O¹, *čōl*, *lāwər* P, *γǐky* Y, *čūl*, *dŭr* S, *γōr* S, W, *pat* W, *čūlak(?)*, *jus* Š
people *xalag* O, *mardum* P, Š, *xalk* P, S, *maxluk* S, *xalq* W
perfection *kamâl* P.
perfume *xužbūī* P, a kind of *kalânfâr* P
perhaps *šāyī* Pš, *magam* P, *albatt* S, W
perishable *fânī* P
period *mausum* P
period of two years *lohsaxo* Y
peritoneum *spešta* Pš
permission *ruxsat* Y
permit, to *lam dah-* P
perplexed *hairân* P
person *žawai* Pš, *nafar* P, W Š, *tan* S, *xălg* W, (a certain) *felânalī* P
perspiration *xwala* Pš, *arăq* O, Y, S, W, *xōla* O, *xʌlɔ* O¹, *arăk* P, Š, *xul* Y, *xair* S, *x̌il* W
pestle *lawar* Pš, *γursaŋg* O, *bayrīč*, *mōlai* O¹
pheasant *pātačūr* Y
pice *paisa* P
pick, to *bōž-* O, *čū-* Y, *čen-* S, *čip-* W
pick up, to *ōγēw*, *kherēw-* P
pick-axe *kulaŋg* P, *gɪže* Y
picture *negâr* P
piebald *gaž* (v *āγažəl*), *prāŋg* v *pγang*) Pš, *ablaq* P, *kaš* Y, *čōl*, *raŋgā-i gūnagūn* S, *ar xēl*, *cūγ̌*, *δard* W
piece *ṭōk* P Cf morsel
pieces, in small *rīza* P
pierce, to *kif-* S
pierced, to be *sūγedəl* Pš
pig *matə*, [*sarkūzai*] Pš, *nâlat* O, *xūg* S, Š, *xīg* W
pigeon *kauntar* Pš, *kaftar* O, *kabūtar* P, *kovio* Y, *kōvīδ* S, *kibīt* W, *čebūd* Š
pilau *palâu* P, *palau* Y
pillaw (a kind of) *damphōk* P
pile up, to *yåδ-* W, *tâž-* ? Š
pilgrimage *markad* P
pillar, v post
pillow *takyā* O, *bālišt* O¹, *bānapaī*, *taisōrī* P, *taqio*, *virzane*, *vrazidine* Y, *tōk-sarī*, *vōzd* S, *təkiyā*, *vōrz* W, *mutaka*, *vīžjēǰ* Š

pin (of a spindle) *čɛšo* Y
pincers *ambūr* O, W, Š, *ɯ o* Y, °*ər* S, *cɛpɪo* Y.
pinch *škulak* O[1]
pinch, to *ceb-* Y, *cərup* W
pine cone, edible *zānyezaɪ* (v *zaɲaɪ* Pš
pine *nāzɪyɑ* Y, *dᵊram*, *nāštaɪ* S, *pɪt* °, *yīryɑ* W, edible *bedr* W
pine-marten *ɻuū* Y, *yūnəɻ (prob marmot)* S
pine-nut, kernel of the- *zwayᵘk* O
pistachio *pɪsta* O[1], *pəstă* Y, S
pit *čayul* Y, *qləc* W; 'for storing butter' *hʌnǰūɪ* W
pit-coal *kemur* S
place *yālaɪ*, *ᵓtūn* Pš, *jâɪ* O, P, Y, Š, *jāk* O[1], *žavɑ* Y, *jā* S, (to this) *ēken hāk* P, (in that very) *ŏkân* P, for putting pots) *ɣɪf* W, (where the horse is bound) *pēš āxər* S
place, to (*kše* ' *šodəl* Pš, *g-*, *nīw-* O, *ɣuh*, *lam dah-*, *nhēn* P, *wāst-* Y, *nezdəv-* W, *lā k-* Š Cf put
plain n *audârī* O, *maɪdān* O, O[1], P, S, *ōn* W, *mērɔ*, *samɔ* O[1], *dâk*, *puśta* P, *daśk'* Y, *daśt* S, W, *dāśt medān*, *puśta* Š
plait n *bɪaɣ* Pš
plait, to *tâu-* P, *paɪwuf* W Cf weave
plan *tagbīr* P, Y
plane, oriental v chenar
planet *ɯəxs(ᵊ)* S
plank *frūn*, *taxɪū*, *taɹta* S
plant *buta* P, *nabat* S, *nabōt* W, *cuδm* Š, n of a) *ɯaɣūna* Wn 169, *ōmə*, *xərɣwaž* (v *xaɪ*) Pš, *pɛ̄ɪlī*, *šɪɣɪko*, *šax* Y. Cf. shrub
plant, to *ɲjatəl*, *zanəl* Pš, *nɪɣâ-* Y, *nēnd-* S *nūnd* W
plaster, to *axeɪəl* v *xəɻ* Pš, *šɪft-* Y
plastering *šəgūɪ* S
plate *kāsa* O, *ɛ* S, *šaɣɪ* O, *maǰma* P, *tâδčak* Š
platform *čārsīɪ*, *raža* Y, *ɹež* S, *ɹaž* W
platoon *turp* P
play *loba* Pš, *bâzī* O, °*ē* S, *štəmɪ* O[1] *xɛdɪya* Y, *nat* S, *štīk* W
play, to *nɪɯâz-* Š.
please, to *šāyəl* Pš, *rām-* Y, *befâr-* S
please God *emšalla* P
pleased *xūš* O Cf agreeable.
pleasure *ɹwand* Pš, *ɯubī* O, *aɪš* P, *xušāne* Y
Pleiades ["*panmoɪ*" Wn], *perūne* Pš *bōl(ᵊ)* Y
plenty *ɣalabagī* P Cf much
plough *yaxt(a)* Wn 169, *yaɯē* Pš, *ɪspâɪ*, *yūx* O, *sᵊpārɔ*, *yuɯɛ* O[1], *kulba* P, *kugo*, *kɪšča*, *katā*, *spɔɪɔ* Y, *kəlba*, *kīrūg* S, *kirən* W, *səpâr* Š, (peg in the) *saɾyāɻ* Y, (part of-) *ţakyc* Y Cf ploughing, ploughshare.
plough, to *karəl* Pš, *kâɪ-* O[1], Y, *mēlēɯ* P, *kīr-* S, *ɯīžd* Š
plough-bullock *gažōī* O
plough-handle *hostaganu* Y, *yəlâk* S, *ɣīčək* W
ploughing *kīrɪš* S, *čɛ̄rɪɲ* Š
ploughman *čɛ̄rɪɲgār* Š
plough pole *âɯusp* Y, *ānɪčp* S, *hešt*, *ɯəšp* W
plough-share *spāɪa*, *tɪɣāšə* Pš, *saɪɪspâɪ* O, *kaɪkɪē* O[1], *kando* Y, *spɔɪ* S, *sᵊpūndɪ*, *sᵊpōr*, *stɔ̄rs* W
plough wedge *ačardīne*, *yuvazqo* Y
plug *mūɲaɪ* (not *mūnaɪ*) Pš
plum *ālū* Y
plunder *ulja* P
pocket *ǰībak* P
podex *yaɪa*, *kūna* Pš, *kūn* O, *kunataɪ* O[1], *lunč-e kuţurɪka*, *tŏŋgŏk* P, *yumɪnɔ pɛrɔ*, *šaśkōt* Y, *šēn* S Cf anus

poet *šâher* P
poetry *šâherī* P
point (of a knife) *nūk* O, P, *nēš* P, *nūl* Š
poison *wəš* Pš, *zār* O, P, S, W, Š, *tarhaš* P, *saŋkiyo, zahᵃr, žaro* Y
Polar Star *qətb* W
polish, to *zdoyəl* Pš, *say-* O Cf rub
polite, v courteous
polo-ball *kᵘipo* Y
polo-stick *hālo* Y
pomegranate *anâr* P, Y, *punduk* O¹, *alāno* Y
pommel of a saddle *ngūbar* (v *kuab*) Pš
pond *wasta* (v *wandanar*) Pš, *auz* O, *daŋd* O, O¹, *talāu* O¹, *hauz* P Cf lake
pony *yābū* Y
poor *yarīb* O¹, P, Y, S, W, *sâdaī* P, *âjiz* Y, *bēčōra* S, *nâtuân* W, °*uân* Š
poplar *gulramen, ramano, tarik* Y, *safē/rdōr* S, W, *wurmēk* S, *piyaŕ, rīzabarg* W
porcupine *suŋgūŋ* Wn 162, *škoŋ* Pš, *sukal* O, O¹, *šuyun* P Cf hedgehog
porridge *rōz, xastāŋ* O¹, *atrle* Y, *ōš* Y W, *paŕār, sədik, xašpa* S, *âš, xuŕpa* Š, (barley-) *dailē* S
portion *jurē* O, *baxš* S
possessor *xâuand* P
post *stən* Pš, *sutun* O, *se*° Š, *styōn* O¹, *ustūn* P, *ᵘstuno* Y, *ᵊstīn* S, *ᵗs*° W
posteen *pōstīn* O, Š, *pōstakī* P, *bēṭāk* S
pot *xumb* Š, (large, earthen) *mat* O¹ Cf. cooking pot
pouch (for gunpowder) *kamar, kutiā* Y
pound, thump *tak* O
pound, to *tikaw-* O
pour, to *zᵊvar-* Y, (into) *kat-* W, (out) *sanjəl* Pš, *andâz-, yurzēw-* P, *dir-, na-, zuy-* Y
poverty *yarībī* P
power *hoqūf, jabr, qūwat, tâb, xudrat, zūrī* P, (having this much) *hawekaī* P Cf strength
powerful *jabâr, qūwatdâr, °nâk, mutabar, zūrâwar* P Cf strong
praise, to *stāyəl* Pš, *stau-* W
praising *târif* P
prayer *nmūnj* Pš, *duwâ* O, P, *munâjât, numâž* O, *māz* O¹, *salāt, nemâz* P, *na*° Y, S, *diuā, nəmōz* W
precipice *yuŋp* Y.
pregnant *brālba, warla* Pš, *umīdwār* P, °*varo* Y, *hamâl* P, *amēδvā* S, *varenj* W, (animal) *âuest* P, *vəzaŋo* Y
preparation *zerma* Pš, *sarištu, tayârī* P
prepare, to *rēz* P, *qax* S
prepared *jōŋ* O, *jōr, puxta, râst, tayâr* P
presence *nēla* O
present n, v gift
present (adj) *hâzer* P
press down, to *drabəl* Pš, *wordenz* W
previous *tarwâl* P
price *baya* O, *bhâr, nirx* P, *kīmat* Y, *qrimmat, way* W, (paid for bride *tūyâna* P
prince *šâzâda* O
princess *bēgum, xânem* P
prison *bandixâna* P
prisoner *yasīr* S, W
proclaimed *ayân* P
produce *hâsel* P
produced *paidâ* P
promise *lauz* O, *ād, wâda* P
prop *aram(ai), (ai)* Pš
propel, to *nikiz-yēk* O
proper *munâsib* P
property *mâl* O, P, Y, S, *daulat* O, P, Y, Cf riches
prophet *paiyumbar* O, *pai*° Y
prostrated, to be *parəžedəl* Pš
protect, to *sātəl, zyorəl* Pš Cf guard

protection *parvarīš* S
protector *nıgâwân* P
proud *sarferâz* P
pudenda *šarm* Y.
puerperal *langa, zaryāla* Pš
pull, to *kān-* Wn 161, *kᵉšəl* Pš, *kaš kan-* P, *xoš-* Y, *xaš-* S, *xāš* W; (out) *neɣ-* P, *nig-* Y, (up weeds) *žımež-* Y
pulse (vein) *mežâz* P
pulse (crop) *yāmu* Y, *mašōrǰ* Š
pulverized *hınl-vēk* O.
pumpkin *kədīw* W.
pungent *tekku* P
pupil *šâqırd* P, of the eye [*kasaı*], *toraı* (v *tor*) Pš, *yrâsī* O, *dukɔ* O¹, *šūı* S, *mərdık* W.
puppy *kŭčuk* O, °*ek* W, *gurǰī, kūčuk* P, *cᵊkena, ckənakẽ* Y, *ᵊskoɳok* S, *sᵉken* W, *čaxbuc*(?) Š.
pure *nož* Pš, *pâkıza* O
purpose *madlab, maxsūd, nıyat* P.
pursuing *rūf* P
pus *zawa, ɪaš* Pš, *zū* O¹, *ɪīm* P, *narzū* Y
pustule, v. blister.
put, to *ban-, g-, nīw-* O, *new-* O¹, *ečēw-* P, *fəčınā-* Y, *nūš-, wēd-* S, *ðā-, nēϑ-* Š Cf place, make to sit
put fire to, to, v. kindle.
put on, to, v dress
put to flight, to *tišaw-ōk* O, v flight
puttees *paıtawo* Y

Q

quail *nwaɣaz* Pš, *baṭīēr* O¹, *woıɣo* Y, *worc* S, *wŏlč* W
quarrel *dâwâ, guftugū* P
question *puštana* (v. *puštedəl*) Pš, *pəštan(n)a* O, *puɾsân* P, *pursān* W
quick *zyaɣ* Wn 169, *žıı* Pš, *čabuk* O, *sēr(ɔ)* O¹, *tūnd, zak* P, *jald* S
quickly *dastī, raw, raıw, talwasa* P, *zūt* Š
quiet *ēman* Pš, *karâr, taī* P
quilt *zope* Y Cf clothes
quince *behī* P.
quite *xūb* S
quiver *šwalai* Pš, *nʌðwn* W

R

radish *turb* O, *sārb* Š
rafter, v. roof beam
rag n *yūnǰ* O, *lataī* P, *lūq* W
rain [*wor*], *pašakāl* Pš, *bārān* [Pš], O, O¹, P, Y, S, Š, *auɣār, yâr* P, *nīv, warıyo* Y, *novōk* S, *bōrōn, wūr* W, *dınyâ* (cf Skold *dᵘnya*) Š, (heavy-) *šeba* Pš.
rain, to *uarēž-* Wn 166, *woredəl* Pš, *yōr-* O, *yâr-, wāš* P, *nov-* Y, *bōr-, nav-* S
rainbow [*da buḍaī tāl, sra-u šna* Pš], *kamân-ı Rustam* O, S, W, Š, *sūršınə* O¹, *kamânī, nāxčuɾī, tofaŋg-ı Rustam* P, *mīɪa-avlasto* Y, *nɛraw* W.
rainy *ozgū* P, (season) *pašakāl* Pš
raise, to *ryawdəl* Pš, *wustaw-* O, *uštēw-* P, *škōb-* Y
rake *namurzg* W
ram *maž* Pš, *auraı* O, *kuča, manōk* P, *pəzeẍɪ* Y, *jāndār, kəškâr*(?) S, *yəškᵉela, kᵉʌla, pŭs, tux, wʌtōx* W, *mežīǰ, nīr* Š, sheep, male- *nārk* S
ram in, to *luð-* W.
ramchikor *ẍəɪz* W
ransack, to *šanəl* Pš
rat *maža* (v *mažak*) Pš, *gəlak* O, *gi°* O¹, *gurbamūš* P, *mırmušān* Y
ration *jırē* O
raven *vɪðɣ* [Afr *wrōɣ*] Pš, *xun* Y, *xarn, zūɣ* S, *šɛnd* W
ravine *pal*³, *xwaɣ* Pš, *kurrı* P, *yor, karum, žırāv* W, *darra* Š Cf valley
raw *ōm* Pš, *xāmē* O, *yām* O¹, *hâmō* P, *xăm* P, Y, S, *yīŋg* W.

ray *mārīǰ, paloša* Pš
razor *pâkī* O
reach, to *awas-* O, O[1]
read, to *lwastəl*[1] Pš, *aw-* O, *ɣwɔs, haw-* O[1], *xân-* P, *buxōn-* Y, *belav-* S, *ǰōy-* W, [*x̌ōy-* Sk] Š
ready *hâzer* P, *tayâr* P, Y, S
reap, to *ɪēb-* Wn 167, *rawdəl*[1] Pš, *dır-* O, *lərī-* Y, *deray-* S, *dı āw-* W
reaping *lau* Pš, *drau* O, *lᵊrovo* Y, *dəryōk* S, *dı au* W, *câw* Š
reason *sabap/b* P, S, *šâen* P
recent *yānd* W Cf new, young
recite, to *xân* P
reciter (of tales) *qessaxân* P, (of prayers) *fâtehaxân* P
reckoning *ısāb* O, O[1] Cf calculation
recognize, to [*pēzn-* Wn], (*pe-*)*žandəl* Pš, *pazan-* O, *pazdan-* W Cf know
red *sūr* Pš, *šūš* O, *sūšr* O[1], *hīnčakōī, surkh(ð)* P, *gulgūn, surx* Y, *sərx* S, *səkr* W, *rūšt* Š, light- *vūr* Y
reed *šar-ɣašaı* Pš, *naı* O, P, Y, S, *dumb* P, *nəl, xšılenıyo* Y, *niyōk* S, *nālčık* W, *kırūšt* Š.
reflection *ɣaur* P
refreshed *tâza* P
refutation *ɪadd* P
regard, to (*paɣ-*), *thâr-* P Cf. look
regarding *paɣı, sail* P
regiment *paltan* P
regret *pežmân* P, *pšaımānī* S
regretful *pᵊšaımōn* W.
reject, to *šayəl* Pš
relation, blood- [*xpul, xēš* Pš], *xēš* S, *xēš* Š
release, to *xalāsa* O[1], *hēl kan-* P
released, v let loose
religion *dīn* S
remain, to *ūzek-* P, *fəris-* S, *tōž-, wərəč-* W Cf left behind
remaining *pāte* Pš, *ōzuk* O, *bâkī, mânda* P
remedy *elâǰ, daı mân* P.
remembering *awē* P
repair *adel* P, *pətun* W
reproof *malâmat* P
repulsion *radd* P
request *āɣa* Pš
requesting *dâdxân* P.
resemble, to *mōnō kən-* S, *mōnō car-* W
resembling *mesl, mısâl* P, *-gnik* S Cf like
resin *žāwla* Pš, *šīrxēšt* P, *čırwašk, wăzıya* Y, *šelmək* S
respite *mātal, thāl* P
rest of a matchlock *degazaye* Y
resting *karâr* P.
restless *bīuar* P
retirement *stana* Pš
return *byarž* Pš
return, to *tōs-* Wn 167, *ǰār-watəl* Pš, *čəɣū-* Y, *pišɛw-* W
returned *stūn* (v. *stana*) Pš
revetting wall *wʌsk* W.
revolve, to *šar-* O
reward *muǰıâ* P.
rheum *zᵊkōm* W Cf mucus
rhubarb *čukrī* O, *čugure, šlīko* Y, *ɪūv* S.
rib *puštaī* Pš, *°ıē* O[1], *kabərɣā* O, *°urɣâ* P, *°arɣɛ* S, *haḍḍe kaburɣāīkā* P, *alıxa, pəı səye* Y, *ostok, kamar, wǫlox, parık* S, *°ək, purs* W, *pērs* Š
ribs, the place under and between *sar ɪ-drl* Y
rice *wrıže* Pš, *rezan* O, *rızən* O[1], *beı enǰ* P, S, *rahð* P, *burınǰ* Y, *bᵊ°* W, *bı°* Š, *gᵊrīnǰ* Y, (unhusked) *maı* Pš, *šole* Pš, O[1], *šōl* O, *šēl* P, *šāle* Y, (a small grain of) *mahīn* P, (kernel of) *šamâx* O, (milk—) *čırgrınǰ* Y, (with dhal) *xuško* Y, (with meat) *šulo* Y

rich *dâk* O, *daulatmand, mutabar* P, *akābur, bāı, dauladâr, kuatın* Y, *māldār* S, *bōi* S, W
riches (wordly) *dunyâ* P. Cf property
ride, to *vıδāw-* W.
rider *swoı* Pš, *s(u)ıvâı* O, Y, W, *sō^* P, *sa°* Š, *suvār* S.
riding *suwarī* P
ridge *leraı* (v *loı* [2]) Pš, (between irrigation plots) *wırg* W Cf border, embankment
ridicule *peše* Pš
rifle, v. gun.
rifles, fighting with *tofaŋgǰaŋgī* P
rifleman *tufaŋ(g)dâr* P.
right *durust* O, *adel* P, *râst* P, Š, *ɾawâ* P, *urzuɣ* Y
right (hand) *šīca* Wn 169, *šaı* Pš, *xuaı, xwarınc^a* O, *xurēncə* O[1], *urzuɣ* Y, *rōst* S, W, *wurzg(ə)* W.
rightly *raste* Y.
ring *harkâra* P, *murdık* S; (finger-) *calaı* (v *cəlaı*), *gūta* Pš, *ŋguštrī* O[1], *aŋguštarī* O, P, S, *ɣuštī* P, *pargušče* Y, *čelık, ıŋgıtōk* S, *aŋgušta ı a, plǫŋgošt* W, *čıla* Š
ring dove *paxtak* O, *fâxtaı* P, *fâxtaga, mıgya* Y, *fāxtē* S, *°a* Š
ring-worm *spoŋaı* Pš
rinse, to *puı u-* W
rip up, to *rīz-* W
ripe *pōx* Wn 168, *pox, xuɾīn* Pš, *alzōk, puxōk* O, *kırkyıı, pšaī, šām* Y, *pēx, sēr* Š
ripen, to *pεš-* W.
ripple *mʌks* W
ripped *čīr* P
rise, to *xatəl* Pš, *wust-* O, *ḍak , ušt-, xīst kan* P, *žıb-* Y, *xaz-* S, *gız-* W, *andez-* Š.
rival *sīāl* Pš
river *toe* Pš, *daryā* O, P, Y, Š, *°āb* O[1], *°āı* S, *wǫkxâna* O, *daryāb* O[1], *dəryō* W
rivulet *laštaı* (v. *lašta*) Pš, *žī* P Cf stream.
road *lār* Pš, C, *rāǐ* O, O[1], *panân* P, *pādo* Y, *rā, sarāk, šoval* S, *vədek* W, *pūnd* Š, (steep) *paranyıko* Y
roar, to *arras ǰan-* P
roast, to *alwoyəl, teyəl, wıītawul* (v *wıīt*) Pš, *paɾa-* O[1], *vroč* Y.
roasted *wrīt* Pš.
rob, to *čūr-* P
robber *rahzan* S, *rah-zan* W
rock *parša* Pš, *kamar* O[1], P, S, *yəı* S
rock crystal *belaur, kūtī* S.
rod *šıpk* W
roll, to *laɣaɾ-* O, *wahēw-* P, *ɣaltan-* Y
roll down, to *ryaštəl* (v. *ɣaɾəl*) Pš, *dugur* P
roll together, to *palēw-* P
roll up, to *ɣāıəl* (v *ɣaɾəl*) Pš, *zıuāy-* W
rolling *ɣēl* P
rolling-pin *zıfkyan* Y.
roof *čat* [Pš], O[1], *čīw, pōn* O, *pōn* O[1], *kə̄* P, *ıščīɣ* Y, *kıskūδ* S, *ıskakut, kūt* W, *dıšīt* Š Cf ceiling
roof-beam *baıš* (v *weša*), *weša* Pš, *°ɔ* O[1], *destak* O, *da°* S, *xar, mɔwēšı, tırraı* O[1], *wē* P, *gat, frāspıy, naxdaru, pārse, patare, wār* Y, *tīr, walč, uāl* S, *bōın, pəɾwās, pataɾı, sıpask, uas* W, *sepâ^c, wūs* Š
roof board *mıtxōn* O[1], *destak* P, *ləvoro* Y, *taxta* S, *bıt, taurıć* W
roof-gutter *nâx* P
room *xūna* Pš, *ɣaza* Y
room, to find- *uuc-* S
root *wex* Pš, *bēx* O, W, *myūcan, wulhē* O[1], *bīx, ɣīx, kōrdı* P, *vən* Y, *wēx* S, *uıūx* W, *wrēša*(?), *vıēš* Š

root-fibre *wĭye* Wn 160, *zela*, *wula* Pš, *ɪ išă* P, Y, *woxo* Y, *rəštē* S, *rišta*, *wāδn* W

rope *wandar*, *biyāsta*, *wāš* (v. *uandanaɪ*) Pš, *bēš* O, *bēs*, *pɪɣɪē* O[1], *bâš* P, *tʌnou* Y, *rasan*, *vōš* S, *šɪvɛn* W, *vâš* Š, (fastening plough-pole) *čēr* W, (made of willow-bark) *tīɣo* Y. Cf yoke-rope

rose *gulâb* P, (white) *phul-wāɣaɪ* Pš

rot, to *pu-* S

rotten *sxā*, *wɪost* Pš, *šrī-būk* O, *līu*, *pīo* Y, *pusīda* S, *pītk* W.

rough *zəraž* Wn 159, *laɣe*, *lwāɣ*, *zɪž* Pš, *dīž* O[1], *druščˇ* Y, *dəɪušt* S, *dɪrɪšt*, *skurf* W

round *ɣuɳḍ* Pš, *gɪɣdaɪ* O[1], *gɪrdo* -Y, *pet* W

rub, to *muršen-* Wn 161, *mušəl*, *zdoyəl* Pš, *mušaw*, *say-* O, *muxa-*, *xaž-* O[1], *astar-*, *menth-* P, *ləmōn-*, *măgv-*, *sā-* Y, *māɳḍ-*, *saw-*, *šak* S, *mānd-*, *sīw-*, *swɯx-* W. Cf smear

rub to powder *vɪzam-* W

rubbing (of a new-born child) *waryāɳaɪ* (*āyažəl*) Pš

ruby *lâl* P

rue *spānda* (v. *spalanaɪ*) Pš, (seed of) *spalanaɪ* Pš

rug (knitted) *kâlɪn* P, *palās* P, W, *pe°* S, *kalɪyo*, *qālɪn* Y, *peles* Š, (woven) *gɪlĭm* O, Š, *°ăm* P, S

ruin *ǰazɪr* Y

ruined *pəɾ* Pš, *ɣīrân* P.

rumour *gap* P

rump, of horse *sɛɣərɪ* W

run, to *zɣāstəl*, *paɪedəl* Pš, *daɳg-ōk* O, *dhâw dah*, *hala(i) kan-*, *halka kan-* P, *bədaway*, *yāz-* Y, *araz-*, *yuz-*, *zīδ-* S, *gafs-* W, (*nâstīɣ-*), *žâz-* Š, make to-*dhâuēw-* P, *ɣazavd-* Y

run away, to v flee

rung of a ladder *šuɪ bĭδak* Š

running *trap* O[1].

rupee *rīpē* O, *čhataī*, *rŭpaī* P, *°ayo* Y, *°ē̃* S, *°īā* W, *°ɪya* Š

rust *zaɳgar* Y, *zaɳg* W.

S

sacrifice *qurbân*, *satka* P.

saddle *zīn* Pš, O, P, Y, S, *zīnd* O[1], *palan* Y, *pālɪɳg* S, *poδn̥* W, *bəδān* Š, (donkey-) *koɾɪān* S, *mūlā*, *təqŭm* W, (-cloth) *ǰaləɣ*; *laštokum* Y, *telɪk* Š, (-girth) *trok* Y

safe *salâmat* O, P

safety *amân* P.

saint *buzurg*, *pīr* P.

saline efflorescence *rɛzg* W

saliva *laɾa*, *tūk*, *uužgyē* Pš, *putɪ* O[1], *âwə-ɪ šuɳḍɪka* P, *tuf* P, W, Š, *pɪăoɣo*, *tfə* Y, *təf* S, *yĭžg* W

salt *mālqa* Pš, *nɪmēk* O, *nəmēk*, *mēk* O[1], *namâ* P, *nəmālyo* Y, *nəmēyδ* S, *nə mvk* W, *namak* Š

salutation *salâm* P, Y, W, *salāmat* Y, *mūbaɾak* W

sand *səga* Wn 159, *šəga* Pš, *rēg* O, S, W, Š, *sɪgə* O[1], *rīg*, *seɣa* P, *seɣɪo* Y, *luwârč* W, *šâš* Š, (grain of) *sīstə* Wn 169

sandal *caplī* O[1]

satan, v. devil

satisfied *moɾ* Pš, *ḍak* O[1], *sīr* P, *sēr* S, *satk* W

satisfied, to be *bāɾ* Y

savoury *mazadār* Y

saw n. *arə* O[1], *arra* Y, Š, *gīɪ* Y, *arrē* S

sew, to *gaɳḍ-* O[1]

say, to, v speak.

scab *pam*, *pəx* Pš, *garg* P; (of a wound) *waɾ*, *xež* Pš Cf scar

scabbard *γəlâft* O, *γelâf* P, Š, *hεno*, *tupiγa* Y.
scales *tarāzū* Y, °*zē* S, Š, *tᵊrâzū* W
scar *dâγ* P, *hoṛk* Y, *wərk* W. Cf scab
scare away, to *putrum(b)-* W.
scarf *luŋgī* P.
scatter, to *lwastəl*[2] Pš, *phīš-* P
scissors *ka(i)tī* P, *qačio* Y, *qaiči* S Cf shears
scold, to *huwâš-* P, *vrōn-* S
scorpion *laṛam* Pš, O[1], *gaždum* O, P, Š, °*umba* Y, *čaγardum* P, *kurmo*, *škrafla* Y, *gāzdəmb* S, *giždim*, *γəndāl* W
scrape, to *skoyəl* Pš, *kawēr-* P, *zərεnd-* W
scratch, to *skoyəl* Pš, *gəraw-* O, *khâ-*, *kawēr-* P, *drup-* W, (oneself) *xūr-* S
scream *baγāra* (v. *γaredəl*) Pš, *nāra* P
scream, to *žirīγ-* Y.
scrotum [*xoṭa* Pš], *lauṛa* O, *xōyâ* P, *âγurγa* Y, *xāyē* S, *γumənčək* W, *γarīn* Š
scum, v foam.
scurf *xwar* Pš
sea *daryâ* O.
sea-monster *nahāŋg* S
seam *ngīnda*, *skoe* Pš
search, to *šanəl* Pš, *luṛ-* P, *kōs-* Y, *čalg-* W. Cf seek
searching *talab* P
season *mausom* S, °*im*, *fasl* W
second (adj) *bəl* Pš, *dīm* O
second irrigation, v irrigation.
secret *râz* P
security *amân* P
see, to *kəs-* Wn 167, *gorəl*, *katəl*, *līdəl* Pš, *wīn-* Pš, Y, S, W, Š, *juš-* O, *jūn-* O[1], *bučh-*, *dhōṛ*, *tul* P, *kas-* S, *čes-* Š.
seed *toma*, *zanai*[1] Pš, *tuxm* P, *tᵊēγ(ᵊ)m* S, *δəŋg*, *tʌγum* W, *tōγm* Š Cf grain.
seek, to *dhēw-*, *luṛ-* P, *tela-*, *wuškuǰ-* Y, *škarr-*, *təlap-* S, *škūrg-* W, *talāb-* Š Cf. search.
seer (weight) *sīr* P.
seize, to *na* Wn 160, *nīwul* Pš, *nas-* O, *âleš-*, *gurī-* P, *fār-*, *fxot-*, *γurv-*, *ptrəmd-o* Y, *nas-*, *zenz-* S, *durz-* W, *anǰā-* Š Cf take
select, to, v choose.
self *xpal* (*jān*) Pš, *ǰân* O, P, *xui* O, *xwaī* O[1], *xud*, (*xu*)*xu* P, *xoyo* Y, *xadak* (v *xē*) S, *x̌ăt* W, *xu* Š Cf own
selfwilled *xudrūya* P
sell, to *proləl* Pš, *prây-* O, *prāw-* O[1], *pharât* P, *plār-* Y, *par δē-* S, *pūrind-* W, *parδā-* Š
send, to *āstawul*, *ležəl* Pš, *šičaw-* O, *weseǰ-* P, *škōr-*, *xuzd-* Y, *āstay-* S, *sᵊtiy-* W, *bâz-* Š.
sense *aql* O, *huš* P
separate *byal* Pš, *alâhida*, *ǰudâ*, *žahī* P, *wōdγo* Y, *ǰidā* W
separate, to *wār-* Y
separation *ǰudâī* P
sepulchre *markad* P
serpent, v snake.
servant *nūkar* O, P, *nau°* S, W, *mazdūr* P, *šadar* Y, *γəlōm*, *marăm* W
service *xizmat* O, P, *xed°* P, *xis°* Y, *nūkarī* P, *muzdur(ə)* Y
sesamum *kunzala* Pš.
set, to (about the sun) *vīš-* Y, *wīs-* W
settled *taī* P
seven *owə* Pš, *hō* O[1], *wō* O, *hŏt* P, *avdo* Y, *ŏvδ* S, *hūb* W, *ūvδ* Š
seven months, a period of *afmahā* S.
seventeen *awēs* O, O[1], *habda*, *hattŏs* P, *avda* Y, *ōvδəδos* S.
seventy *awiā* Pš, *awaitu* O, *awāi* O[1], *šīnīm γuštak* P, (*h*)*aftāδ* S.
severe *γâwerī* P
sew, to [*gaṇdəl* Pš], *undərəw-* O, *andarf* P, °*ərv-* S, *žŭy-* Y, *dᵊrev-* W, *ancāv-* Š,

(with large needle) *yundr ıēcʌn*(?) O¹. Cf. darn

shabby, tattered *telt* Y

shade *sıyā*, *sōraı* (v *sıyā*) Pš, *sıyâkă* O, °ɔ O¹, *sēγ* P, *sayo* Y, *sâγɛ* S, *sâya* W

shady side of a valley *nısōr* P, *nıćāγ*, *nvsīy* Y, *nıšoım* S, °*ırm* W

shake, to *drabəl*, *šanedəl* Pš, *xultaw-ōk* O, *jukēw*, *jumbēw-* P, °*ēn-* Š, *firšōn-*, *muža-* Y, *tăp-* W, (apricots) *ɯulun-* W, (dust) *cwan-* O, O¹, (the head) *čukēw-* P, (a sieve) *parīč-* P

shaking n *dagas*, *jūlē* P

shallow *ranga*ī Pš, *tunuk* Y

shame *šarəm* O¹, *šarm* P, Y, S, W, *fšarm* Y, *ayâ* S, *šarmundagī* W

shame, to put to *šarmēw-* P

shameless *bīnaŋgō* P

shampoo, to *muta-* O¹.

share *hısâb* P, *asē* S

sharp *teıə* Pš, *tendura* P, *tēz* P, S, Š, *tıγ* Y *tīz* Y, W, *tɛγd* W, *cıš*, *nēza* Š

sharpness *bruž* O

shave, to *tožəl* (v *taršaj*), *xrıyəl* Pš, *rīn-* O, *thâ-* P, *tuγd*, *xırd-* Y, *tūl-* S, *tıš-* W, *tēš-* Š

shawl *šāl* O, P, *saṛıē* O¹ Cf blanket.

sheaf *caṭaı*, *tāŋgaī* O¹, *larze*, *mišća* Y

shear, to *skastəl* Pš, *kurta-* O¹, *fxa-* Y, *varīn-* W

shears *bastıko* Y.

sheath, v. scabbard

sheep *yarə* P, *gəspand* W, *ǰâendâr* Š, (ewe) *mež* (v *maž*) Pš, *mēī* O, *maı* O¹, W, *mo/âγorūk* P, *mūo* Y, *mēl* S, *maž* Š, (fat-tailed) *ghāŋ(d) yarə*, *guspand* P Cf ram

sheep, wild, v. oorial

sheepskin *munyo* Y

sheep pen *špol* Pš, *paržīn* Y Cf goat-pen

sheepskin coat, v posteen

shelf *ɹun* W

shepherd *špə* Pš, *čupân* O, Y, Š, *čə°* S, *šwān* O, *špōn* O¹, *xuwân* P, *xəš(u)-wān* Y, *ǰpūn* W, *šıbōne* Š

shield *kaŋgal* O¹, *sepaı* P, *kɛɹe* Y

shin-bone **wozaı* (v *wāzə*) Pš, *wōzēı* O¹, *nɛlıko* Y, *kâh e lıŋg* Š

shirt *kēš* O, *kēs* O¹ *kâz* P, *pĭrahān*, *yəktaha* Y, *čarī* S, *pırân*, *yaktă* W, *korče*, *kurta* (?) Š

shirtband *gırvān* Y, *kaıtân* P

shivering *paıγaz* Pš Cf tremble

shoe *dīčī* O, *dučē* O¹, *jasta*, *kausaıâ*, *mŏza*, *paızār* P, °*ar* W, *kofše* Y, *kăfš* S, W, *kāvš* Š, (Kafir) *tačıŋge* Y.

shoe string *yursılıko* Y, *bānd* S

shoot, a young *nehâl* P

shoot, to *wıštəl* Pš, *tʾfək daha* Y

shooting, v hunting

shooting-ground *šekârǰâı* P.

shooting star *lıkeyahā* O¹

shop *dukân* P

shopkeeper *dŭkăndâr* O, P, Y

shore, v bank.

short *laṇḍ* [Pš], O, O¹, *γanŏkŏ*, *kŏṭ*, *lundu* P, *kūkya* Y, *kuṭ* S, *kəṭ* W, *kʻut*, *pašt* Š

short breathed *fšaī* Y

shoulder *wužə* Wn 161, *oža* Pš, *dōš* O, *galγ* O, O¹, *šână* O, P, *ɔžɔ*, *wulaī* O¹, *pēšāna* P, *suvdo* Y, *səvδ* S, *šōna*, *yīsp* W, *sīvδ* Š, (-blade) *walaı* Pš, *ɯlyōr*, *yāɹme* Y, *fiūk*, *šōna* S, *fĭak* W, (back of) *fyak* Š, (top of) *ıskacusk* W

shouting *kīčı* O, *žaγıē* O¹, *yaɯγâ* P

shovel, v spade (wooden)

show n *saılə* Y

show, to *wīyāṛ-* Wn 167, *šoıwul* Pš, *nıšān dah-* P, *nıšāž-* Y, *nəmay* S, *δīsıv-* W

showing *šōm* O, *šām* O[1], *nešān* S, *nɪšōn* W
shroud *kafan* O
shrub *buta* P, (n. of a) *balak* P, *ârɪčo, ašasto, bām-sezīo* (jujube?), *l[ə]rīva, vurɣakōndɪ, wulyeɣo, xɪ̄o, yūmenn* Y
shut, to *xambēn-* Š, (one's eye) *numul-* S
shuttle *ɪ ešpuk* W.
sky, to *bugnēdəl* Pš, *x̌urox-* Y, *wɪtɪn-* W
sick, v ill
sickle *lor*[1] Pš, *dâs* O, *dā̆š[ɪ]* O[1], *dēš* P, *l[ə]ruɣus* Y, *dūr* S, *ðɪtr* W, *ðērf* Š
side *zarma* Wn 169, *carma* (v *caɪman*), *loɪ*[2], *xwā* Pš, *palaɪ* O, *dūbara, kenára* P, *pālū* S, (from that) *phârī* P, (from this) *phyâɪī* P, (to that) *pū* P, *vračoɣa* Y, (to this) *pī* P, *mīr čoɣa* Y
sieve *pezna* (v *pezəl*) Pš, *čeɣel* O, *yalbēl* O[1], S, Š, *prazən* O[1], *elak, parīčón* P, *frāɣbɪl, ɣarbɪl, hīlak* Y, *frazbīz, ɣalbīl* W
sieve, to *pərwīž-* Y
sigh [*aswelaɪ* < **ā-s(u)wāhɪta-ka-* Pš], *sā* O[1], *âhū* P, *hāzer* Y
sigh, to *kašēw-* P
sight *nandāɪa* Pš.
sign *išârat, nemâyán, nišân* P
silence *xap* S, *qaɪōɪ* W
silent *ɣalaɪ* Pš, *harâr* O, *čub* P
silk *wrešam* (v *wrešəl*) Pš, *aurušum* O, *pīlə* O[1], *bɪrīšum* P, *vrī°* Y, *abrī°* W, *fəršəme, kač* Y, *arvēšum* S, *abrēšum* Š
silk-worm *kač-kurma* Y
silver [*spīn zar* Pš], *nōkra* O, *nə°* W, *spīu-zar* O[1], *čhaṭaī, nuqra* P, *no°* Š, *sīm* P, *droxum, nukrâ* Y, *nok[ə]rē* S
similar *ceɪ* Pš, *mesl* P
sin *gunā* O, P, Y
sinew *wuža* Pš, *lagge* O[1], *ɪag* S, *yēɪ* W
sinful *geš* P
singing *darkūp*(?) P.
single *wīr* W.
sink, to *gʷɪbō-* Y
sinner *gunagâr* O, P
sip, to *šām* O Cf drink
sister *xor*[1] Pš, *xwār* O, O[1], *xī* P, *ɪxō, ɪxɪko* Y, *yəxōaɪ* S, *x̌ūɪ* W, *yax* Š
sister-in-law *xīǰɪnǰek* P, *Antərč* W, (brother's wife) *wɪandār* Pš, *°ēr* O, O[1], *bɪyāǰɪnǰ* P, *zɪnɪo* Y, *vrūðkuč* S, *vrɪthənd* W, *xīūn* Š, (husband's brother's wife) *yor* Pš, *ja* O[1], *ɪxčoqo, yūɪ wulo, yana* Y, *yūð* S, *bakš-kənd* W, (husband's sister) *nandror* Pš, *xšīnī* O[1], *nanū* P, *dəxtandār*(?) S, *xuyun* W, (wife's husband's sister) *xuyēɣeno* Y, (sister's brother's wife) *xušdāuman* S, (wife's sister) *xošīna* Pš, *bâjâ* O, *xuyēɣeno* Y, *x̌asɪrz* W
sit down, to *čī-n-* Wn 160, *nāstəl* Pš, *spūcaw-* O, *n-* O, O[1], *nhīn-* P, *nɪx̌-* Y, *nīð-* S, *nezd* W, *neð* Š
sit down! *yāl*(?) W
sit down, to make *čīnaw-* Wn 166, *naw-* O, *na* O[1], *nhēn-* P, *naɪlā-* Y, *bəšān-* S
six *špōž* Wn 158, *špaž* Pš, *šū* O, *šō* O[1], *xī* P, *uxšo* Y, *xuāḷ* S, *šād* W, *xâuš* Š
sixteen *špāɣas* (v *špaž*) Pš, *šūlēs* O, *šwalēs* O[1], *šāzda, xudōs* P, *šōnzda* Y, *xuāḷədos* S
sixty *špeta* Pš, *šūštu* O, *šwēštū* O[1], *šɪ ɣuštak* P, *šast* P, S, *x̌ʷroɪwɪst* Y
sixth day *xuɪučīna* P.
skin *carman* Pš, *°ɪn* O[1], *xwaɪ* Pš, *pōst* O, Š, *wzan* O[1], *pūst, pūšt, xâm* P, *karăst* Y, *koɪost, pāsk* S, *pĭst* W Cf goatskin
skin, inflated *žaɪ* Pš, *īz* O[1], *mašk, sandarā* P, *drɪl, maška* Y, *dēcāk, wuznuk, xēčē* S *ðŏck, ōbī-səmōč, kəlvâr, yāzn* W, *zenâc* Š Cf

skin-bag (for flour) *xalʃān* Y, (small) *laxčīo* Y, *kulvâr* S, *pitvâr* W.
skull [*kapaiaī* Pš], *kʏemalyo* Y, *kal, kapāl* S
skull-cap, v cap
sky *āsmān* O, O¹, P, S, *falak* O, *āγēš* P, *asmīno* Y, *osmân* W, *âs°* Š
sky, clear, v clear sky
slander, to *šār-* W.
slate *sūī* Y
slave *mrayai* Pš, *mīg* O, *mreī* O¹, *γulâm* P, *bandɛ, hade, ida* Y, *andag* W Cf servant
slave-girl *wīnja* [**bandačī*] Pš, *wīnzª* O¹, *idiko* Y, *indigunǰ* W.
slaughter, to, v. kill.
sledge hammer *baḷīr* Y Cf. hammer
sleep *xūb* (*xōb*) Pš, *xau* O, *xwāb* O¹, *xōm* P, *xūbun* Y, *minduk, misūk, xāb* S, *yunuk* (v *yinōt*) *rəxʉpəm* W, *xâuδ, xūδm* Š
sleep, to *mīn-, mis-* S, *reχʉp-* W
sleep, to go to *nw-astak* O, *rhīz-* P
sleeve *lastūṇai* (v *lās*) Pš, *avlăsto* Y, *zol* S, *drost* W.
slender *narai* Pš, *bârīk(ŏk)* P
slide, to, v slip
slime, green—on standing water *γōbnaduk* S Cf. green plant growing in ponds
sling *mačoγna* Pš, *falaxmān* S, *ṣkupn* W
slip, to *šmuš-γēk* O, *laxš-* P, *sᵘxuy-* Y, *ləxč-* S, *līv-* W, *zenēid* Š
slip, to make to *belišmān-* S
slippery *šwai* Pš, *šwaya* O¹, *lhanδ* P, *riṅ́ga, sᵊxauk* Y Cf smooth
sloe *amaxno* Y
slope *pečūmai, zawaṛ* Pš. Cf hillside
sloping down of a field *lʌmərz* W.
slowly *wro* Pš, *dēr* O, *wrīkye* O¹, *maṛðk* P, *məlāim* Y, *āstia* S
small *konkai, wuṛ* Pš, *zaīī* O, *zērī* O¹, *čīnð* P, *rīza* Y, *čəṭ, čōv, maida, rizyāk* S, *zəkalai* W, *jəlik, katrāik* Š. Cf tiny
small-pox *gul* Y
smear, to *axeṛəl* Pš, *maiʳ, menth-* P, *dā-, labakow-* Y, *mâl-* Š Cf rub
smeared with *yark* P.
smearing *axēṛ* O¹.
smell *būī* O, P, Y, W, Š, *bhâm* P, *vūl* W, (good) *būi* S, *xužbūi* Y, (bad) *gandabūi* P, *wah* S Cf stinking
smile *tabasum* O, *pūsxand, tamassum* P
smoke *dund, lū* Pš, *dūd* O, *lugai* O¹, *dhī* P, *kᵘšūn, lūi* Y, *dīð* S, *ðīt* W, *ðud* Š
smoke, to *cīŋg-* (not *č-!*) Wn 167, *čilim xaš* W, *čaž-* Š
smoke-hole *darwačâ* O, *riṽγ, sāidz* O¹, *rūčōn* P, *rūžɛn* Y, *wurcūn* S, *rīcn* W, *rūz* Š, (covering of) *darxufto* Y
smooth *post* Pš, *riṅ́ga, sᵊxauk* Y, *suδγ* W, *širn* Š Cf. slippery
snake *mangār* Pš, °*ōr* O¹, *mâr* O, *hazdâr, kirm* P, *īž* Y, *woxs* S, *fuks, mōr* W, *devūsk* Š, (black & white) *kapča mâr* O, (slightly poisonous) *šuturmâr* O
snare *lūma* Pš, O¹, *lwīna* [< *mlūna*?], *tor*² Pš, *lōmago, pāš, peǰiko* Y, *alkē* S, *ðung* W, *pēð* Š Cf net, trap.
sneeze *nžai* Pš, *čiya* O¹, *atsa, pan* P, *yənīgo* Y, *axse, sakāu* S, *aqsa* W, *aksan, piršak* Š
sneeze, to *kʏirf-* Y, *təriš-* S, *feix-, porš, štref* W.
snipe *noγuže* Y.
snore, to *xəruð-* W.
snout *wurbūz* Pš
snow *wāwra* Pš, *γōš* O, *γōšr* O¹, *yaip* P, *warfo* Y, *baif* S, W, *warf, īm*(?), *zem* W, *žəniǰ* Š

snow-storm *šūṛıš* 'P
suuff *naswār* Y.
so much *do mıa* (v. *mra*) Pš, *heqa*, *hŏweka* P, *alə*(?), *ınd*, *mınd* Y, *dunda* S.
soap *sābūn* S
sod, v. clod of earth
soft *post* Pš, *nā̆ım* O, S, Š, *nɔ̄šʳ* O¹, *maṛŏ* P, *poləm* Y, *məlāım*, *sust* S, *mulaīm*, *narᵊm*, *xošk* W, *melâyım* Š
softly *maṛŏk* P
soil *kheṇ* P, *šət* S
soldier *supâ* O, *fauǰ*, *nūkar*, *sıpâī* P, *spāhī* Y, *fauǰı* S, *sallōt* S, W, *peltanē* Š
sole of the foot *kaf-e pâ* P, S, *štanan polo* Y, *nūlsōr* S, *šatta* W, *kaf-e-pâδ* Š.
some *cə*, *ɟəne* (v. *co*) Pš, *cūn(d)* O, *čâ*, *čâwar*, *khâın* P, *čand* Y, S, Š
somebody *kūı* W.
something *ca* O, *zâ* P, *čēı*, *ıštıva* Y, *čīzī* S, W.
somewhere *kâwun* P
son *zoe* (v. *zowul*) Pš, *klân* O, *kᵘlān* O¹, *puš*, *zâγ* P, *pūr* Y, *zōt* S, *pətr* W, *puc* Š, (only-) *kašaı* (v *kašı*) Pš. Cf step-son.
son-in-law *zōm* Wn 158, *zŭm* Pš, O¹, *dâmâd* O, W, Š, *nâsaı* O, *zâm* P, *zamai* Y, *dōmōd*, *zəmūδ* S
song *badela* O, °*ıla* O¹, *baıt* O, P, *fagyıke*, *naxš* Y, *sâz-lūf* (imper ?) Š
soot *kaləy* Y, *katδīt*, *ıīzəm* W
soothing *dılâsâ(ī)* P
sorcerer *ǰâdūqar* P
sorcery *ǰâdū* P.
sore, v boil.
sore-eyed *ləč* Pš
sorrel *selxıko* Y
sorrow *nūl*, *paxsāk* (v *paxsedəl*) Pš, *γăm* S, W, *k'ʿīn* Š.
sorrow(ful) *γamgīn* S
sort *qısm* S, *šəγ̆d* W
soul *ǰân* P, S, *nəfs* Y, *ǰōn* W
sound n. *žaγ* Pš, *awâz* O, *γax* P, (of falling water) *γarγarā* P
sound (adj), v. health, in
soup *zwamna* Pš, *šırwâ* O, *si*° O¹, *šu*° P, *šə*° S, *ša*° Š, *pīawā* P, *šurvāı* Y, °*vâ* W.
sour *tərəw* Wn 169, *trīw* Pš, *trūš* O, *tɔf* O¹, *sīt*, *turš* P, *trıšp* Y, *tɛrəš* S, *tᵊrešp* W, *tušp* Š.
sour milk, v milk.
south *ǰunūb* O, *ǰn*° S, *ǰan*° W
sow, to [*kōr-* Wn], *kaıəl* Pš, *kar-* O, *nıkız-* O¹, *phīš-* P, (*tēγm*) *deh-* S, *žoδ-* W, *wēδ* Š
space (below the ribs) *tusak* O¹, (between fingers) *grut* Pš, *gruft* O¹
spade *kıōz* Wn 168 [cf. '*korotung*' to dig], *yūm* Pš, Pš¹, *bēl* O, S, W, Š, *kurāžı* O¹, *pī* P, *bī̆l*, *bılčo* Y, (wooden) *bhambī* P, *fīa*, *fīγıko*, *kᵛarazo*, *sunīko* Y, *fī* S, W, *pēı* W.
span [*gəṭṭī* Wn], *wlešt* Pš, *ǰusp* O, *ǰbasp*, *zbast* O¹, *belīšt*, *kučōk* P, *wulēyo*, *woǰou* Y, *wuδīt* S, *waǰăb* S, W, *avārt*, *haret*, *wulēt*, *xarɛk* W, *wıδēd* Š, (from thumb to fore-finger) *gekū* Wn 168 [< Lhd *ḡokhā̄*], *wuzaı* [*alang*, *langor* < **ā-ϑanga*] Pš, *guṛbızak* O¹, *loʰo-guščo*, *pīx* Y, *bəlıs*, *čāraŋgešt*, *pēx* S
spark *skarwaṭa* (v *skor*) Pš, *bacıraı* O¹, *cəıox* Y, °*ax* W, *trāxnık* Y, *čıγazek*, *ša'la* S
sparkle, to *lapoıı* Y
sparrow *muıγaī* (v *marγə*) Pš, *gunǰıšk* O, *gi*° S, *mırga* O, °*ɔ* O¹, *murčē* P, *braγıko* Y, *məryōk* S, *mıŋgas* W, *vıdeč* [*w* !] Š
sparrow-hawk, v hawk

speak, to *wāy- wāī* Wn 160/7, *lawdəl, wayəl* Pš, *γuš* O, *γwɔs-* O[1], *jaɣ-* P, (*gab*) *daha-, ž-* Y, (*gab*) *deh-, γēž-* S, *x̌ān-* W, *lūv-* Š

spear *sāŋg* O[1], *naıza* P, *naızo* Y

special nature *xâsıatân* P

spectacle *saılə* Y, *tamâšâ* Š

spectacles *aınake* P

speech *wrāša* Pš, *lavz* S

spicery *masâla* P.

spider *γaŋa* Pš, *buzwă* O, O[1], *ǰǫlâ* O, °*âk, dīwuɣrūk, γafak* P, *dorzkuɣyuz, ustada, zarıškyo* Y, *ǰılayǒk* S, *ustōdək, sup. šāmbāf* W. *gılımbōf* W, Š, *γəndāl* W, *γa°, tanâbak, tanīzak* Š Cf tarantula

spike (of grain) *laša* Pš, *kıšār* Y

spill, to *haγ kan-* P

spin, to *γaɣəl, wrešəl* Pš, *ras* O, O[1], *muza* O[1], *γī-* Y, *yev* S, *žip-* W.

spindle *cāšaı* Pš, *čarxâ, wahēwalŏ* P, *čarč* Y, *ījč* S, *cıtr* W, *žīb* Š, (pin of the) *čarmak* Y; (wheel of) *duk* Y.

spinning-wheel *čărx* Y, S, W, Š, °*x(ā)* O, *tıs* O[1], (piece of wood on the footboard of-) *pūsura* Y, (side plank of) *zīgakı* Y, (threads on) *tandeneū* Y, (wheel of) *parwăxın* Y —V Ill.

spine *murā ı put* P, *harko yaste* Y, *kamak* S, *pērs* Š

spit n *čamursū* Y, *kabâbsēx* Š

spit, to *fərs-* Y Cf saliva

splash, to *šılāp* W

splashed up, to be *strās-* W.

spleen *toıaı* Pš, *γrās, spužak* O[1], *nınamāšče, spərzə, šıšpāzək*(?) Y, *sıpərz, sūyūk* S, *sık, sıpurz* W

splendid *wakhŏ* P

splendour *ǰalī* O, *ǰulwâ* P

splint in the leg of a horse *oba* Pš

split *daɣa* Pš, *kəɣ čī* O

split, to *čāwul* (v *čāwd*) Pš, *tāɣ-* P Cf burst

spoil *tāɣ* Pš

spoil, to *natəl* Pš.

spoke of a wheel *špıštaı* Pš

spoon *kâšuk* O, *camcɔ* O[1], *čamčâ, duıē* P, *kafčıo* Y, *kapč* W, *čīb* Š Cf ladle

spot (place) *žaya* Y

spots (of leopard) *ðırs* W

spout *cošaī* Pš

spread, to *γwaɣedəl* Pš, (manure) *urīz-* Y

spring (season) *suarla* Wn 159, *psarlaı* Pš, *wōɣaı* O, *ı hayâm* P, *bohor, fsıdro* Y, *baār* S, °*hōr* W, °*hâr* Š, (early) [*cəɣmūŋa* Wn], **caɣmūnaı* Pš, *cıɣmūnaı* O[1], (late) *wōɣaı* O[1], *sombolā* Š

spring (source) *kān, xōzī* Wn 168/9, [*čīna* Pš], *cımī* O, *xākɔ* O[1], *čıšma* P, °*e* S, *tečh* P, *xūyo* Y, *kık, x̌ūw* W, *čašma, šac* Š, (hot) *čašma* W Cf well

spring from one seed, to *pstərð-* W.

sprinkle, to *prusnaıı , pâždaw-* O, *čaı-* Y

sprinkling *pūž* Pš, *aupōšī* O, *čarfandegī* S

squatting *dīzo* Y

squeeze out, to *našteɣəl* Pš, *ˈspılaw-* O, *wezem-* W

squeezed *pendī* P

squirrel *xarpāndaı* O[1]

stab, to *zanəl* Pš

stable *stuı ga* O, *âxur, kamand* P, *aspəlan* Y, *ăxtaxâna* Y, W, °*xūna* Š, *axtxāna* S, *tawīl, wuner, žabd*(?) W, *pasāk* Š Cf manger

stable-boy *mīı âxūr* W

stack [*dalaī* Pš], *yelu* Y, *ðuı* W, *čâšvīs* Š (Notes on Shgh incorr °*wīs*) Cf. heap

staff, v stick

stag (elk) *gauazn* Pš

stair *šəl* Pš, *sulân, šoɣ, zīnā* P Cf ladder

staircase *nəyūl* P

stale *baranai* (v *parūn*), *spor* Pš
stallion *narāsp* P, *γnain*, *narasp* S
stand, to *daredəl* Pš, *ašt-* O, O[1], *dar* O, *fsā(y)-* Y, *ast-*, *wərōfs-* S, *wərəfs-* W, *wirūvd* Š
standing *wəlāṛ* Wn 159, *walāṛ* Pš, *apâ*, *papâ* P, *aletk* (v *āl-*) W
standing, to be *t-* O, *vrīnd-* Y, *al-* S
star *storai* Pš, *sitâra* O, P, °*âr* W, *stʌrrak* O[1], *estēč* P, *stāre* Y, *ustərūk* S, *šətērz* Š, (evening-) *ᵘstur žoγo* Y, (morning-) *karvōnkuš* Y.
starling *mainā̆* P, Y, *činuṛγo* Y, *bad-xarak* (?), *mayun* (?) W
starting *rā̆hī* P, Y, *rawān* P, S
stature *qadd* P.
stay, to *dhar-* P.
steal, to *tᵊrif-* Y, *tərəf-* S, *δəviy-* W
steam *wažm* Pš, *tafta* O, *baṛās*, *tāu* O[1], *tā̆f* P, S, W, *tux* Y, *təxtxē* (?) S, *tεš* W, *manyâr* Š.
steel *pōlâd* O, *pū°* Y, *fūlā̆d* P, S, *pūlōd* W, *kârč* Š
steep *čund* P, *pasmīnaka* Y, *tənd* S, *lašn* (?) Š Cf slippery
stem (of a tree) *mənza* O, *munḍū* O[1], *gandā* P, *kundē* S, *tana* Š
stench, v smell.
step *yūn* Pš, *qadam* P, W, *kᵘ* Y, *laγat* S
steppe, v plain.
step father *plandar* (v. *plār*) Pš
step mother *maira* Pš, *mâendar* P
step-son *bən-zai* (v *bən*) Pš, *bačandar*, *winjōk* O, *wēn kᵘlān* O[1]
stick n *largai*, *lašta* Pš, *gōn* O, O[1], *bhō̆nt*, *dō̆stikōṛ*, *dezbhō̆nt*, *kōṛ* P, *kṛīnsar*, *mōx̌e* Y, *asā̆*, *durk*, *vōnd* S, *asōi*, *baṇd* W, *δârg*, *mâϑ* Š
stick, to *nᵊšel-* Wn 166, *buštēdəl*, *nšatəl* Pš, *časp-*, *lag*, *mač-* P
stiff *ziž* Pš Cf rough
still (adv) *la* Pš, *mēn* O, *digarī* S
still more *fai* S
sting *laša* Pš
sting, to *gas-* P
stinking *šʳībū̆k* O, O[1], *wačhanbhâm* P, *būigən* Y, *badbūī* Š
stir, to *laṛ* O, *kəršav-* Y, *pīrkit-* W
stirring-stick *tīwaniy* Y, *mū̆l* Y, W
stirrup *rəkâb* O, *re°* P, *ri°* S, Š, *krēb* O[1], *čaulīī*, *rikau* Y, *rikōb* W
stirrup strap *tasma-rikâb* Š
stitch *skoe* Pš, v seam
stitch, to *pezəl* Pš
stocks of offenders *kunda* P.
stockings *kufčiliy*, *žirabe* Y, *ǰerāb* S, *ǰi°* W, *ǰərīb* Š
stolen *γəlē* O
stomach (of kid) *siyalai* Pš Cf. belly
stone *sāzə*, *zγar* Wn 169, *kāṇai*, *sīāja*, *tīža* Pš, *gap* O, O[1], *gir* P, *γai*, *kūiko* Y, *soŋg*, *yᵊr* S, *γ̌ār* W, *k'īmb*, *žīr* Š, (crushing-) *yurzuγo* Y.
stonelid (for the *čāro*), *čār-paγalγo* Y
stool, to *xaṛəl* (v *xəṛ*) Pš, *fərx-* Y.
stop, to *mān-* Wn 166, *āṛedəl* (*aṛ*) Pš
stopping *band* P, *karār* S.
store room *guδōm* S, *zedūn* Š, (on a roof) *māra* W
stork *laklak* P
story *naql* Y
stout *čâk*, *lāṇḍà* P Cf. fat, thick
straight *sat* Pš, *durust* O, *də°* S, *râst* O, *sīx* O[1], *rōst* S
straight (to be) *daw-* P
strait, v. narrow
straitness *taŋgī* P
strange *nažan* Y
strap *pīārma* Pš, *tazma* P, *svγ* Y, *kasyōk*, *tasma* S, *rṇdāg* W, (of pellet bow) *pukara* Y, (for binding bull to plough) *saralī* O

straw *kaf* O[1], *dɪlmɪl, pale, xāste* Y, *wuš* S, *wiš* W, (of maize) *patti* O[1], (of wheat or maize) *ganaske* Y. Cf grass
stream *toe, trai, wāla* Pš, *tāk* O, O[1], *sind* O[1], *žī* P, *baxšiγo, šōxōv* Y, *šåxåb, xarav* S
street *kučīo, sūγ* Y
strength *bram* Pš, *qūwat, sitam, tâb, tâγat* P, (of the arm) *bâzūī* P
stretch, to *γazedəl* Pš, *kaš kan-* P, *urzu-* Y, *rur-* W, (the warp on the loom) *wār-* Y.
strew, to, v. scatter
strike, to, v beat
string *spaṇsai* Pš, *sarbān* Š, (of an instrument) *jēl* W. Cf. bow string
string, to *pewdəl* Pš, *pi-yēk* O
strip *cīra* Pš
striped *naxšīn* S Cf piebald
stroke n *hawâla* P
strong *mazai* Pš, *qābəl* Y, *bāqᵘiwwat, qwatdār* S, *zūr* W Cf powerful
stubble *drūza* Pš, *druja* O[1], *aγām* Y
stubble(-field) *ⁱstau* Y
stumble, to *blavsedəl* (v *blōs*) Pš, *γožī-* Y
stump of a tree *kundē* S Cf stem
stupid *jaban* Pš, *bēaql* O, *bī°, nâdân, sâda* P, *biaqəl* Y, *ablā, axmaq* S, *ah°, mūg* W
successful *wəṛ* Pš
such *hēkezm* P, *zi* S
suck, to *jbešəl, rawdəl*[2] Pš, *lip* O, *fšūv-, šuv* Y, *šāp-* W, (trans.) *šuvā* Y
suddenly *bīxabar* P
suffer, to *zγaməl* Pš
suffocation (bleeding from the nose) *aspa* Pš
sugar *qănd* O, P, *šokor* Y
suitable *barâbar* P
sulphur *gūgurt* Y, *gōgərd* S, *pilta*(?) Š
sultan *sultân* O, P
summer *dobai* (v *tod*), *woṛai* Pš, *tamūs, tâwistân* O, *tāve°* S, *tâbi°* S, Š, *xâṛa* P, *tōvɪstōn* Y, *tōbə°* W, *wāṛo* Y
summon, to, v call
summons to prayer *azân* O.
sun *mīr* Wn 162, *γarma, nwar* Pš, *mēš, tọa* O, *mēšʳ* O[1], *ruč* P, *mīra* Y, *ormōzd* S, *aftōb, yīr* W, *xīr* Š
sunny side of a valley *paitowai* Pš, *paratâf* P, *pitou* Y, *°āv* S, *°au* W
sun-rise *pələftuk* S Cf dawn.
sunshine *tɔ̄wɔ* O[1].
supine *stūn* Pš, *stinγo* Y
supper *šūma* Pš, *xšēma* Y, *šɔt* W
surprise *dučâr* P.
surrounding *žɛr* Y.
suspicion *gumân* P
swaddle, to *bleždəl* Pš Cf wrap
swallow *mɪndelič* W.
swallow, to *nγaṛdəl* Pš, *waŋgēw* P, *γuṛičā-, nuγōz-* Y, *nežγar-* W
swallow-wort *spalmaī* Pš
swear, to *γwaž-* O
sweat, v perspiration
sweep, to *rūy-* P, *ⁱstōr-* Y, *astar-, zdār-* S, *višiv-* W, *zedār-* Š Cf wipe
sweeper(s) *makân-rūyak(ân)* P
sweepings *repk* W
sweet *xūrž* Wn 161, *xož* Pš, *xwâš* O, *xwašʳ* O[1], *xīrð* P, *šīrīn* P, S, W, Š, *xᵘšuvd* Y, *xažok* S, *xūžg* W, *xīž* Š
sweetness *xwašʳawī* O[1]
sweets *xīraī* P, *haluâ* P, Y; (given at a feast) *bat* S
swell, to *šus-* O, *pɛδəmɛš-* W
swelling *paṛsob* Pš, *phuṇdð* P Cf inflammation.
swollen *xṛīnd* O, *ləmoiγa* Y
swift, v quick
swim, to *zənay-* Y.

swimmer n. *aubâz* O
swimming [*lămbō*, v *nūnd* PŠ], *aubâzī* O, P, *āv*° S, *lambō* O[1], *šənōwarē* W, *šenâ*° Š.
swine, v pig
swing, to *zangəl* Pš
sword *teɣ*, *tūra* Pš, °ɔ O[1], *selâba* (?), *talwâr* P, *šamšēr* P, Y, S, *xugor* Y, *xɪŋgār*, *x̆amx̆ēr* W, *šâp* Š, (double-edged) *bēbīdɪ* W Cf dagger
swordsman *šamšērī* P
syrup *zoša* Pš

T

table *mēz* O[1], P, S, Š, *mĭz* Y, W, *mēx* (?) S
tadpole *kauležɪk* S
tail *ləm* Pš, *dumb* O, P, W, *lɪkɪē*, *lakaṇḍɪm* (?) O[1], *dēra* (?), *dōɣund* P, *lʊm* Y, *dəmb* S, *bɪčkā* W, *ðum* Š, (of fat-tailed sheep) *mudɣāl* O, (end of) *curcun* W
take, to *wu-ns-* Wn 167, *āxɪstəl*, *nĭwul* Pš, *wur-* O[1], *nas-* S, *durz-* W, *parǰĭv-*, *zēz-* Š
take away, to *wɣ-* Wn 167, *wɣəl* Pš, *g-* O, *gl-* O[1], *zɛnd-* W, *yâs-* Š
take on one's back, to *deɣz-* P, *zenz-* S
take out, to *nawar-* O, O[1], *nɪs-*, *nəvor-* Y, *zewēδ-* Š.
take care *xabardâr* Š
tale *kɪssɪ* O, *qɪssa*, *naql* P, Y, *suɣɪko* Y, *žɪnda* W, *nakl* Š.
tallow *wōst* S Cf fat
talon, v claw.
tamarisk [*ɣaz* Pš], *henǰu* Y, *gāz* S
tambourine *dāf* Š
tame *watanī* P
tar *ɣānjaɣa* Pš
tarantula *sɪzalɣo* Y
target *nišán* P, *nʊmʊn* Y
taste *xwand* Pš, *mazāī* P, *maza* P, Y, W, *xāl* Y
taste, to *čaš-* P
tasteless *bəlmang* (not *be*°!) (v *mālga*) Pš, *waxān* Y.
tasting *nūš* S.
tasty *mazanâk* P, *mazadār* Y.
taught *ámuxta* P, *yʌšk* W
tea *čâ̆* P, Y, Š
teach, to *šowul* Pš
teacher, religious *xâǰa* Š
tea-kettle *čāɪžuš* Y
tear *oša* Pš, *hĕnčĕī* O, *yĕscak* O[1], *âwə-ɪ dīdaɪka*, *audīda* P, *awe*° Š, *yāšk* Y, *āšĭk* S, *yašk* W, *yūšk* Š
tear, to (v ɪ) *lwaɣedəl*, *wraredəl* Pš, (v tr.) *ray-* O, *cɪr-* O[1], *dalēw-* P, *f(ə)čĭ-*, *pətɪšā-* Y, *kundāɪ ken-* S, *čɪʊt car-* W, *šɪčend-* Š. Cf break.
teat, v breast
tedious *zəq* W
tell, to *naql kən-* S, *naql car-* W, (one's beads) *šɪrāw-* W Cf speak
temperament *mežâz* P
tempest *tufân* O
temple *bədxă̆na* S
temples (anat) *lweganda*, *məɣaī* Pš, *kɪlhāk* O, *ɣɪāsɔ spɪēu* O[1], *čūkī*, *šakɪkata* P, *ɣuɣpakə*, *poxayak*, *šâxek-ɪ-sar* Y, *čakka* W
ten *las* Pš, *das* O, O[1], *dŏs* P, *da*, *los* Y, *dos* S, *ðas* W, *ðīs* Š.
tendon *pala* Pš, *paɪ* S, *rāg* W
tent *kĭždaī* Pš, *xaɪma* O, P, *čatĭr* Y.
tenth *dōsumī* P.
terrace, upper, of a house *pon* O.
terrify, v frighten
test *âzmâĭš* P
test, to *ɪzmaw-* O
tether, horse's *škel* Pš

than *kade* (*az* *kade*) Š
thanks (to God) *šukur* P
that (*h*)*aγa* Wn 194, *haγa* Pš, *afō* O, *afa* O¹, *ân*, *hu*, *hŏwī*, *mundē*, *ōkū*, *udē*, *ŏ* P, *yŏ*, *wo* Y, *aδ*(*a*), *ō* S, *ayāu*, *yau* W, *yū* Š, (-very) *hawī*, *mundhēk*, *udhēk*, *ok*(*e*)*wiyak* P; (rel pron) *ka* O
that (conj) *ce* Wn, *či* Pš, *ka* O, *če* P, *ke* Y, Š, *ki* S, W, (not-) *nēče* P
that way, in *howeraŋg* P
theft [*γlā* Pš], *čūrī*, *ǰutī* P, *γ̌ūδi* W
then *nō*(*r*) Wn 162, *man* O, *ēka* P, *wos* Y, *bāz*, *diga*, *īŋgē*, *psāt* S, *bād* W, *daδe*, *tam* Š.
thence *učend*, *unhākī* P
there *halta* (v *dəle*) Pš, *ᵘwal* O, *ŏk*, *okčī*, *okistak*, *unhak* P, *huro*, *olo*, *woko* Y, *wōδ* S, *dra* W, *yēmand* Š
therefore *jəka* (v *j*) Pš, *nakma sabab* S, *cəm-ǰənīb* W
thick *lwāṛ*, *tat* Pš, *ᵉstörö* P, *vəzōk* S, *bāj* W Cf fat, stout.
thick milk, v milk
thief *γəl*, *tor* Pš, *γlī* O, *čūr* P, *duzd* Y, W, *γal* Y, *dəzd* S, *γ̌ūδ* W, *duzd* Š
thigh *rūn*, *patūn* Pš, *rân* O, P, (*γuṭ*-)*laŋgai* O¹, *muṇdarân* P, *piščan* Y, *potūn* S, *rōn* S, W, *bištūn* Š
thigh bone *mižiste* Y
thin *rangai* Pš, *mahīn*, *tunuk* P, *bārik*, *təndār*, *xarâb* Y, *bůrik*, *tanik* S, *sənōr* W, *nâzuk* Š
thing *čīz* O, P, *šai* O, O¹, *zâ* P, *trīk* Y, *čīzī* S
think, to *diš*- Y
third *šīomī* P.
third day of the week *šuručīna* P
thirsty *tərža* Wn 161, *tažai* Pš, *trunuk* O, *trənak* O¹, *tan*(*a*), *thân* P, *kāk*, *trušne* Y, *təšna* S, *tax̌* W, *tušna* Š
thirsty, to be *tan*- P, *zᵊγəriy*- Y
thirteen *darlas* Wn 159, *dyarlas* (v *dre*) Pš, *šēs* O, *šʳēs* O¹, *šidŏs* P, *sēzda* Y
thirty *ders* Wn, *derš* Pš, *šīstu* O, *šʳ°* O¹, *šus* P, *yūwistolos* Y, *sī* Y, W, Š, *rus* S
this *ai*, *indī*, *dā*, *daγa* Wn 164/5, *dā* Pš, *a*, *ara* O, *ē*, *edē*, *he*, *hawē*, *mendē* P, *ma* Y, *ī*, *am*(*a*), *amīn*, *īn* S, *amī*, *yem*, *yət* W, *de*, *ho*, *ikme*, *me*, *yam* Š; (from) *acet* W, (very) *ečendhēk*, *edhēk*, *ēkc*, *ekwiyak*, *hewyak*, *mendhēk* P, *amdak* S, *īyam* W
this year *saž* Pš, *asul* O, *asəl cān* O¹, *âsur*, *emsar* P, *asāl* Y, *asāl* S, *imsōl* S, W, *wuserd* W, (of-) *sērdiŋgī* W
this way, in *haweraŋg* P
thistle *xāxo* Y
thither *ᵘwal* O, *iwal* O¹, *wū-bō* S, *tərǎ* W
thorn *aγzai* Pš, *sūg*, *zēš* O, *zyẽšʳ* O¹, *kačŏ* P, *akadẽ* Y, *kandāk* S, *zǎx̌* W, *šar* Š Cf bramble
thou *de*, *tə* Pš, *tŭ* O, O¹, P, Y, S, W, Š, *-a*, *-au* P, *-t* Y, *fak* S
thought *fikr* O, W, *°ər*, *xiyâl* P, *andiša*, *xiāle* Y, *fekr* S
thousand *zəi* Pš, *āzâr* O, *ha°* O¹, P, Y, S, *zār* O¹, *azōr* S
thread *mazai* (< **mazǰa*- cf *maγzai*), *spansai* Pš, *târ* O, O¹, P, *čišaīntār*, *rištan* P, *loso*, *wirž* Y, *rismōn*, *yivδōk* S, *dārč*, *žītr* W, *pedyâc*, *wūrž* Š, (cotton) *paxtaī*, *wušūles*, *wizinga* Y, *wōsi* S, (goat's hair-) *γīs* W
threads on spinning-wheel *tandeneū* Y
thread, to *pewdəl* Pš
three *dre* Pš, *šō* O, *šʳī* O¹, *šī* P, *x̌ᵘroi* Y, *rōi* S, *trūi* W, *arai*, *sē* Š
three days ago, hence, v day.
three hundred *tēr sū* Wn [Pš] 163
thresh, to *xā*- Y, *xūy*- S, *kās*- W

threshing *zuŋga* Wn 169, *yobal* Pš (v *yuā*), O[1], *čuyul* O, *khamðr* P, *xâǰ* Š
threshing-floor *xaɪ manǰâī* O, *šᵊamənd* O[1], *xɪrman-ɪ bībāt*(?), *xurom* Y, *xoɪ mōn* S, *čerām* W
threshing-fork *cāɪyašɪē*, *dyūyašɪē* O[1], *čuano* Y.
threshing-sledge *kulča* O
threshold *pāᵊrī* O[1], (*take*)*alaɪ sɪne* Y, *pəɪ nīč* S, *yīšɪr* W
throat *yaɪaī* (v *yaɪəl*), *maɪaī*, *slūnaɪ* Pš, *gulūn*, *kâkuɪ tak* O, *kuryāɪ*, *marɪē* O[1], *kāhī*, *kamā* P, *ālq*, *ᵘstuya*, *yuɪvo*, *kâyəko* Y, *yāḷ* S, *alqūm*, *kəlītŏq* W, *nâɪ* Š
through (prep) *ze* P, *taɪ* S
throw, to *āč-*, *čī ōst* Wn 166, *āčawul*, *pre-yastəl* (v. *pɪ ā-*), *taɣawul*, *wištəl* Pš, *ban-ǭk*, *g* O, *andáz-*, *ečēw-*, *yūh* P, *čad-*, *wūl-* Y, *nūš-*, *purta*(*ɯ*)- S, (*gār*)*kaṭ-* W, *wēð-* Š
throw away, to *yastəl* Pš, *ləɣan-* Y, *sʌvʌnd cər-* W
throw down, to *nikɪz-* O, *but-* W
throwing *šut* P, *awāle* S
thumb *nᵊgută* Wn 161/8, [*yaṭa gūta* Pš], *yuṭṭa-ŋgušt* O[1], *šast* P, *ᵘsturogušču*, *naraŋgušč* Y, *katta narxåk*, *naraŋgᵊšt*, *šast-ɪŋgɪt* S, *yəšɪyāŋgəl*, *puluk* W, *xedār* Š.
thunder *yarā* (v *yaɪedəl*), *tanā* Pš, *tandar* O, O[1], °*ŭr* Y, S, W, *bumbuɣū*, *yaɣambas* P, *doldoɪ ok* S, *bumbəɪīš*, *kampīrak* W, *tundur* Š.
thunder, to *yɣambəl* Pš, *yoɣomb-* P
thus *daɣal* Wn 160, *dāse* Pš, *guša* O, *hēwezaɪl* P, *malmīn* Y
tick *koṇ*, *wrāja* Pš, *kunaɪ* O[1], *kᵊɪ oɣɪunɪ* Y, *xaməṇḍək* S, *kuɪcend* W
ticking *taxa* Pš
tie, to, v bind
tiger [*ɪŋza'ra* Wn], *mzaraɪ* (cf *mazaɪ* strong) Pš, *šērəzmaɪ aɪ* O, *muzaraɪ* O[1], *šēr* P, S
tighten, to *vezb-* Y
tightening-stick *čaxt* Y.
till *pore* Pš, (now) *yal* Š
time *wār* Pš, *sât* O, *waxt* O, P, S, Š, *gâhī*, *gašt*, *kâl*, *mausum*, *nūbat*, *wɪl* P, *auqât*, *vaɪ* Y, *wâda*, *waqt* W
time, in *sarwaxt* P
timidity *slāra* Pš Cf fear
tinder *xwa* Pš, *šaxeq* Y
tiny *xarmandaɪ* Pš Cf. small.
tired *staɣaɪ*, *stomān* Pš, *stōr* O, *stɪyaɪ* O[1], *mânda* P, *fᵊrīnd*, *yamī*, *partåwī* S, *mōnda* W.
tired, to be- *wuzā-* Y, to get- *pxuf-* Y
to *laᵊ*, *lara*, *ta* Pš, *kī* O, *da*, *kun*, *pa* P, *tar* P, S, Š, *nă* Y, *be* S, Š, *ma* S, *ke* W, *ar*, *be* Š.
tobacco *tamākū* Y, °*ōkū* W
to-day *nan* Pš, *šan* O, *sʌn* O[1], *nī*(*hēk*) P, *dūr* Y, *nēr* S, *wūdg* W, *nur* Š
toe *pale ogūščo* Y, *pu-narxåk*(?) S
together *ǰabla* (v *bəl*) Pš
together with *hum*, *ǰabla* (v *ǰ-*), *sara* Pš, *giḍɪ* O, *gol*, *yōḷ* S, *mešɛn* W. Cf with.
toil *xârī* P
tomb *kab*(*ə*)*r* O, *gūr* P, W, *qabr* P, S, *xåk* S, *qābɣ* W, (of a saint) *mazâr* P
to-morrow *sabā* O, O[1], P, Y, *sahăr* S, Š, *sārək*, *vᵊɪōk* W, *ašīb*, *šumnē* Š, (morning) *pəgē* S
tong, v pincers
tongue *z*(*ɪ*)*bə* Wn 162, *žaba* Pš, *zubān* O, P, *zbān* O[1], *bân* P, *zᵊvīɣ* Y, *zəvūk* S, *žĭk*, *zubōn*, *zevī* W, *zɣv* Š
too little *dūs* Š
tooth *yāš* Pš, *gišī* O, *gas* O[1], *danân* P, *lad* Y, *dānd* S, *dendɪk*, *lând* W, *ðɪndūn* Š. Cf back-tooth

top of the head *tâlâk* O, *kakarē* O[1], *fark* P, *kāka*, *tō-ı-sar* Y, *tå°*, *farx-ı-sur*, *tå-ı-sar* S, *kasa-e-sar* W
top, of a hill *sor* Y
top, of a wall *parčāl* P
torch *rhīnēkōı* P, *dīwčūw*, *ləvaxče*, *pelı-cıo* Y
torn *čir* O, P, *kəṛčī* O, *xâṛ* P. *ado* W Cf tear, to.
torrent, v. stream
tortoise *kašap* Pš, *škautatıē* O[1], *gırbaka*, *kasabaka* P, *sambaka* S, *saŋgbuqă* W
totter, to *γožī-* Y, *gač-* W
touch *blōs* Pš.
towards *zarma* Wn 169, *-wanð*, *ruxba* P
towards that *mahak* P
tower *buṛǰ* P, *burž* Y, (loopholed) *usdûn* W.
town *šâr* O, *šār* P, S, W, *šahər* Y
trace, v. foot print
trading *saudăgarī* O, P.
transform, to *pherēw-* P
trap *pāš*, *tūr* Y Cf snare.
travel *šūm* S, *ročom*(?) W
traveller *musåfer* S
tray *tâθčak* Š, (copper-) *tasa* Y, (wooden-) *pəško* Y.
tread down, to *naspar-* W
treasure *sâmân* P
treasury *xazâna* P
tree *wana* Pš, *d(a)raxt* O, Y, S, W, Š, *wunə* O[1], *bhīn* P, (n of a) *γuštūra*, *xenǰak* P, *sawīr*, *tavdoγo*, *xerišče* Y, *γārī* S, *arār* W, (stem of a-) *kundē* S
trefoil, v. clover
tremble, to *režDedəl*, *šanedəl*, *taredəl* (v *tarhedəl*) Pš, *larz-* P, (to make-) *larzânuk* O, *larzēw-* P, *belarzān-* S
trembling *paryaz* Pš, *larză* O, Y, *lazγa* W, *laγγa* Š, (-fit) *laṛye* Pš
trench *kandraq* Y
tribe *xel* Pš, *ēl*, *kōm* P.
trick *čal*, *rēw* P.
trip, to *skʌf-* W
tripod *caγan* O[1], *šīpâī* P
trotting *dəq²dəq* S, *doqdoq* W.
trouble *zahmat* P
troubled *ranǰð* P Cf distressed
trough *tarnāw* Pš, *γuve* Y, *putxărm* W Cf tray.
troughs, maker of *kārga* Y
trousers *paṛtūk* O, *puṛ°* O[1], *patlūn* O, *bazu*, *γušawal*. *paltūn*, *tambân* P, *woṛo* Y, *šavōl*, *wāl* S, *patlūn*, *təmbūn* W, *šawâlak* Š
trouser string *warwaden* Y, *wəlvōš* S.
true *rištūnaı* Pš, *râst* O, P, *urzuγ*, *mōyāw* Y, *rōst* W
trunk, v. stem
truth *rištıyā* (v. *rištūnaı*) Pš, *râxa* O, *rax* O[1], *haqq*, *tāqīq*, *râstı* P, *rōsk* S
truthful *råstgū* S, *rōstgūı* W
try, to *kwažəl* Pš, *ızmaw-* O
tube *nāwa* Pš
tulip *lâla* P, (-bed) *lâlazâr* P
turban *dustâr* O, *patkaı* O[1], *laŋgōta* P, *čadūr*, *kalpıč* Y, *salā* Š
turn *daur*, *gašt*, *gerde*, *nūbat* P
turn, to *awuštəl* Pš, *gırz-*, *šar-* O, *šar-* O[1], *pheı-*, *rēm-* P, *nēž-* Š Cf transform
turn over, to *uāṛaw-* Wn 166
turn round, to *gord-* Y, *ǰīr-* W
turnip *šalγām* S
tusk *wāranaı* Pš
twelve *dwalas* (v *dwa*) Pš, *dwās* O, O[1], P, *dwâzda* P, *dwō°* Y, *dīδūs* S
twenty *šwī* Wn 160, *šıl* [and *wšel*] Pš, *ǰīstu* O, O[1], *γušt* P, *bīst* Y, W, Š, *ızısto* Y, *wišt* S, *wist* W, *δəδīs* Š; (-one) *səwıǰīstu* O[1], (-two) *dəwišt* S, (-four) *cērwust* Wn 160, *cerǰīstu* O[1],

(-five) *pənǰiǰīstu* O¹, (-six) *šəwiǰīstu* O¹, (-seven) *hʌwiǰīstu* O¹, (-eight) *āštaǰīstu* O¹, (-nine) *newiǰīstu* O¹
tweezers *mūi čino* Y Cf pincers
twig *šāx* S, *yaǩ* W
twigs, dry *dyūrᵃ* O.
twin *brayūnaı* (v *bıay*) Pš, *dūgănī* O, P, *dəgōu*, *luaneke* Y, *ǰuftakī* S, *yūm* W
twist *tāw* Pš.
twist, to *gal-* O¹, *zıye-* Y Cf spin
twisted, to be *măz-yēk* O
two *dwa* Pš, *dō* O, *dyō* O¹, *dī*, *du* P, *loʰ* Y, *dōu* S, *būı* W, *δīōʷn* Š
two-hundred *dwē sū* Wn 163, *loswist* Y, *dəsad* S, *δosad* Š

U

udder *yıwalānz* Wn 159, (*yu*)*lanya* Pš, *pīstan* Y, *pēšten* S, *lox*, *pezīn* W
ugly *bodruı* Y.
ulcer *dâna* P Cf sore
umpire *mumaız* P
unaccustomed *nâwalāt* P
unbridled *bīlayâm* P
uncle *kākā* O, *baı* Y, (paternal) *tıə* Pš, *audur* O, *tā* O¹, *amū*, *petē* P, *amək*, *bəčī* S, *bəč* W, *bâb* Š, (maternal) *nūe* Pš, *māmā*, *nīyāk* O, *nyāk* O¹, *kâkī*, *mâuul* P, *tāǩō*, *xōlək* S, *yaŋga* Š, (father's sister's husband) *bōǰā* S
unconscious *bīdel*, *bīhuš* P
unconsciousness *bīhušī* P, Y
unexpected meeting *dučâr* P.
under *lānde* (v *laı*) Pš, *zēr* P, *šʻtāhan* Y, *bıš* S, *bun* Š Cf below
under-bailiff *nåyəb* S
understand, to *pahēž* Wn 166, [*pohedəl* Pš], *fâm-* P, *pəzīn-* S, *fām-* Š
understanding *pōī* O, *pōē* O¹, *pō* P.
unhappy *zuŋgīr* P.

unirrigated *lalmī* Pš.
united *ǰıft* Y
unjust *zōlım* W
unknown *nâwalāt* P
unless *yaıra*, *magam* P.
unmarried, to be *sōy-* W
unmixed *nož* Pš.
unripe, fruit *wōzak* Wn 169
untie, to, v loosen
until *tâ* P, Y, Š, *zân* P
untimely *bīǰâī* P.
unwell, v ill.
up *wakhē* P, *vəlyo* Y, *wuč* S
uphill *šīδ* W
upon *bānde*, *par* Pš.
upper *bar* Pš, *sirı*, *woru* Y.
uproar *yauyâ* P
upside down *naskoı* Pš
up, to *tu manak* O.
upwards *patarâǰ* Š.
urine *mətıā* Wn 168, *mıtıyāzaı* (v *mītəl*) Pš, *mızī* O, *mižī* O¹, *mīz*, *šâša* P, *čkyūgo*, *mīzyo* Y, *čīš* S, *mīzg*, *pēšāu* W, *mišc* Š
urinate, to *mītəl* Pš, *mīz-* Y, *šōše kən-* S
us, v. we
useful *bakâr* P

V

valley *kōl*, *ıōt* P, *daro* Y, °*ē* S, *koša* Y, *δōr* W, *darra* Š, (small-) *daıgāv* S
value *xeıâǰ* P.
vanity *wıyāŗ* Pš.
vegetable *sābah* Pš, *savzī*, *səwī* Y, (a kind of) *bıləxša*, *kulyo*, *narıau*, *rīv*, *šēıša* Y
veil *paŗūnaı* Pš, *buyra*, *paŗda* P
veiled *ıūpūš* P
vein *răg* O¹, P, S, W, Š, *ıīyo* Y
veranda *muxan* Y, *dālīz* S, *dōlōn*, *dırgå* W, (lattiсed) *hursī* P Cf vestibule.

very ¯*zut* O, P, *ɣulū* P, *fai* S, *ɣaf*, *ɣafčī* W, *lap* Š.
verily *magam* Y
vessel *lošaı* Pš, (wooden-) *kāra* Pš, (large, for grain) *kandū* O, (water-) *ɣudāra* S
vestibule *dâlız* O, *dâlân* P, *astano*, *pıšwōzī* Y, *nɛ̄x*, *pâıga* Š Cf veranda
victorious *bar* Pš.
victory *fata* P
vigorous *čâk* P
village *waguɾa* Wn 169 [= Pš *wugaɪaı* person, people], *kəlaı* Pš, *qrâm* O, *kılaı* O¹, *deât*, *sâɪ̯* P, *lāmo* Y, *qᵘšlâq*, *wulāt* S, *dıōr* W, *kıšlâk* Š.
vine *melawa* Pš, *tâk* P, *šɛndık* W
violence *haıf* P
violent *zūl* Y
violet (n) *benafšā* P, *banafšo* Y.
violin *rabâb* Š
voice *âwâz*, *ɣax* P, *sadâ* P, Š, *(h)âuâz* Š
vomit, to *gırza-* O¹, *kušm-* Y
vomiting *kāŋgem* (corr I vomit) O¹, *bok* S
vulture *kaıgas* P, *šīž* Y, *koryos* S.
vulva *kus* [Pš], O¹, Y, S, *būn*, *dewet* P, *šrno* Y, *kuš* S, *kıš* W, *ɗanı* Š

W

waist *mlā* Pš, *bıɣān* O, O¹, *mēn* P, *məlān* Y, *mēδ* S, *mād*, *məluŋg*, *mıɣōn* W, *mīδ* Š
waist-band ˈ*mēnd* Š Cf. belt
waistcoat *wâskəɫ* O, °*aɫ* P, *woshăt* ˌW.
wait, to *āl-* W.
waitˈ *dhar* P
waiting *udrâk* P, *karār* S
walk, to *ɣərz-* Wn 167, *šar-* O¹, *č(h)īm-*, *ram-* P, *tōɣd* S.
walk about, to *gırz-* O, *gudar-*, *pal-* P, *zəɣă-* Y, *fərɣəɪt-*, *ɣart-*, *wənīž-* S Cf. go, turn
walking *čhō*, *čīmō*, *guzar*, *guzərân* P, *saıl* P, W, *gåm*, *qadam* S.
wall *ǰār* Wn 168, *dīwâl* O, *de°* O¹, S, Š, *dušt* P, *haulɛ*, *xɛɣo* Y, *dıwōl*, *δīz* W. Cf back-wall.
wallow, to *laɣaɾ-* O
walnut *ūɣz* Pš, *čârmâɣs* O, S, *watk* O, O¹, *deže* P, *oɣuzo* Y, *ç̌ōrmāɣz*, *tōr* W, *bâǰak* Š, (-tree) *ɣōz* Š, (-shell) *baɣale* Y
wandering *kūč* P
want, to *xōəš kən-* S, *for-* W, *far-* Š Cf wish
wanting, to be *daruzeh-* P
war *jaŋg¯* O, P, S, W, *žaŋg* Y, *δēd* Š, (belonging to the) *ǰaŋgī* P
ward *kandaı* (v *kandəl*) Pš
warm, v hot
warm, to *tapēw-* P, (the hands) *vedō-* Y
warrior *pālawân* P
wart *kanaɣıko* Y
wash, to *wınzen-* *wā* Wn 160/6, (*pre-*)*wīnɣəl* (v *prā-*), *wləl* Pš, *yušaw-ǭk* O, *ɣıvašr̥-* O¹, *sunī-* P, *wuzd-* Y, *zəmē-* S, *wuzdı-* W, *zenē-* Š.
watch *paıra* P
watch man *kašaı* Pš, *pairadâr* P. V. guardian
wasp *ɣalbuz* Wn, *zambūr* O, P, S, W, *bamburıē*, *dambur* O¹, *bhambur*, *kāftek* P, *yoɪ̯ıbombur*, *wofšĭo* Y, *δus*, *vızvızak* W, *cevīŋ* Š, (red) *suıxbobure* Y
water *obə* Pš, *wōk* O, *wak* O¹, *âuə* P, *yδuyo* Y, *vēk* S, *ɣıɰpk* W, *šac* Š [**xšudrā*]
water, to make, v urinate
watercourse, v irrigation channel
waterfall *ɣaryarā*, *šaıšaıă* P, °*rɛ* S, *šıfčıko* Y, *åbšår* S, *ǰūš*, *šıršırā* W, *ɪɪšūw* Š

water-fowl (n. of a) *waryijin*, *kᵘtāⁿ*, *jīkya* Y.
watering, v irrigation.
water-melon *phyðbuǰ* P, *tarbəz* S, °*īz* W, °*ūz* Š
water-mill, v mill
waterpipe *čilim* Y, S, °*em* P
water-pot *gaṛai* O¹ Cf bucket.
way, v road
way (in this) *haweraŋg* P, (in that) *howeraŋg* P.
wave *zēi* W.
we *mōš* Wn 164, *mū*, *mūž* Pš, *māx* O, O¹, *mâ*, *mâkhân*, *-an* P, *max* Y, *amax*, *mič* S, *sak* W, *māš* Š
weak *naza*, *sâdaī* P
wear, to *psoləl* Pš
weasel *dala* P, *dɛla* S
weave, to *ūdəl* Pš, *gal-* O, *γaf-* O, O¹, P, *wāf-* Y, *īf-* S, *ūf-* W, *wâf-* Š
weaver *dūṛ* O¹, *ǰōlā* P, *gilambāf* S, *dorzkuṛγuz* Y
weaving *dōrz* Y.
web *londa* Pš.
wedding *xudba* Y, *nikā* S, *tūi* S, W, *serištā*, *sūr* Š Cf marriage
wedding guest *wreza* (v *wrā*) Pš
wedge *špešta* Pš, *pərsīf* W, (for plough-share) *šiŋ* W
Wednesday *čâršambē* P
weeding *lalūn* Pš, °*ān* O¹, *xešâwa* P, *šōv* S, *nɛždun* W, *šūč* Š
week *afta* O, S, *aščomīx̌* Y, *yaftā* W
weep, to *žaṛəl* Pš, *šū-* O, *šʳəw-* O¹, *ruh-* P, *xšī-* Y, *šiδ-* S, *nev-* W, *nav-* Š.
weeping *rhīntŏ* P
weigh, to *tal-* O¹
weight *giṛâŋgī*, *tŏl* P.
well (adj) *ṛōγ* Pš, *ǰōṛ* O, O¹, *wōṛ* O, *γē*, *ǰōṛ*, *xair* P, *xŭb* P, S, Š, *ǰōr* Š
well (n) *spaiγa* Pš, *čâ* O, P, Š, *kuʷai*, *xākɔ* O¹, *čukuṛī* P, *sardawo* Y
west *kiblaru* O, *åftåb nišastan* S, *maγrib* S, W.
wet *nåu* Wn 160, *nūnd*, *xušt* Pš, *šūr* O, *šūr*, *tānd* O¹, *phyŏ* P, *xalōu*, *xusto* Y, *čal* S, *namb* S, Š, *namnåk*, *šəlōk*, *tar* S, *nam*, *tarī*, *xašč* W, *xest* Š
wetch *muγo* Y.
what *ca* Pš, O, *cēn* O, *zanēŋg* [**zanahya kahya*] P, *če* P, Y, *ʿšti*, *ce*, *cəmin*, *ces* Y, *ce*, *ceci*, *čīz* S, *čīz* W, *ca-*, *čī*, *čīr* Š, (of—kind) *-min* Y, *zanēŋgī* P, (manner in) *kēraŋgī* P
whatever *harči* P, *čes* Y.
wheat *γandəm* Wn 161, *γanəm* Pš, *ganum* O. P, *gu°* O¹, *afsɪrne γādəm*, *paīzane* Y, *γōndəm* S, *γ̌idīm* W, *žindam* Š.
wheel *arâba* O, *čarxak* Š
when *kala* Pš, *ka*, *kōn* O, *kabī* P, *kəla* Y, *ki*, *kaδi* S, *cə waxt* W
whence *khânǰâi*, *kuǰēnd* P, *žukū* Y
where *čarta* Pš, *guda* O, *khânǰâi* P, *kū* P, Y, *kužā* Y, *kunǰā* S, *kumǰei* W, *kʿā* Š
wherever *harkū* P
whet-stone *psān* Pš, *muzai* O¹, *afsɛno* Y. *vəsīn* S, *pisōn* W
whey *xinǰ* S. Cf. buttermilk
which *kam* Pš, *če*, *khân*, *khâin* P, *kʸɛm* Y, *kuδum* S. Cf who.
while (n) *garī*, *lāza*, *wil* P
whip *kamčīn* P, *činto*, *čawuk* Y, *rɛšip* W, *kamče* Š.
whip, to *hai kan-* P
whirlpool *γɛrnānu* Y.
whirlwind *gulbåd(ᵊk)*, *γərδāv* S
whistle *špelai* Pš, *šxēlān* W.
white *spīn* Pš, *spēw* O, *spīu* O¹, *čhačŏ*, *čhatŏ* P, *spī* Y, *safēd* S, Š, (ᵉ)*spēδ*, *surxūn* S, *ruxn* W, (of the eye) *ʿspēwī ta cimī* O, (of an egg) *čhaṭaī ēxika* P
whitebeard *čhaṭadhâṛī* P Cf old.

white-muzzled *rūisafēd* S
whittle shavings, to *tāl-* Y.
who *čōk* Wn 161, *cok* Pš, *ka* O, P, *kǭk* O, *kī* P, *kōi* Y, S, *kədī* Y, *kūi* W, *čədåm* Š. Cf which.
whole *tamâm* P
why *wale* Pš, *kyē* O, *čâ*, *čekun* P, *nakōi* Y, *cē-ba*, *čş bā*, *kirā* S, *cerak* W, *čīr* Š
wicked, v. bad
wide ["*wurlun*" Wn < **fraϑana*?], *arat*, *plan*, *wit* [< **wi-š(i)ta*] Pš, *ārat* O, O¹, *pan* O, *hāšʳat* O¹, *paǩəy*, *wosa* Y, *pām*, *wasē* S, *kšâd* W, *γulā*, *kešâδ* Š
widow *bēwa* O, S, W, Š, *bīwo*, *wosorwo* Y, *bəidōq* W
widower *bek'ənd* W.
wife *koγma* (v. *kor*), *šəja* Pš, *nāk* O, O¹, *ǰīnč* P, *wulo* Y, *kuč(i)*, *wuzinǰak* S, *kend* W, *žīn* Š.
wild *sōr xaš* S, (animal) *dhârī* P
willow *wazā* Wn 160, *wala* Pš, *bēd* O, W, *wulə* O¹, *γī* P, *awusto*, *čilikyǒ*, *mažnum-bit*, *wīya* Y, *bēδ*, *šikår bēδ*, *šůrmůk bēδ*, *wēd* S, *tik*, *wunuk* W, *wēd*, *wān* Š
willow's bark (strip of) *lenǰu* Y
win, to *bušā-* Y.
wind *wagā* Wn 160, *wo* Pš, *bād* O, O¹, *dhamān*, *γâ*, *γâphunē*, *xunuk* P, *šamāl* S, °*ōl* W, *wūi* Y, *bād(ī)* S, *dəma*, *xūz* W, *šūj* Š, (autumn- or winter) *ayōs* W, (cold blast) *sūz* W
windless *bībāt* Y
winding sheet *kafan* O
windpipe, v throat.
window *ursī* O, *calandure*, *derbʌčo*, *rīzləvora* Y, *rauzan*, *vōrok* S, *panǰara*, *tâk* (niche?) Š
wine *mai*, *šarâb* P, *araq* Y
wing *wazar* Pš, *bâl* O, P, S, W, *parai* O¹, *varzeγo* Y, *tap* W
wink, to *zambəl* Pš, *sparaw ʸēk* O, *jʌm-*, *xuγta-* O¹, *cipō-* Y
winking *čmak* O, *nəmiz* Y, *camōk* S
winning *warāna*, *wəγ* Pš
winnow, to *lwastəl* Pš, *ləbān-* Y, *dəvīn-* S, *būn-*, *gān car-* W.
winnowing *farmâl* O, *devēnic* Š
winnowing-fork *xurom-fīa* Y, *apčūn* S, W, *būn* W
winter *zimai* Pš, *zemāk* O, *zimak* O¹, *zəmâ* P, *zəmɪstān* Y, *zem*° S, *zemistōn* W, *zemistån* Š, (the coldest part of) *čilē* S.
wipe, to *astar-*, *menth-* P
wire *sīm* P
wisdom *aql* O, *xirāt* P
wise *âqel*, *aqlī* P, *dânâ*, *hušyâr* P, S, *dāna*, *lānawo*, *uši(y)ār* Y, *bāql* S, *bafikɪ*, *ušyōr* W, *ušyâr* Š
wish *xâeš* P
wish, to *γoštəl* Pš, *xāi-* P, *kəmay-*, *təlap-*, *xōəš kən-* S, *kəmi-*, *xǒhəš car* W
with *la*¹ Pš, *giḍi*, *nēla* O, *ba*, *pen* P, *la*, *sko*, *šəlo* Y, *pa* S, *pu* W Cf. together with.
wither(ed), v fade(d)
within *mēn* P
without *bī* P, (-chief) *bīsōr*, *bītamīz* P, (-fighting) *bīǰaŋg* P, (-head) *bīsǒr* P, (-reward) *bīmuǰrâ* P
witness *šâid* O, *šâhed* P
wolf *lēu* Wn 168, *lewə*, *šarmaš* Pš, *dâmī* O, *lēwū* O¹, *γurγ* P, *wurγ* Y, *wərk* S, *šapt* W, *wūrǰ* Š.
woman *šəja* Pš, *zarkā* O, *jarkə* O¹, *zaīf* P, *žiŋko*, *žiŋkiko* Y, *ǰanǰ* S, *kend* W, *žēnik* Š, (married) *maroša* (v *maγanai*) Pš, *mâlidarī* O, (unmarried) *wasərwo*, *wosorwo* Y

womb *vəzax̌o* Y, *rām* S
wonderful *aǰab* O, P, *ažəp* Y
wood *largaı* Pš, *gōn* O, O¹, *skut* Y, *čūb*, *durk* S, *šūŋg* W, *δârg* Š, (chip of) *froī* Y
wooden *koŗīn* P
wood-carving *aŗeyevde* Y
woof *wawana* (*ūdəl*) Pš
wool *waŗaī* Pš, *pōm* O, O¹, *pŏč* P, *pă̄m* Y, *pām* S, *ỹeı*, *pašm* W, *wōᵊn* Š, (carded) *mŗkīč* Y, (a kind of) *γolās* O, (lambs') *krabəŗe* Y; (yak's) *γərōb* W
woollen jacket, v jacket
word *gā(ı)* Wn 168 [< *gāϑā-*], *kıssı* O, *âwâz*, *harf*, *sūγ* P, *gap* P, Y, S, W, Š, *lauz*, *rōı* Y, *lavz* S, *səxan* W
work *čār* Pš, *kār* O, O¹, *ker* P, *horγ* Y, *arī* S, *yaık* W, *k'âr* Š.
world *dınyâ* O, *âlam* P, S, *dunyâ* P, *dŏ°* S, *ǰehân* P, *ǰı°* S; (the lower) *tā dunıā* Y, (next-) *āxerat* Y
worm *kırm* O, *kırmāk* P, *pᵊčuk* S, *pᵊrīč*, *paṭ* W, *čīrəm* Š
worry, to *γus-* Y
worse *battaı* P
worth *lâyıq* O.
worthless *bīnaŋgŏ* P
wound *parhār*, *zam* Pš, *zaxm* P, Y, S, W
wounded **paraželaı*, *žobal*, *xūž* Pš, *jak* O, *zaxmī* O, S, *sâr* P, *zâr* Š
wrap up, to *nγaštəl* (v. *γaštəl*) Pš, *γaŗ-* O¹, *pəlarz-* Y, *pēž-* S
wrestling *kuštī* P
wrestling-ground *harkâra* P.
wring, to *ˈspılaw-*, *palašt-* O, *žumānd-* W.
wrinkles *kalakəŗı* Y.
wrist *maŗwand* Pš, *°mand* O¹, *bănd e dŏst* P, *°dest* S, Š, *°dast* W, *last-bot*, *wuškı-ostıa* Y, *pərsəŋgəl* W, *lakak* (corr middle finger) Š
write, to *līkən-* Wn 166, *pıs-* O, *lik-* O¹, *nuvıš-* Y, *nə°* S, W, *nəwıš-* Š
written *nımišta* O, *nıwišta* P

Y

yak *juγ* W
yard, v. ell
yarn *ancaī* Pš
yawn [*aswelaı* Pš], *arǰumaı* O¹, *fâza* P, *maske* Y, *damfāžek* S, *°ǰe*, *zım* W, *fâža* Š
yawn, to *kašēw-* P, *zōm-* Y, (*axse*) *deh-* S, *ıstīnd-* W
year [*kāl* Pš], *čân*, *°sul* O, *cān* O¹, *sâl* P, Y, S, W, Š, *saŗ* P, (of drought) *ušksāl* Y.
year, last, v last
year, this, v this year
year before last *tətvārt* W.
year, three—s ago *čurmosāl*, *x̌ırasāl* Y.
year, one—old *yusaxo* Y
years, period of two— *lohsaxo* Y.
yearly *arsōl* S, W
yeast *γarvaden* Y
yellow *zıyaŗ* Pš, *zyēŗ* O, O¹, *zītŏ* P, *spıšč*, *zīt* Y, *zāl*, *zard* S, *zart* W, *zīrd* Š
yes *wōya* O, *hā* P, *ə̄n* S, *balĕ* S, W, *yān* W, *amâ* Š
yesterday [*pārənd* Wn], *parūn* Pš, *prān* O, O¹, *aze* P, *wuzīr* Y, *karēr*, *parūzd*, *wəcərīn* S, *yĕz* W, *beyâr* Š, (evening) *bēgâ* O, *ızıko* Y
yesterday, two days before y°, etc, v. day
yesternight *nēr-fəršōu* S
yet, v. still
yoke *yūγ-luṇḍa* O, *zıγ* O¹, *ǰauza*, *žūγ* P, *yūγ* Y, W, *fəryaγ*, *yəγ* S, *səmvər* W
yoke peg *kāŗıak*, *sām* Y, *keḷī* W.

yoke-rope *sar-wāndē* (v *wandanaī*) Pš, *saralī* O, *frāiγo*, *γūelo* Y, *yelγār-band* S.

yolk of egg *zīta ı ēxika* P

you *tās* Wn 164, *tāsu*, *mīū* Pš, *tōs* O, *wâ*, *wâkhân*, *-ō(u)* P, *maf* Y, *təmax* S, *sāišt* W, *tama* Š

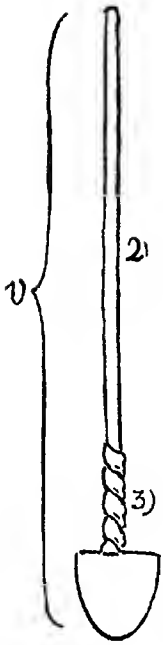
young *woγkai* (v *wuγ*) Pš, *bīlŏ* P, *ǰuwân* P, S, W, *ž°* Y, *nauča* P, (man) *zalmaı* Pš

young of an animal *zāγaı* Pš, *čuča* P.

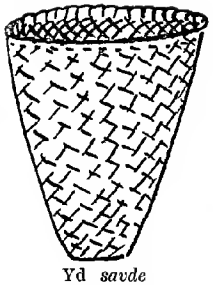
younger *kašr* Pš, *kvamder* Y

youth *ǰuwânī*, *nŏǰuwânī* P

youthful *xišrūī* Š.



Yidgha
1) *ˈfīa*
2) *ˈlaste*
3) *ˈtīɣo*

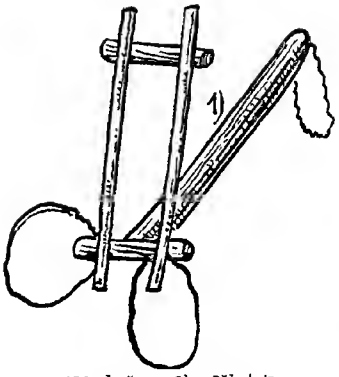


Yd *savde*

Yd *boṛiko*

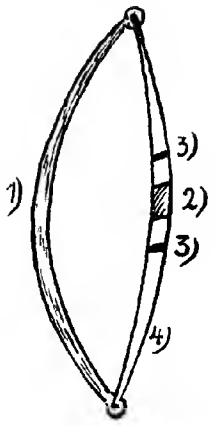
Yd. *ˈnovnoɣo*

Yd *suˈnīko*

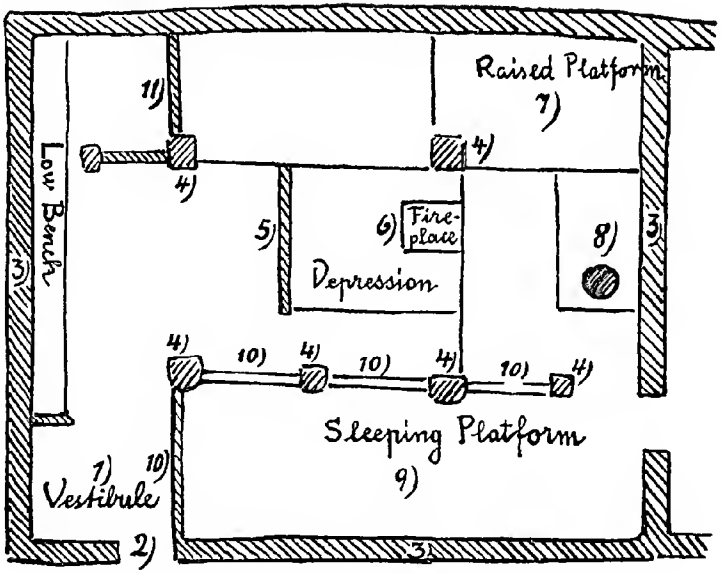


Yd *kušco* 1) *pāškuˈstī*

Yd *narkafˈčī*



Yd
1) *xəsˈmānek* (*səxˈmānek*)
2) *pukaˈra sɒɣ*
3) *čūr*
4) *žīo*



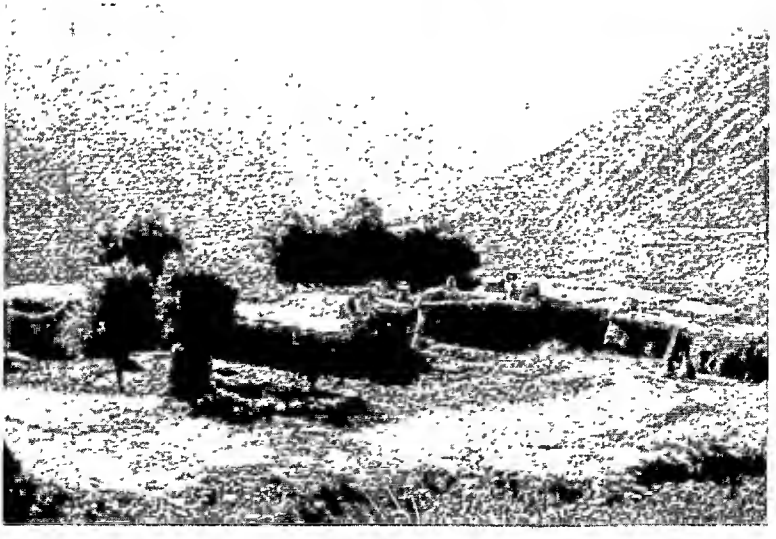
Plan of a Yidgh House from Burbunu

1) *astano*
2) *ləˈvoro*
3) *ˈxɛyo*
4) *ᵘstuˈno*
5) *taxtaˈbande*
6) *lĭvden(ɪ)*
7) *ˈčārsīr*
8) *ˈčāro*
9) *žɛn*
10) *sanˈjā*
11) *Low, wooden partition wall*

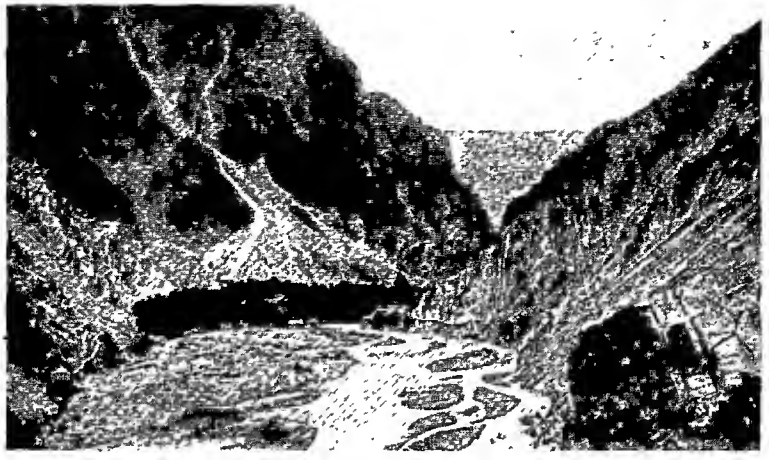
Mahmad from Zhitr in Lutkuh

Yıdgh peasants from Lutkuh

From the Parabek Plain in Lutkuh



Village at the head of the Lutkuh Valley



Cliffs above Shoghor, Lower Lutkuh

On the road from the Dorah Pass